

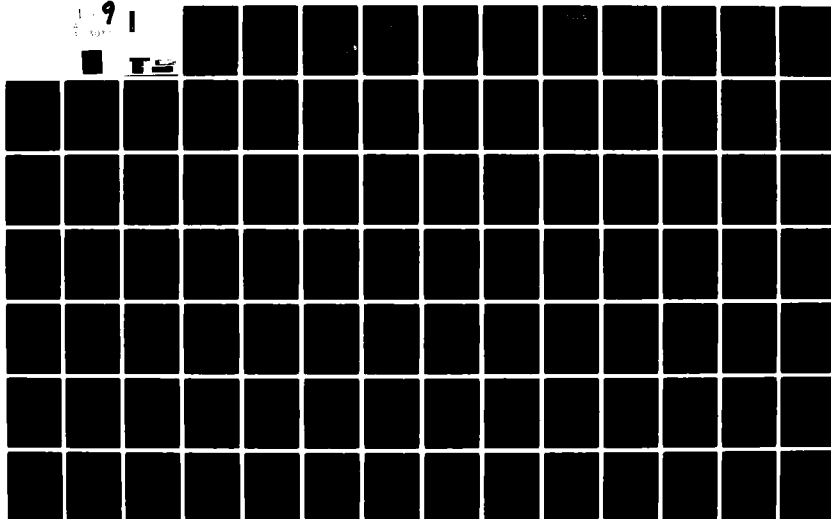
AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NAOC-78265-60 NL

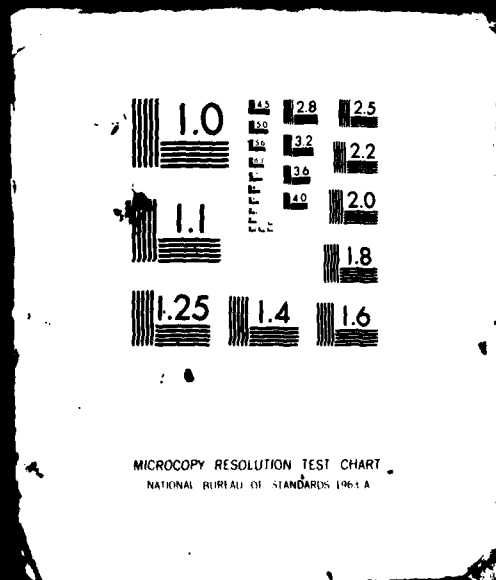
UNCLASSIFIED

9
1

T



1 OF 9
AD-
A113037



Copy available to DTIC does not
prevent fully legible reproduction

DTIC
ELECTE
APR 6 1982
S H

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

P.O. BOX 16858 • PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19142

26 November 1979
8-1162-5912

Naval Air Development Center
Warminster, PA 18974

Attention: Code 6051

Subject: Contract N62269-79-C-0217 -
Improved Helicopter Sizing and
Performance Computer Program
(HESCOMP); HESCOMP Users Manual.

Enclosure: (1) HESCOMP Software (1 copy)
(2) HESCOMP Users Manual (5 copies)


Gentlemen:


1. In accordance with Data Sequence
Items A002 and A003 of the Contract Data Requirements
List, submitted as Enclosure (1) is the HESCOMP
Software which includes one (1) IBM Magnetic Tape and one
(1) set of sample cases in the form of IBM punched card
inputs and line printer output and submitted as Enclosure
(2) is the HESCOMP Users Manual.

2. Upon completion of the one-day oral
review to be conducted at NADC on 6 December 1979, all
direct activity required under the subject contract will

have been completed and administrative close-out action will be initiated necessary to preparation and submittal of the final invoice.

Very truly yours,


S. P. Laskus
Manager
R & D Contracts

cc. Department of the Navy 
Naval Air Systems Command
Washington, DC 20361
Attention: Code 530134B (w/enc. 2, (3) copies)

NADC Code 8131 (w/enc. 2, (2) copies)

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Plant Representative Office
Boeing Vertol Company
P.O. Box 16859
Philadelphia, PA 19142
Attention: DAVBV-K (w/out enc.)

Defense Documentation Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314 (w/enc. 2, (3) copies)

SPL/hcm

HESCOMP USER'S MANUAL

DTIC
ELECTE
APR 6 1982
S D
H

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

79 11 30 075

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

**THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY
PRACTICABLE. THE COPY FURNISHED
TO DTIC CONTAINED A SIGNIFICANT
NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.**

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER Report No. NADC-78265-60	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-4113037	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) User's Manual for HESCOMP, The Helicopter Sizing and Performance Computer Program		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report April - October 1979
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER D210-10699-2, Revision 2
7. AUTHOR(s) S. J. Davis, H. Rosenstein, K. A. Stanzione, and J. S. Wisniewski		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) N62269-79-C-0217
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Boeing Vertol Company P. O. Box 16858 Philadelphia, PA 19142		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Air Development Center (Code 6051) Warminster, PA 18974		12. REPORT DATE October 1979
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 854
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES → The purpose of the HESCOMP computer program		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Helicopters Sizing and Performance Computer Program Fortran		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) HESCOMP is a helicopter sizing and performance computer program very similar in format and operation to VASCOMP II, the V/STOL Aircraft Sizing and Performance Computer Program. The program's purpose is to provide the means for rapidly developing helicopter sizing and mission performance data. The program can be used to define design requirements, such as weight breakdown, required propulsive power, and physical dimensions of aircraft which are		

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473

EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE
S/N 0102-LF-014-6601

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

← cont
designed to meet specified mission requirements. It is also useful in sensitivity studies involving both design trade-offs and performance trade-offs. HES COMP

The program has two primary independent applications, a third which is a combination of the first two, and a fourth option used for obtaining aircraft weight only. It may be used for the sizing of helicopters for which the type of aircraft and the mission profile are specified. Alternatively, it may be used for mission calculations for aircraft for which sizing details (gross weight, fuel available, engine power and fuel consumption, etc.) are known. As a combination of these two capabilities, the program may be used to first size a helicopter for a given mission and then calculate the off-design point performance for other missions. It-

The program has been written in a manner to make it directly applicable to sensitivity studies to determine the effect of variations in weight, drag, engine characteristics, etc.

The program contains size trends equations which reflect the variation of helicopter dimensions with gross weight, detailed statistical weight trends equations, a routine for sizing of engines to match airframe requirements, a comprehensive library of engine cycle data, a library of rotor cycle data, and a variety of optional procedures for calculating rotor and propeller (cruise only) performance.

The program can be used to study any single, tandem, or coaxial pure, winged, compound, or auxiliary propulsion helicopter.

Accession For
NTIS
DTIC
USDA
JST
By
Distribution
Availability Codes
Dist
A 23
Special



UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

USER'S MANUAL FOR HESCOMP THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM

Developed under
Contract No. NAS2-6107 (Study of the Methodology for Evaluation
of an Interurban and Intraurban V/STOL
Transportation System)

Revised under
U.S. Navy Contract No. N62269-74-C-0757
and N62269-79-C-0217

By H. ROSENSTEIN, K. A. STANZIONE
and J. S. WISNIEWSKI (Weights)

Prepared by

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

P. O. BOX 16858

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19142

**FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035**

D210-10699-2

September 1973

First Revision November 1974

Second Revision October 1979

FOREWORD

HESCOMP, the Helicopter Sizing and Performance Computer Program, provides helicopter designers with the same capability for sizing and performance calculations that VASCOMP II provides for fixed-wing aircraft designers.

Since in time the program will change to reflect new thinking and grow to include more sophisticated methods of simulating advanced helicopters, this User's Manual is loose-leaf bound to facilitate updating of the program.

Inquiries regarding the program should be directed to the authors.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	ii
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Background	1-1
1.2 Application	1-2
2.0 SPECIFICATION OF HELICOPTER CHARACTERISTICS	2-1
2.1 Helicopter Geometry	2-1
2.2 Propulsion System	2-2
2.3 Helicopter Weight Summary	2-10
2.4 Aerodynamic Characteristics	2-10
2.5 Rotor Characteristics	2-10
3.0 PROGRAM OPERATION	3-1
3.1 General	3-1
3.1.1 The Option Indicator	3-1
3.1.2 Description of Mission Profile	3-2
3.1.3 Special Flight Path Control Option . .	3-5
3.1.4 Propeller Efficiency	3-6
3.1.5 Rotor Power Required Calculation . .	3-6
3.2 Program Options	3-7
3.2.1 Propulsion Indicators	3-7
3.2.2 Aerodynamics Indicators	3-10
3.2.3 Size Trends Indicators	3-10
3.2.4 Mission Performance Indicators . . .	3-13
3.2.5 Flight Path Control Indicators . . .	3-15
3.2.6 Atmosphere Indicator	3-15
3.2.7 Optional Print Indicator	3-15
3.3 Program Flow	3-16
3.4 Subroutine Cross Reference	3-21
4.0 DETAILED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	4-1
4.1 Main Control Loop	4-1
4.2 Atmosphere Subroutine	4-15
4.3 Drag Calculations Subroutine	4-17

	<u>Page</u>
4.4 Engine Library and Engine Cycle Subroutines	4-19
4.5 Rotor Performance Subroutine	4-49
4.6 Rotor Limits Subroutine	4-85
4.7 Propeller Performance Calculations	4-96
4.8 Size Trends Subroutine	4-114
4.9 Aerodynamics Calculations Subroutine	4-138
4.10 Engine Sizing Subroutine	4-157
4.11 Weight Trends Subroutine	4-174
4.11.1 Weight Trend Data	4-174
4.11.2 Aircraft Balance	4-216
4.12 Performance Calculations Subprogram	4-225
4.12.1 Taxi Calculations Subroutine	4-232
4.12.2 Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Calculations Subroutine	4-235
4.12.3 Climb Calculations Subroutine	4-240
4.12.4 Cruise Calculations Subroutine	4-257
4.12.5 Descent Calculations Subroutine	4-290
4.12.6 Loiter Calculations Subroutine	4-307
4.12.7 Change of Weight Subroutine	4-320
4.12.8 Transfer Altitude	4-323
4.12.9 General Performance Calculations Subroutine	4-325
4.12.10 Function BIV Subroutine	4-335
4.12.11 Function PARA Subroutine	4-338
4.12.12 Function TABLE Subroutine	4-340
4.12.13 Function TRIV Subroutine	4-343
4.12.14 Function XLINT Subroutine	4-349
4.12.15 Function XLKUP Subroutine	4-351
4.12.16 Function XIBIV Subroutine	4-354
5.0 PROGRAM INPUT	5-1
5.1 General	5-1
5.1.1 General Information	5-1
5.1.2 Aircraft Description Information	5-2
5.1.2.1 Dimensional Information	5-2
5.1.2.2 Propulsion Information	5-2
5.1.2.3 Aerodynamics Information	5-2
5.1.2.4 Weights Information	5-2
5.1.2.5 Rotor Limits Information	5-3
5.1.2.6 Non-Standard Atmosphere Information	5-3

	<u>Page</u>
5.1.3 Mission Profile Information . . .	5-3
5.1.4 Rotor Tip Speed Schedule . . .	5-4
5.1.5 Auxiliary Propulsion Schedule Input	5-4
5.1.6 Engine Cycle Information . . .	5-4
5.1.7 Rotor Performance Data . . .	5-5
5.1.8 Propeller Performance Data . . .	5-5
5.1.9 Supplementary Information . . .	5-6
5.2 Specimen Input Sheet	5-7
5.3 Program Input	5-50
5.3.1 Program Variables	5-50
5.3.2 Program Indicators	5-79
5.3.3 Fortran Variables	5-89
6.0 PROGRAM OUTPUT	6-1
6.1 Description of Printout	6-1
6.1.1 General Printout	6-1
6.1.2 Input Data	6-2
6.1.3 Sizing Data	6-2
6.1.4 Mission Performance Data	6-11
6.2 List of Diagnostic Error Printouts . . .	6-19
6.2.1 Errors Affecting Main Control Loop	6-19
6.2.2 Errors Related to Tabulated Inputs	6-22
6.2.3 Errors Occuring in Performance Calculation	6-25
7.0 PROGRAM USAGE	7-1
7.1 Comments on Program Usage	7-1
7.1.1 Rules	7-1
7.1.2 Suggestions	7-2
7.2 Discussion of Program Tolerances	7-3
7.3 Sample Cases	7-5
7.3.1 Single-Rotor Compound Helicopter (Auxiliary Independent Engines) .	7-7
7.3.2 Tandem-Rotor Winged Helicopter .	7-67
7.3.3 Coaxial-Rotor Helicopter with Auxiliary Propulsion	7-116

	<u>Page</u>
7.3.4 Coaxial-Rotor Helicopter with Auxiliary Propulsion	7-192
7.3.5 Single-Rotor Winged Helicopter .	7-259
References	R-1

ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
2-1	Typical Helicopter Geometry - Single Rotor Helicopter	2-3
2-2	Typical Helicopter Geometry - Tandem Rotor Helicopter	2-5
3-1	Sketch of Program Geometry	3-16
4-1	Main Control Loop (MAIN) Flow Chart	4-2
4-2	Atmosphere Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-16
4-3	Drag Calculations (DRAG) Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-18
4-4	Typical Reynolds Number Correction Factor for a Turboshaft Engine Cycle	4-25
4-5	POWAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-27
4-6	POWREQ Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-32
4-7	POWAVI Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-33
4-8	POWRQI Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-40
4-9	THRAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-42
4-10	THRREQ Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-45
4-11	ENG 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-46
4-12	ENG 1 I Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-47
4-13	Comparison of "Short Form Aero" Rotor Performance and Flight Test Data	4-51
4-14	"Short Form Aero" Rotor Performance Equations Summary	4-53
4-15	Non-Uniform Downwash as Stored in Block Data	4-54
4-16	Download Sensitivity to Ground Proximity	4-57
4-17	Thrust Augmentation in Ground Effect	4-58

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
4-18	HESCOMP Interpolation of Rotor L/D _E vs. X/L	4-60
4-19	ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-62
4-20	Summary of Typical Rotor Limits	4-87
4-21	ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-89
4-22	Comparison of "Short Method" and Detailed Calculations for Propeller Hover and Cruise Efficiency	4-101
4-23	THRUST Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-103
4-24	POWER Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-107
4-25	POWERI Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-110
4-26	Tail Rotor Diameter Sizing Trend	4-116
4-27	Tail Rotor/Vertical Tail Fin Interference Data	4-118
4-28	Horizontal Tail Sizing	4-122
4-29	Size Trends (SIZTR) Subroutine, Flow Chart .	4-126
4-30	Parasite Drag Buildup Options	4-139
4-31	Typical Hub and Shank Drag Coefficients . .	4-142
4-32	Rotor Hub/Shank Geometry Used in Program for Hub Drag Calculations	4-144
4-33	Typical Parasite Drag Trends	4-147
4-34	Aerodynamics Calculations (AERO) Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-153
4-35	Engine Sizing Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-161
4-36	Weight Trends Subroutine	4-175
4-37	Weight Trends Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-177
4-38	Rotor Blade Weight Trend	4-190
4-39	Rotor Hub and Hinge Weight Trend	4-191
4-40	Rotor Group Weight Trend	4-193

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
4-41	Body Group Weight Trend	4-196
4-42	Drive System Weight Trend-Primary	4-204
4-43	Drive System Weight Trend-Auxiliary	4-206
4-44	Cockpit Controls Weight Trend	4-208
4-45	Rotor Controls Weight Trend	4-209
4-46	Rotor System and Hydraulics Weight Trend . .	4-210
4-47	Auxiliary Rotor Controls Weight Trend . . .	4-212
4-48	Performance Calculations Subprogram Flow Chart	4-226
4-49	Taxi Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart . .	4-233
4-50	Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-236
4-51	Climb Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart .	4-242
4-52	Cruise Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-259
4-53	Descent Boundaries	4-291
4-54	DESPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-294
4-55	Descent Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-297
4-56	Loiter Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-308
4-57	Change of Fuel Weight Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-321
4-58	Change of Payload Weight Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-322
4-59	Transfer Altitude Subroutine, Flow Chart . .	4-324
4-60	General Performance Subroutine, Flow Chart	4-326
4-61	BIV Function, Flow Chart	4-336

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
4-62	PARA Function, Flow Chart	4-339
4-63	TABLE Function, Flow Chart	4-341
4-64	TRIV Function, Flow Chart	4-344
4-65	XLINT Function, Flow Chart	4-350
4-66	XLKUP Function, Flow Chart	4-352
4-67	XIBIV Function, Flow Chart	4-355
7-1	Design MSN - Sample Case No. 1	7-7
7-2	Design MSN - Sample Case No. 2	7-67
7-3	Design MSN - Sample Case No. 3	7-116
7-4	Design MSN - Sample Case No. 4	7-192
7-5	Design MSN - Sample Case No. 5	7-259

TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1-1 Helicopter Configurations Which may be Studied Using HESCOMP	1-4
2-1 Typical Geometric Characteristics - Single Rotor Helicopters	2-7
2-2 Typical Geometric Characteristics - Tandem Rotor Helicopters	2-8
2-3 List of Engine Cycles	2-9
2-4 List of Rotor Cycles	2-11
3-1 Summary of Subroutines	3-17
4-1 Engine Cycle Data Format	4-20
4-2 HESCOMP Engine Library	4-21
4-3 Coefficients for Propeller Equivalent Polars .	4-113
4-4 Production Helicopter Horizontal Tail Parameters	4-122
4-5 Hub and Shank Drag Coefficients Correction Summary	4-145
4-6 Drag Breakdown for Hypothetical Single Rotor Compound Helicopter $R_e/Ft = 1.56 \times 10^6$ ($V = 189$ Kt)	4-149
4-7 Summary of Aerodynamics Input for Compound Helicopter of Table 4-6	4-150
4-8 Drag Breakdown for Hypothetical Tandem Rotor Winged Helicopter $R_e/Ft = 1.49 \times 10^6$ ($V = 181$ Kt)	4-151
4-9 Summary of Aerodynamics Input for Helicopter of Table 4-8	4-152
4-10 Weight Summary Form	4-176
4-11 Helicopter Weight Information	4-185
4-12 Landing Gear Weights	4-198
4-13 Engine Installation Weights	4-202

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
4-14	Fixed Equipment and Fixed Useful Load Weights	4-213
4-15	Multiplicative Factors	4-215
7-1	Program Tolerances	7-4

NOTE

Section 5.3 contains a definition of program input variables and indicators; section 6.2 lists the major diagnostic error printouts and describes their probable cause. For ease of reference, these sections are printed on blue and green paper, respectively.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

HESCOMP is a helicopter sizing and performance computer program very similar in format and operation to VASCOMP II, the V/STOL Aircraft Sizing and Performance Computer Program, described in Reference 1. This similarity is dictated by the requirement to obtain compatibility in both usage and results when using HESCOMP and VASCOMP II in helicopter-V/STOL aircraft comparative design studies. The program's purpose is to rapidly provide helicopter sizing and mission performance data. The program can be used to define design requirements, such as weight breakdown, required propulsive power, and physical dimensions of aircraft which are designed to meet specified mission requirements. It is also useful in sensitivity studies involving both design trade-offs and performance trade-offs.

During formulation of the program, the following guidelines have been followed:

1. The program should maintain generality and flexibility - A program of this type must be comprehensive and flexible in order to permit an accurate simulation of many types of helicopter configurations. It must be capable of approximating the design process involved in layout and sizing of a wide variety of helicopters and synthesizing the performance of these aircraft.
2. The program should be easy to use - In order to minimize hand computation of input data, the input to the program primarily consists of a series of single point values specifying, for example, main rotor disc loading, solidity, twist, aspect ratio, taper ratio, etc. of the wing, tail, and rotor pylons (where applicable), the geometry of the fuselage, the type of propulsion system, a description of the mission profile, and weights of fixed equipment, fixed useful load and payload. Where necessary to adequately describe certain functional relationships, the input is in tabular form. However, since preparation of data for tabular input is generally more cumbersome and time consuming, this form of input has been kept to a minimum.
3. The program should minimize computation time - In order to minimize computation time, the program makes ample use of optional computation paths. To eliminate large quantities of null arithmetic, it avoids calculations which do not apply to the particular aircraft being studied. This is accomplished by means of a series of input indicators that specify the calculations to be performed.

4. The program should be well balanced - The program should not be extremely sophisticated in one detail and yet extremely simple in another. To offset the possibility of this occurrence, great care has been taken to examine methods used to describe the helicopter and its operation.
5. The program should be compatible with VASCOMP II - In order to insure program compatibility, care has been exercised in planning the input/output format. The input sheets are similar (and in a few cases - identical) to those of VASCOMP II. The output format is the same except for the additions of those output quantities peculiar to helicopter performance. Further, this User's Manual is identical in format to the VASCOMP II User's Manual. In addition, HESCOMP utilizes (unchanged) the engine cycle library, propeller tables, and propeller short form performance method developed for VASCOMP II.

1.2 APPLICATION

The program has two primary independent applications, a third which is a combination of the first two, and a fourth option used for obtaining aircraft weight only. It may be used for the sizing of helicopters for which the type of aircraft and the mission profile are specified. Alternatively, it may be used for mission calculations for aircraft for which sizing details (gross weight, fuel available, engine power and fuel consumption, etc.) are known. As a combination of these two capabilities, the program may be used to first size a helicopter for a given mission and then calculate the off-design point performance for other missions. The option of calculation to be used is specified to the program by means of an input "option indicator."

The program has been written in a manner to make it directly applicable to sensitivity studies to determine the effect of variations in weight, drag, engine characteristics, etc. This is accomplished by use of incremental multiplicative and additive factors applied to the gross weight, component drag and fuel required equations. For the most part, the multiplicative factors are nominally equal to unity and the additive factors are nominally equal to zero. However, to determine the effect, for example, of a 10 percent increase in drive system weight, the appropriate multiplicative factor can be set to 1.10 and the sizing program rerun.

The program contains size trends equations which reflect the variation of helicopter dimensions with gross weight, detailed statistical weight trends equations, a routine for sizing of engines to match airframe requirements, a comprehensive library of engine cycle data, a library of rotor cycle data, and a variety of optional procedures for calculating rotor and propeller (cruise only) performance.

The program can be used to study any single, tandem, or coaxial pure, winged, compound, or auxiliary propulsion helicopter (see Table 1-1).

TABLE 1-1. HELICOPTER CONFIGURATIONS WHICH MAY BE STUDIED USING HESCOMP.							
Helicopter Type (Both Single & Tandem Rotor)	Additional Lift/Propulsion System Components Which Must be Added to "Pure" Conf. (Both Single & Tandem Rotor)	Wing	Propeller for Auxiliary Propulsion	Auxiliary Independent Engines	Type of Auxiliary Independent Engines		
					T/Shaft	T/Fan	T/Jet
Pure Helicopter							
Winged Helicopter		X					
Compound Helicopter		X	X				
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)							
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine		X	X	X	X	X	X
(b) T/Fan engine		X		X			
(c) T/Jet engine		X		X			
Auxiliary Propulsion Helicopter			X				
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)							
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine			X	X	X	X	X
(b) T/Fan engine				X			
(c) T/Jet engine				X			
Coaxial Rotor Helicopter							
(1) Coupled (prim. engines drive auxiliary propulsion system)			X				
(2) Auxiliary independent propulsion system							
(a) T/Shaft engine			X	X	X	X	X
(b) T/Fan engine				X			
(c) T/Jet engine				X			

2.0 SPECIFICATION OF HELICOPTER CHARACTERISTICS

Specification of aircraft characteristics to the program is made in a variety of ways: through use of input indicators which specify the types of calculations to be made; through use of weights factors and constants; aerodynamics data; propulsion information; and mostly through use of nondimensional geometric information.

2.1 HELICOPTER GEOMETRY

It is assumed that a typical sizing analysis starts with known payload characteristics, both in terms of payload weight and volume requirements. The volume requirements are usually reflected in length, height, and width of the constant diameter (cabin) section of the aircraft. Adding a nose and tail section of reasonable fineness ratio onto the cabin sections would complete the fuselage geometry if this were an airplane (as sized by VASCOMP II). In a helicopter, however, additional geometric characteristics must be determined before the external fuselage dimensions are completely defined.

For example, in the case of the single rotor helicopter, the total fuselage length (in addition to the nose, tail, and constant diameter sections) includes the tail boom, the length of which, in turn, is established by the tail rotor diameter and the need to maintain a reasonable gap between the main and tail rotor discs. Additionally, the tail boom length itself is affected by the relative position of the main rotor on the fuselage. Vertical tail geometry is determined both by dimensional constraints and the need to fulfill directional stability requirements (e.g., sufficient vertical tail area to counteract main rotor torque in the event of tail rotor loss). So, although the basic cabin internal dimensions are fixed, the external overall dimensions can vary widely, depending on how conflicting requirements are resolved.

In the case of the tandem rotor helicopter, not even the internal cabin dimensions are necessarily constant. For example, the need to require a certain level of external configuration compactness (by specifying a high overlap/diameter ratio) can result in overall fuselage dimensions which directly conflict with internal volume requirements.

Wing geometry may be dictated by maneuver "g" requirements, a specified wing loading or aspect ratio, or even propeller tip/fuselage clearance (in the case of a compound helicopter with wing-mounted propellers).

Primary and auxiliary independent engine nacelle size is set

by the type of engine and its size (which, in turn, is dictated by power requirements).

Figures 2-1 and 2-2 of hybrid single and tandem rotor helicopter configurations illustrate the type of information concerning the helicopter geometry which may be required of the user. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 illustrate typical values of selected geometric characteristics for various aircraft. A complete list of input geometric variables is included in Section 5.3.1.

2.2 PROPULSION SYSTEM

This program permits the use of either a single, primary propulsion system or a combination of a primary system and an auxiliary independent propulsion system. For the primary system, turboshaft cycles are always used. For the auxiliary independent system, either turboshaft, turbofan, or turbojet cycles may be used. The program includes the applicable cycles (shown in Table 2-3) from the standard library of eighty-one different generalized engine cycles developed for the VASCOMP II program. The user of the program may either select the desired engine cycle(s) from the standard library or input the characteristics of any arbitrary engine cycle he may choose.

The library engines are unrestricted in performance over their operating system range (dictated by power setting limits). However, the user, at his discretion, may include limits on engine operation by setting maximum values of fuel flow, torque, or gas generator or power turbine shaft rpm. In addition, nonlinear scaling effects of real engines may be included by input of Reynolds number-based correction factors. Degradation in performance of turboshaft engines operating at nonoptimum power turbine speed will be calculated by the program at the option of the user. The library engine cycles may thus be used with no additional input; or, by appropriate additional input, may be made to include the effects of multiple operating restrictions and other factors characteristic of real engine cycles.

During a sizing calculation, the engine cycles may be "scaled" or fixed in size. That is, if the user desires, the program will calculate the engine size required to meet the mission requirements; or, alternatively, he may input engines of specified size. In the case of helicopters employing multiple propulsion systems, the primary system may be sized to provide power to the main rotor(s) for producing lift and part of the total propulsive thrust required; and the auxiliary independent system will be sized to provide the remaining propulsive thrust or power.

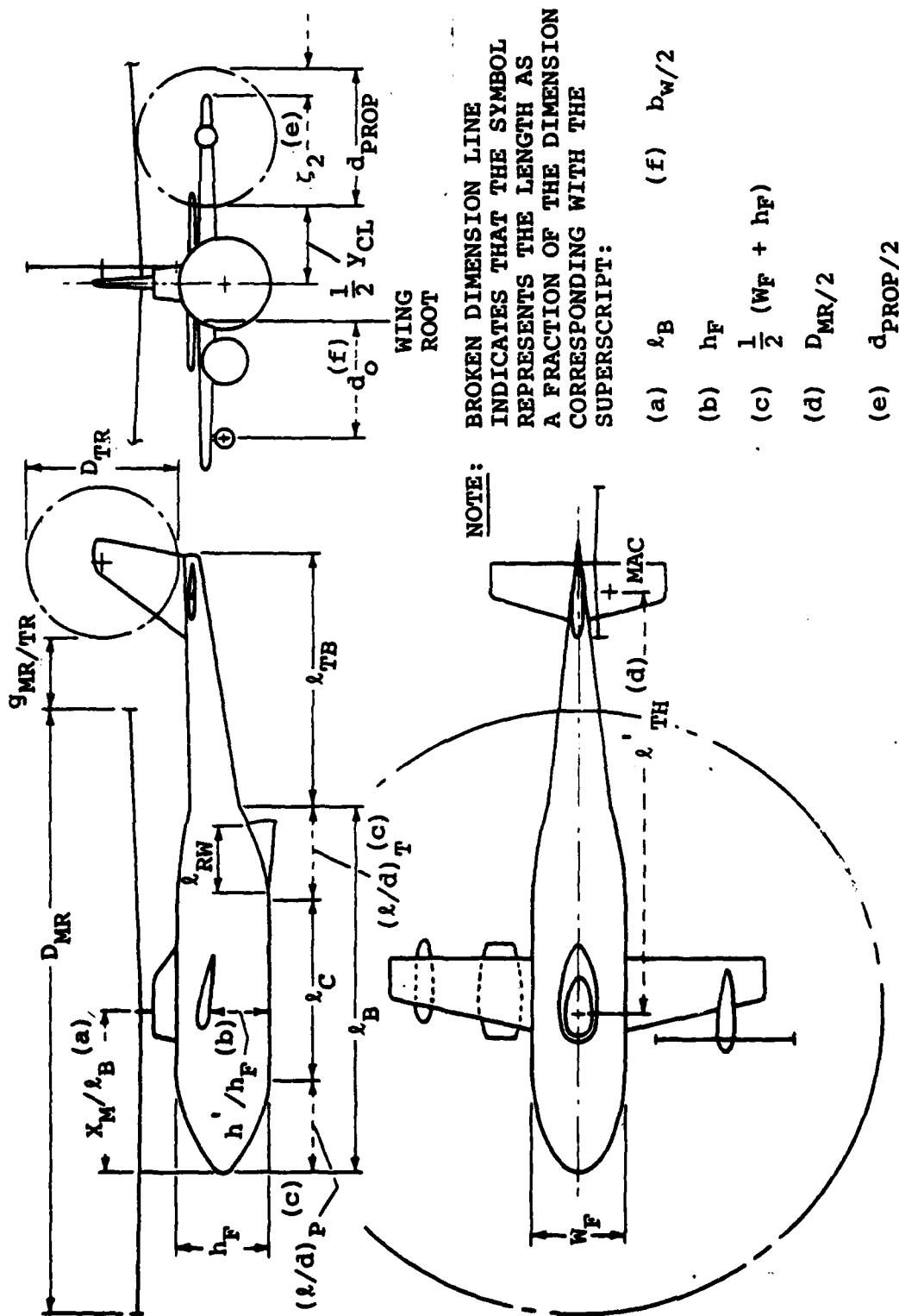
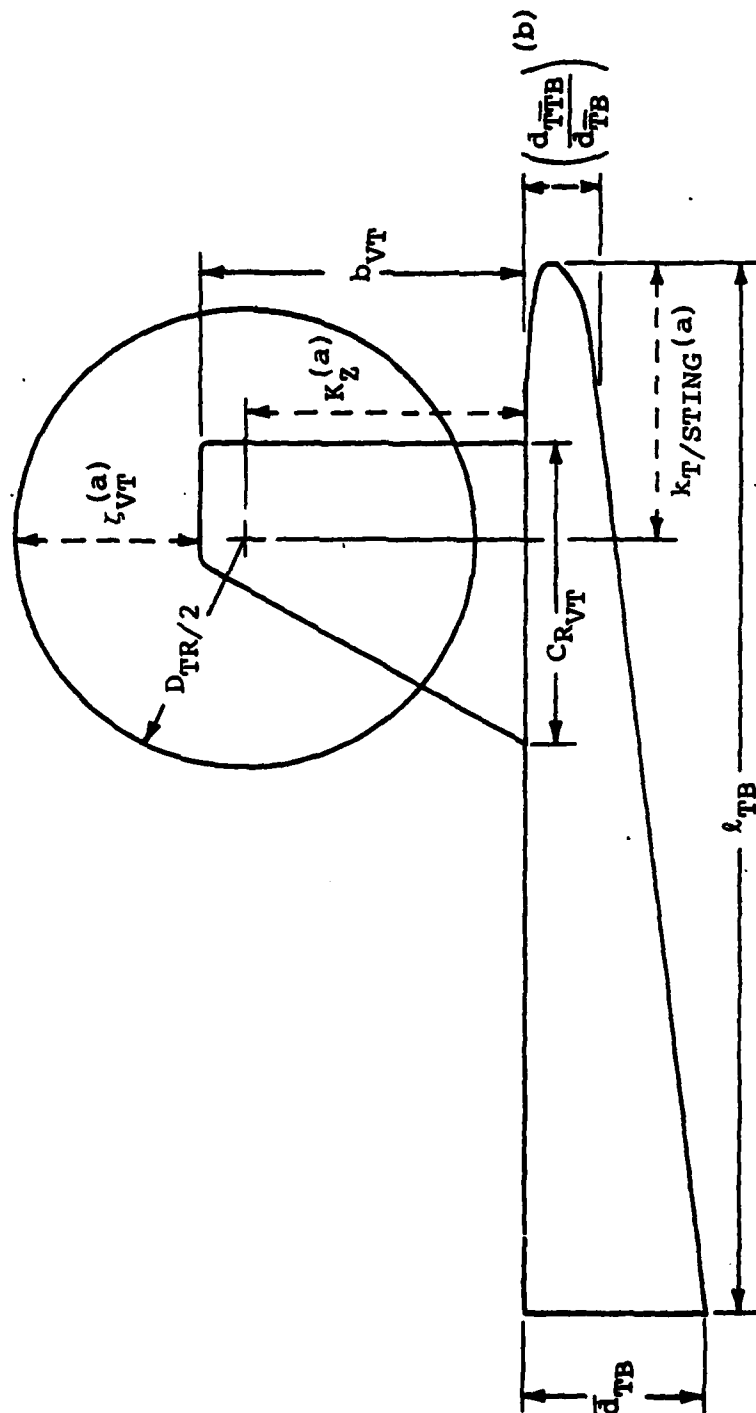


Figure 2-1. Typical Helicopter Geometry ~ Single Rotor Helicopter
(Part 1 of 2).



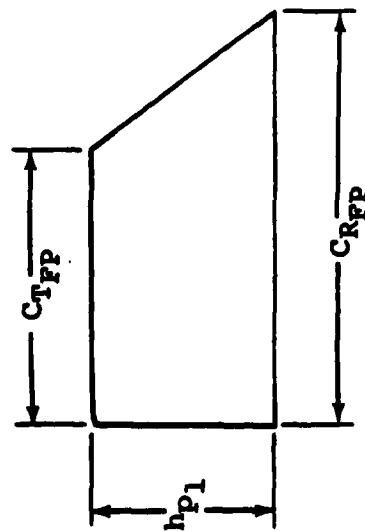
NOTES: 1. $K_Z = b_{VT} = \frac{D_{TR}}{2} [K_Z + (1 - \zeta_{VT})]$ 2. BROKEN DIMENSION LINE INDICATES THAT THE SYMBOL REPRESENTS THE LENGTH AS A FRACTION OF THE DIMENSION CORRESPONDING WITH THE SUPERScript:

$\lambda_{VT} = \frac{C_{T_{VT}}}{C_{R_{VT}}}$ WHEN CNFIND = 1.0
 VTFIND = 1.0
 TRDIND = 0.0

$AR_{VT} = \frac{b_{VT}^2}{S_{VT}}$

(a) $\frac{D_{TR}}{2}$ (b) d_{TTB}

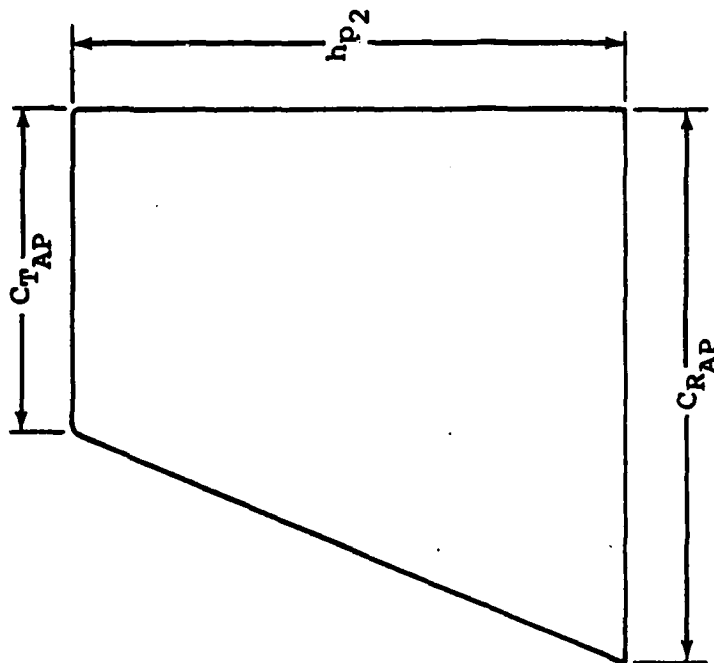
Figure 2-1. Typical Helicopter Geometry ~ Single Rotor Helicopter (Tail Boom/Tail Fin/Tail Rotor Geometry) (Part 2 of 2).



FORWARD OR MAIN ROTOR PYLON

$$\lambda_{FP} = C_{T_{FP}}/C_{R_{FP}}$$

$$AR_{FP} = \frac{2h_{P1}}{C_{R_{FP}}(1 + \lambda_{FP})}$$



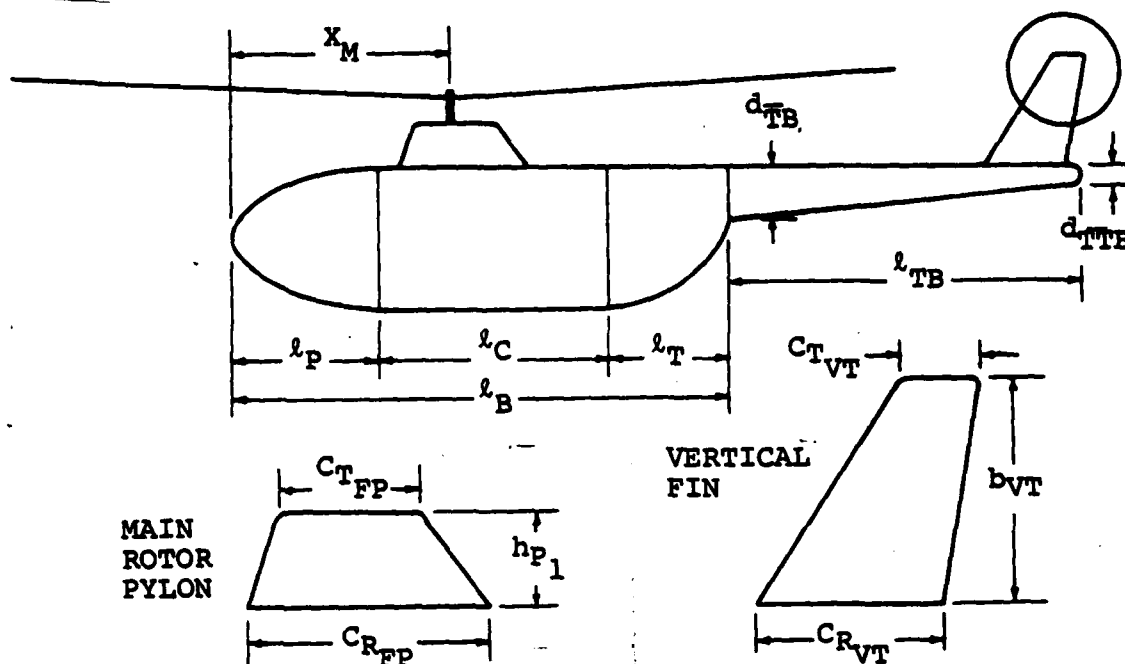
AFT ROTOR PYLON

$$\lambda_{AP} = C_{T_{AP}}/C_{R_{AP}}$$

$$AR_{AP} = \frac{2h_{P2}}{C_{R_{AP}}(1 + \lambda_{AP})}$$

Figure 2-2. Typical Helicopter Geometry ~ Tandem Rotor Helicopter
(Rotor Pylon Geometry) (Part 2 of 2).

TABLE 2-1. TYPICAL GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS - SINGLE ROTOR HELICOPTERS



$$\lambda_{FP} = \frac{C_{TFP}}{C_{RFP}}$$

$$AR_{FP} = \frac{h_{P1}^2}{S_{FP}} = \frac{2h_{P1}^2}{(C_{RFP} + C_{TFP})}$$

$$S_{FP} = \text{Planform area} \quad d_F = \frac{W_F + h_F}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{VT} = \frac{C_{TVT}}{C_{RVT}}$$

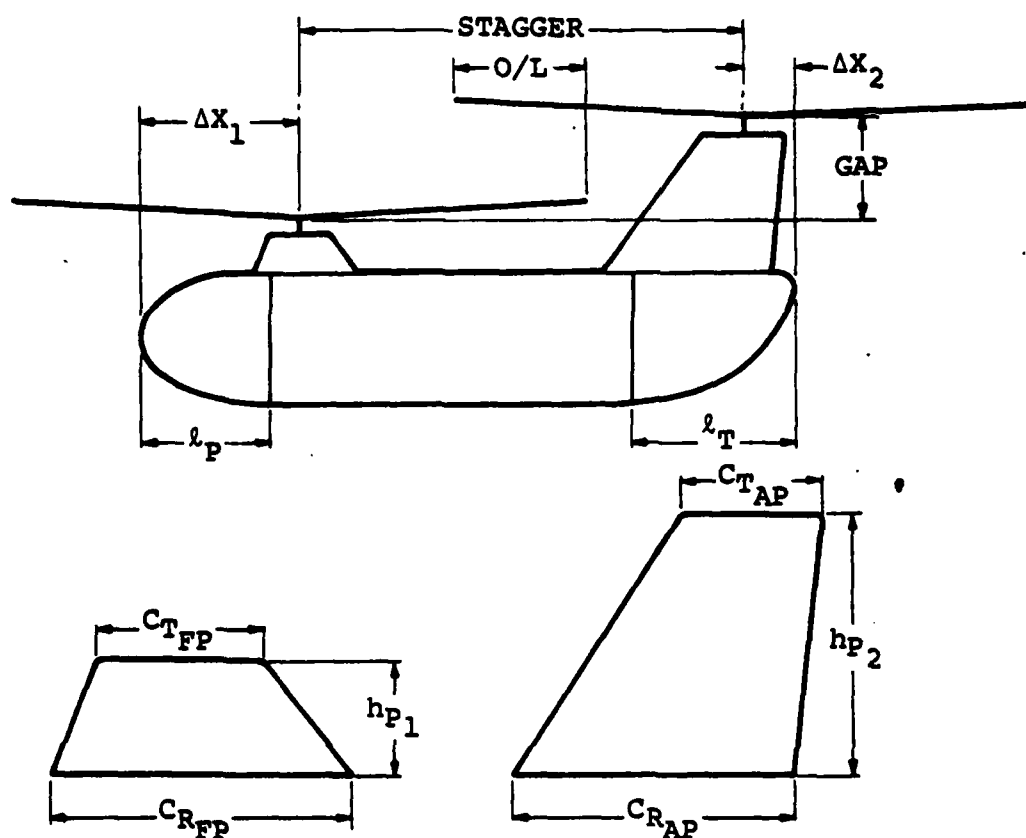
$$AR_{VT} = \frac{b_{VT}^2}{S_{VT}}$$

$$S_{VT} = \text{Planform area}$$

DATA

TYPE	AIRCRAFT	l_P/d_F	l_T/d_F	X_M/l_B	l_TB/d_TB	d_TTB/d_TB	λ_{FP}	AR_{FP}	λ_{VT}	AR_{VT}
"PURE" LIGHT HELICOPTERS	BOE BO-105	1.02	.75	.57	7.00	.69	.41	.30	.33	1.37
	BELL OH-58A	1.12	.71	.55	8.50	.35	.53	.15	.64	4.37
"PURE" LT. TRANSPORT HEL.	BELL UH-1B	.84	.77	.71	5.55	.32	.88	.12	.23	1.98
"PURE" MEDIUM TRANSPORT HELICOPTERS	SIR H-34A	.52	.67	.44	2.42	.42	.44	.22	.64	.96
	SIR CH-3C	.78	1.13	.44	4.45	.64	.83	.25	.75	1.72
	SIR CH-53A	.76	1.47	.42	4.38	.94	.74	.21	.62	2.14
	SIR H-37A	.60	-	.56	2.30	.47	.45	.23	.63	3.36
WINGED HELICOPTERS	BELL AH-1G	2.47	.44	.65	4.91	.42	.70	.27	.48	1.53
	SIR S-67	2.22	1.98	.62	4.17	.47	.83	.27	.48	1.90
COMPOUND HELICOPTERS	LOCKR AH-51A	1.29	.98	.48	5.92	.26	.89	.33	.60	.73
	LOCKR AH-56A	1.40	1.36	.62	4.43	.52	.77	.12	.46	1.29

TABLE 2-2. TYPICAL GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS
TANDEM ROTOR HELICOPTERS



$$\lambda_{FP} = \frac{C_{TFP}}{C_{RFP}}$$

$$AR_{FP} = \frac{h_{P1}^2}{S_{FP}}$$

S_{FP} = planform area

$$\lambda_{AP} = \frac{C_{TAP}}{C_{RAP}}$$

$$AR_{AP} = \frac{h_{P2}^2}{S_{AP}}$$

S_{AP} = planform area

$$d_F = \frac{W_F + h_F}{2}$$

TYPE	AIRCRAFT	l_P/d_F	l_T/d_F	O/L	GAP/STAG	$\Delta X_1/l_P$	$\Delta X_2/l_T$	λ_{FP}	AR_{FP}	λ_{AP}	AR_{AP}
"PURE" LIGHT TRANSPORT HELICOPTER	B-V HUP-1	.73	1.03	.37	.08	1.00	1.00	.38	.35	.57	.78
	B-V H-21	.64	2.19	.04	.00	.89	.02	.35	.45	.23	.43
"PURE" MEDIUM - HEAVY TRANSPORT HELICOPTERS	B-V CH-46A	.71	1.53	.33	.14	1.16	.51	.63	.34	.69	.61
	B-V CH-47C	.69	1.29	.34	.12	.85	.59	1.00	1.10	.81	.53
	B-V YH-16A	.84	1.81	.37	.16	.48	.84	.34	.25	.58	.84
	B-V MOD 347	.85	1.37	.23	.15	.73	.55	.98	.43	.84	.66

TABLE 2-3. LIST OF ENGINE CYCLES

	1970	Intermediate	Advanced
<u>Primary Propulsion</u>			
Turboshaft			
Engine press. ratio	13, 16	13, 16, 19	13, 16, 19, 22
Turb. inlet temp.	2600°R	2900°R	3200°R
<u>Auxiliary Independent Propulsion</u>			
Turboshaft			
Engine press. ratio	13, 16	13, 16, 19	13, 16, 19, 22
Turb. inlet temp.	2600°R	2900°F	3200°R
Turbojet			
Engine press. ratio	13, 16	13, 16, 19	13, 16, 19, 22
Turb. inlet temp.	2600°F	2900°	3200°R
Turbofan			
Engine press. ratio	16, 20	16, 20, 24	16, 20, 24, 28
Turb. inlet temp.	2600°R	2900°R	3200°R
Fan bypass ratio	2, 4, 6	2, 4, 6	2, 4, 6

2.3 HELICOPTER WEIGHT SUMMARY

A detailed helicopter weight summary is provided by the program through use of statistical weight trend equations. A description of, and justification for, these equations is given in Section 4.11. Three major categories of weights are calculated: the propulsion group, the structures group, and the flight controls group.

2.4 AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The aerodynamic data which are calculated by the program are the helicopter drag and (in the case of winged or compound helicopters) the lift curve slope of the wing (used for calculations of the gust load factor). Drag data may be input to the program in a variety of forms including a single point value of flat plate area, drag trends, or by a detailed drag summary. Scaling effects on drag based upon Reynolds number corrections are included. Wing spanwise loading efficiency (Oswald's factor) may be either input to the program or may be program calculated.

2.5 ROTOR CHARACTERISTICS

Rotor performance may be calculated either by the short form aerodynamic performance method or by using input rotor maps. The short form method employs input rotor "cycles". Corrections for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration geometry, (e.g., blade twist, number, cut-out, rotor overlap, etc.) being analyzed are made by the program. Included with the program is a brief library of currently available "cycles" (Table 2-4 lists their pertinent characteristics).

Two types of rotor maps, differing in the type and format of the input data required, may be used. These are designated as Type I and Type II rotor maps and their differences are noted in Section 3.1.5. The Type I rotor map may be used in two ways. In the first case, isolated rotor data derived for a specific rotor configuration is input and, as in the short form method, blade and configuration geometry corrections are applied by the program. In the second approach, a rotor map generated from total configuration rotor power data (e.g. in the case of a single rotor helicopter, this would be the sum of main and tail rotor power) is input. No corrections are applied. Thus, the particular blade and helicopter configuration geometry inherent in the data from which the map is generated is reflected unchanged in the calculated rotor performance. The Type II rotor map may be used, however, only as outlined in the first approach noted above.

TABLE 2-4. LIST OF ROTOR CYCLES

Rotor Cycle No.	Rotor Blade Planform Char.	Rotor Blade Airfoil Section Description	Rotor Blade Spanwise Airfoil Distr. Represented in Rotor Cycle	Helicopters Employing This Rotor Blade Type
1	Constant Chord	"Conventional" symmetrical NACA airfoil section	NACA 0012 from C.L. ROT to blade tip	CH-47A UH-1B SH-3A
2	Constant Chord	Cambered blade section developed by modification of NACA 230 (5 digit) series airfoil section	BV 23010-1.58 from C.L. ROT to blade tip	CH-47C MOD. 347 BO-105C
3	Constant Chord	High speed (transonic) airfoil section (s) developed from NACA 6 - series airfoil sections and optimized for maximum lift and low pitching moments.	BV VR-7 from C.L. ROT to $r/R = 0.85$ BV VR-8 at blade tip ($r/R = 1.00$)	HLH (XCH-62)

3.0 PROGRAM OPERATION

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 The Option Indicator

As previously described, the program has two major options, a third which is a combination of these two, and a fourth option used for obtaining aircraft weight only. The specific option to be used is selected by means of an input "option indicator" abbreviated OPTIND.

OPTIND = 0

This is an iterative routine which determines only the aircraft weight, dimensions, and power.

OPTIND = 1

This is an iterative routine which determines the aircraft weight, dimensions, and required power to satisfy a prescribed mission flight profile. In addition to the flight profile, certain characteristics describing the type of aircraft are specified, such as the wing aspect ratio, thickness ratio, the wing loading or disc loading, the engine cycle, etc.

OPTIND = 2 or 3

These options are used to calculate the flight performance of an aircraft for which the size is fixed. In addition to the aircraft characteristics described above, the power available, aircraft dimensions, etc. are input to the program. A flight profile is also specified. The program then calculates the performance history of the aircraft for the specified mission.

If OPTIND = 2 is selected, the aircraft gross weight is input and the fuel required to fly the specified mission is determined. This option is useful for solving many different performance problems where it is desired to constrain gross weight, such as calculating climb performance, cruise performance, or payload-range capability.

If OPTIND = 3 is selected, the operating-weight-empty is input and takeoff gross weight and required fuel load is determined. This option is useful for calculating various overload off-design weights and for determining ferry performance.

Combined Option

This option permits the user to size an aircraft for a "design-point" mission and then to calculate the off-design-point performance of the sized aircraft for a variety of additional missions. Basically, this option causes the program to run option number one (OPTIND = 1), save the sizing data generated in that option, and then input this information into the performance option (OPTIND = 2).

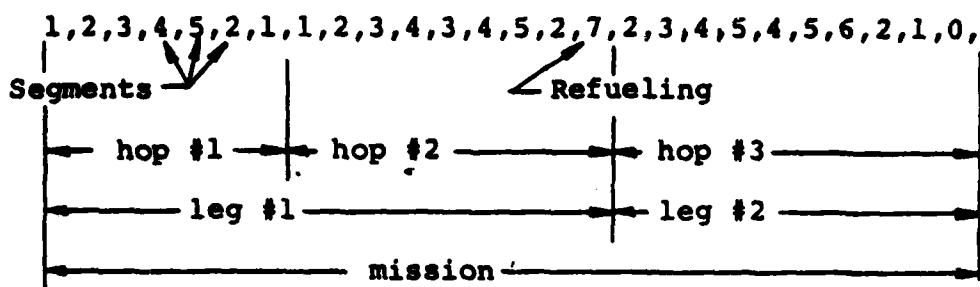
3.1.2 Description of Mission Profile

The performance calculation subprogram in HESCOMP, consisting of nine individual subroutines, permits the simulation of aircraft performance for virtually any mission flight profile. A typical performance analysis is made up of a series of elements which, in building block fashion, allows the user of the program to perform a wide variety of studies. The elements of a typical performance analysis are:

1. Segment - A segment of a mission profile is a unique portion of the mission such as a cruise or a climb. A segment starts with a set of initial conditions of one or more of the variables of state (altitude, range, weight, etc.) and ends when a terminal condition (or conditions) has been satisfied.
2. Hop - A hop is defined as a set of segments ending at some logical terminal locations (such as ground level at the desired range). Thus, a hop might consist of flying from location "A" to location "B" by means of combining the following segments: taxi, takeoff, climb, cruise, descent, landing, and taxi.
3. Leg - A leg of a mission is herein defined as a set of hops ending in a re-fueling of the aircraft. Thus, a leg might consist of flying from location "A" to "B", then to "C", at which point the aircraft is refueled.
4. Mission - A mission is defined in this program as a set of legs (or hops or segments) which satisfy some specific operational requirement. In this program, the mission is the basic element for which the aircraft is sized.
5. Case - A case is a consecutive series of missions for the same aircraft. This program permits the user to analyze a case which consists of a mission for which an aircraft is sized, followed by a different mission which the now-sized aircraft performs, followed by yet additional missions.

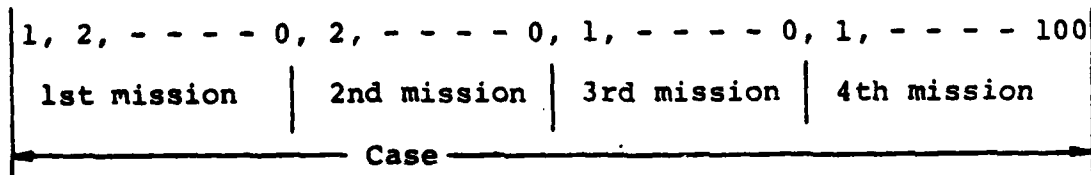
The performance calculations subprogram consists of nine individual performance segments, specified by means of an input indicator, SGTIND. The segments are taxi (SGTIND = 1), hover (SGTIND = 2), climb (SGTIND = 3), cruise (SGTIND = 4), descent (SGTIND = 5), loiter (SGTIND = 6), an increment in weight of fuel (SGTIND = 7) or payload (SGTIND = 8), a transfer of altitude (SGTIND = 9), and general performance (SGTIND = 11). The end of the mission is specified by an input SGTIND = 0. An array of segment indicators is input to the program to specify the mission being studied. Thus, a typical array might be:

SGTIND =



At the end of any leg, the sum of segment fuel required to perform that leg is stored in the computer. At the end of the mission, the largest of these stored values is used to determine the aircraft sizing requirements when OPTIND = 1. An end of a case is specified by an input SGTIND = 100. Since an end-of-case is also always an end-of-mission, it is not necessary to end a case by a SGTIND = 0 followed by SGTIND = 100. SGTIND = 100 always takes precedence over SGTIND = 0. The distinction between a mission and a case is most useful when it is desired to size an aircraft for a specified mission followed by analysis of the off-design-point performance of the "sized" aircraft on other missions. As an example, with SGTIND = 1 (sizing option) the following array of SGTIND might be used:

SGTIND =



The program will size the aircraft for the first mission and then analyze the performance of the "sized" aircraft for the second, third and fourth missions. Up to 50 consecutive segments may be included in a single case, arranged in any arbitrary series of hops, legs, and missions. Up to 10 of any specific segments may be included in any case. Thus, a case might consist of several missions, each mission having several different cruise segments.

Each segment is a discrete element of the mission, independent of any other segment with the exception of the influence on the altitude, range, weight, and time. That is, the first

cruise of a case might be at cruise power at standard atmospheric conditions and the second cruise could be at best specific range for a nonstandard day.

At the start of a case, the user inputs values for initial conditions of altitude, range, weight, and time. The first segment of the case uses these values as initial boundary conditions and the segment ends at a specified terminal condition. The final values of altitude, range, weight, and time then become, in turn, the initial values for the following segment.

The final, or terminal, condition varies depending upon the segment. Terminal conditions for each segment, input by the user, are:

Taxi - increment in time

Takeoff, Hover, and Landing - increment in time

Climb - altitude at end of climb

Descent - altitude at bottom of descent and, for certain options, range at end of descent

Loiter - increment in time

Change of Fuel Weight - increment in weight and increment in time

Change of Payload Weight - increment in weight and increment in time

Transfer Altitude - final altitude

General Performance - increment in velocity

Segments 2 through 6 (takeoff, hover, and landing through loiter) and segment 11 (general performance) require, in addition to terminal conditions on one of the variables of state, an input value for the step size to be used in the calculations. The step size specifies both the increment in the primary variable which is used in the calculations and the increment between successive printouts. Printouts occur at even integral multiples of the primary variable. Thus, if an aircraft is required to climb from a starting value of altitude of 6300 feet to a final value of 29,500 feet, and the step size is specified as 1000 feet, the program will calculate and print at 6300 feet, 7000 feet, 8000 feet, etc. to 29,500 feet. As the step size is decreased, the program accuracy improves, but the computing time lengthens.

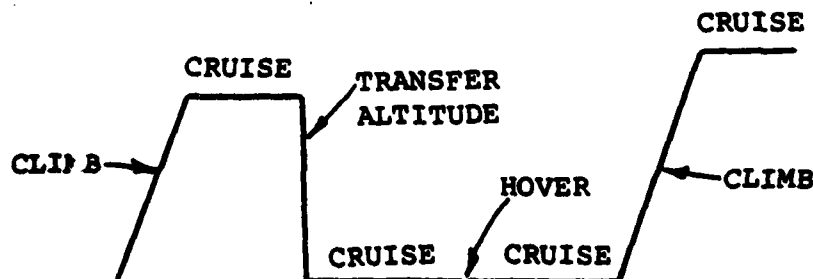
Atmospheric conditions may vary from segment to segment. For example, the first segment, a climb, may be for a standard atmosphere; the second segment, a cruise, may use a constant increment in temperature above standard; and the third segment,

another climb, may use a nonstandard temperature versus altitude table. The third atmosphere option requires a tabular input of temperature ratio versus altitude. Only one nonstandard tabular atmosphere may be used in a single case. Segments 1 through 6 (taxi through loiter) may be used to simulate an additional requirement for reserve fuel. The reserve fuel calculated in this manner is used as part of the total fuel required to size the aircraft. However, the aircraft weight is not reduced by the amount of the reserve fuel. This option is specified by inserting a value of $10 \times \text{SGTIND}$ for the particular mission segment indicator where reserve fuel is to be calculated. For example, if it is desired to calculate reserve fuel at a specified cruise condition, $\text{SGTIND} = 40$; i.e., $(\text{SGTIND} = 4) \times 10$ is input.

3.1.3 Special Flight Path Control Option

hOPTIND - This indicator will permit the user to fly a mission at the optimum altitude for best fuel consumption. The program will automatically determine the best altitude for any cruise segment which is preceded by either a climb segment or a transfer of altitude. If the cruise is preceded by a climb, the program will determine the flight altitude which minimizes the sum of the fuel for climb and cruise. If the cruise is preceded by a transfer altitude, the program will determine the altitude for the best fuel consumption during cruise only.

In addition to specifying that optimum altitude flight is desired during the mission, the user may specify a maximum altitude permitted for each cruise segment. This is specified by means of the hMAX input for the preceding climb or the hFINAL input for the preceding transfer altitude. The maximum altitude specification is useful in studying missions for which some of the cruise segments are to be optimized while other cruise segments are to be flown at known altitude such as the high-low-low-high mission shown below in which the low altitude segments represent sea level dashes. For this mission, the user specified hFINAL = 0 for the transfer altitude segment.



3.1.4 Propeller Efficiency

Propeller efficiency can be calculated in three different ways for compound and auxiliary propulsion helicopters. The option chosen is specified by means of a propulsive efficiency indicator, η_{PIND} . The options range from (a) input of a set of point values of efficiency to (b) input of a prop map table to (c) automatic calculation of propeller performance. The option chosen will depend on the type of problem being studied as each of the means of calculating prop performance has features which may be desirable under certain conditions. These options are described in more detail in Section 4.7.

3.1.5 Rotor Power Required Calculation

The method most likely to be used, and certainly the most convenient, from the point of view of inputs, is the short form aerodynamic performance method. Rotor blade performance data is input in the form of "cycles", with corrections for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration under study being applied by the program.

Two types of rotor maps may be input. These differ in the type and format of the input data required. The Type I rotor map requires C_{PH}/σ as a function of CT/σ and MTIP (hover performance) and C_{p}/σ as a function of μ , CT'/σ , and C_{x}/σ (cruise performance). The Type II rotor map requires F.M. as a function of CT/σ and MTIP (hover performance) and rotor L/DE as a function of μ , CT'/σ , and X/L (cruise performance). The Type I rotor map data may be input in two ways. The first utilizes isolated rotor data derived for a specified rotor configuration, but corrected by the program for the specific rotor and helicopter configurations under study. The second uses total configuration rotor data (i.e., in the case of a single rotor helicopter, this would include both main and tail rotor power) and applies no corrections to the data. The Type II rotor map option always uses isolated rotor data derived for a specified rotor configuration, but corrected by the program for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration under study.

The short form aerodynamic performance method, and the Type I (1st version) and Type II rotor map options are suitable for use both in sizing and performance only calculations, since corrections for variations in rotor and helicopter configurations are applied. The Type I (2nd version) rotor map option, however, must be restricted to use only in non-sizing applications. Possible areas of use could be, for example, the case where (a) it is inconvenient for the magnitude of the particular application to generate the data required for creating a rotor cycle or generalized rotor map, or (b) in calculating the mission performance of existing helicopters (e.g. the HH-43B, WG-13, UH-2, etc.) utilizing rotor maps derived from Flight Handbooks, etc.

3.2 PROGRAM OPTIONS

Flexibility of operation and generality of approach have been accomplished by use of many optional computation paths. The path to be used is selected by the user through use of a series of input indicators. Besides the option indicator, previously described, the program indicators fall into seven categories: propulsion indicators, aerodynamics indicators, size trends indicators, mission performance indicators, flight path control indicators, an atmosphere indicator, and an optional print indicator. The indicators and their use are described below. A summary list of all indicators and their values is included in Section 5.3.2.

3.2.1 Propulsion Indicators

AIPIND - Indicator which differentiates between compounds with and without auxiliary independent engines. AIPIND = 1 denotes a compound helicopter having a single set of engines connected both to the main rotor and auxiliary propulsion systems. AIPIND = 2 indicates a compound helicopter with independent engines for auxiliary propulsion.

ENGIND - Two different classes of cruise engines are included in the program. They are "horsepower producing" engines and "thrust producing" engines. The horsepower producing engines which are included in the standard engine library are turbo-shaft engine cycles. The thrust producing engines in the engine library are either turbojet or turbofan engines. If ENGIND = 0, a power producing cycle is selected. If ENGIND = 1, a thrust producing cycle is selected.

ESCIND - The program permits the user to size the primary engines either for takeoff conditions only or for the more critical choice of takeoff or cruise. This is specified by means of the engine sizing indicator, ESCIND. If ESCIND = 1, the program will size the engines for takeoff conditions only. If ESCIND = 2, the program will size the engines for takeoff, then cross-check the engine size required for cruise conditions, and pick the more critical of the two conditions.

FIXIND - Engines selected for aircraft being studied in the program may be either "fixed" in size or "rubberized." If the engines are "rubberized," the engine sizing subroutine calculates the maximum power or thrust of the engines required to satisfy certain specified criteria. If the engines are fixed in size, the user inputs the level of maximum power or thrust for the engines and the engine sizing subroutine is bypassed. The user specifies the option of calculation by means of the input indicator, FIXIND. If FIXIND = 0, the engines are fixed in size. If FIXIND = 1, the engine sizing subroutine is used to calculate the size of the "rubberized" engines.

FIXINDI - FIXINDI serves the same function for the auxiliary independent engines that FIXIND does for the primary engines.

POWIND - This indicator specifies the limiting power setting to be used in climb, cruise, and for engine sizing at cruise conditions: maximum (POWIND = 0), military (POWIND = 1), and normal (POWIND = 2). A separate value of this indicator is input with each climb and cruise and for engine sizing.

WDTIND, QIND, N1IND, N10IND, N2IND - These indicators specify to the program that the primary engine performance is restricted by a maximum level of fuel flow, torque, gas generator shaft rpm, gas generator referred shaft rpm, or power turbine (output) shaft rpm. An input zero value for these indicators will permit operation restricted only by power setting (turbine temperature) limits. A unity input for any of the indicators will cause the engine operation to also be restricted by a maximum level of the appropriate variable. More than one of these indicators may be set to unity at the same time, thus simulating performance of an engine operating with multiple restrictions. N2IND has a third possible value which the user may input for turboshaft engines, N2IND = 2. This input specifies that the engine is operating at a known discrete value of output shaft speed (in general, not the optimum value). If this option is used, the user inputs the level of N11 for each flight segment, and the program will calculate the effect on engine performance.

WDTINDI, QINDI, N1INDI, N10INDI, N2INDI - These indicators specify to the program that the auxiliary independent engine performance is restricted by a maximum level of fuel flow, torque, gas generator shaft rpm, or power turbine (output) shaft rpm. An input zero value for these indicators will permit operation restricted only by power setting (turbine temperature) limits. A unity input for any of the indicators will cause the engine operation to also be restricted by a maximum level of the appropriate variable. More than one of these indicators may be set to unity at the same time, thus simulating performance of an engine operating with multiple restrictions. N2INDI has a third possible value which the user may input for turboshaft engines, N2INDI = 2. This input specifies that the engine is operating at a known discrete value of output shaft speed (in general, not the optimum value). If this option is used, the user inputs the level of N11 for each flight segment, and the program will calculate the effect on engine performance.

RNOIND - The performance of real engines is sensitive to scaling effects. That is, doubling the maximum static power of the engine at sea level for standard atmospheric conditions by increasing the physical size of the engine will not cause a corresponding doubling of the power at other operating conditions. This nonlinear behavior is due to the influence of variations in the Reynolds number at the compressor inlet. RNOIND permits these effects to be accounted for on turboshaft engines through use of an input table of a correction factor on power available. If the indicator is set to unity, the tabulated correction factor may be input and will be used by the program to account for scaling effects. A zero input for the indicator will cause the program to assume that perfect scaling occurs.

RNOINDI - This indicator serves the same purpose for the auxiliary independent engines as RNOINDI serves for the primary engines.

ROTIND - Controls the selection of the rotor performance computation method. In addition to the short form aerodynamic performance method, rotor performance may be calculated with the use of two alternate forms of rotor map. The Type I rotor map (input locations 2700+3410) requires C_{PH}/σ as a function of C_T/σ and M_{TIP} (hover performance) and C_p/σ as a function of μ , C_T'/σ , and C_X/σ (cruise performance). The Type II rotor map (input locations 3420+4130) requires F.M. as a function of C_T/σ and M_{TIP} (hover performance) and rotor L/DE as a function of μ , C_T'/σ , and X/L (cruise performance). If ROTIND = 1, rotor performance is calculated by the short form aerodynamic performance method (requiring the input of a rotor "cycle"). If ROTIND = 2, a Type I rotor map is input with corrections being applied by the program for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration geometry being studied. If ROTIND = 3, a Type I rotor map is input, with no corrections being applied. If ROTIND = 4, a Type II rotor map is input with corrections being applied by the program for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration geometry being studied. The program accepts the V_{TIP} schedule and the TAUX/T schedule. However, TAUX/T = 2,000 cannot be used with this option. If ROTIND = 5, a Type II rotor map is input similar to ROTIND = 4. The program accepts the V_{TIP} schedule and all modes of the TAUX/T schedule. In this option, the rotor is operated at maximum L/DE with TAUX/T as output. If ROTIND = 6, a Type II rotor map is input similar to ROTIND = 4 or 5. The program accepts the V_{TIP} schedule and all modes of the TAUX/T schedule. In this option, the rotor is operated at maximum configuration L/DE with TAUX/T as output.

η_p IND - This indicator permits the user to select one of three different methods for predicting propeller performance for compound and auxiliary propulsion helicopters. If η_p IND = 0, the user can specify a set of point value efficiencies for

each climb and descent and a table of efficiency versus Mach number for cruise and loiter. An input of $\eta_{pIND} = 1$ will permit the user to load in a propeller performance map to be used during climb, cruise, and loiter while an input of $\eta_{pIND} = 2$ will permit use of an automatic subroutine within the program for calculating prop performance. It is anticipated that this latter option will be used for the majority of sizing and performance studies. The input prop map option will typically be used in cases where detailed test data is available on prop performance and it is desired to closely represent a specific propeller. The first option, permitting input of point values, is most useful for sensitivity studies or where propeller choice has not yet been made and only representative values of efficiency are desired. A more detailed discussion of these options is contained in Section 4.7.

3.2.2 Aerodynamics Indicators

DRGIND - The method of determining the total parasite drag of the helicopter is specified to the program by means of the indicator DRGIND. If DRGIND = 1, configuration parasite drag is built up in component fashion, with Reynolds number scaling. If DRGIND = 2, the parasite drag is calculated from a parasite drag trend derived from the inputs (GW/Fe) and K_{FED} .

OSWIND - The span loading efficiency factor (Oswald's efficiency factor) may be calculated by the program from an approximate relationship as a function of wing aspect ratio. If the user prefers, he may input a fixed value of the efficiency factor to the program. An input of OSWIND = 0 permits the user to input a fixed value for efficiency. An input of OSWIND = 1 will cause the program to use the approximate equation to calculate the value for efficiency.

3.2.3 Size Trends Indicators

APHIND - The aft rotor pylon height of a tandem rotor helicopter is specified by use of this indicator. If APHIND = 1, aft pylon height is input directly in feet. If APHIND = 2, the tandem rotor gap/stagger (g/s) ratio is input and aft pylon height is sized accordingly.

AUXIND - Four versions of both the single and tandem rotor helicopter may be specified through this indicator. They are: a pure helicopter (AUXIND = 1), a winged helicopter only (AUXIND = 2), an auxiliary propulsion helicopter, only (AUXIND = 3), and a compound (wings and auxiliary propulsion) helicopter (AUXIND = 4).

b_wIND - For a configuration having wings, this option determines the manner in which wing span is calculated during the sizing process. If $b_wIND = 1$, wing span/rotor diameter ratio (b_w/D) is input. If $b_wIND = 2$, wing aspect ratio (AR) is input. If $b_wIND = 3$ (used when dealing with wing-mounted

propellers) wing span is determined from propeller tip/fuselage clearance considerations.

CNFIND - This indicator specifies the helicopter configuration to be analyzed. These are: the single rotor helicopter (CNFIND = 1) and the tandem rotor helicopter (CNFIND = 2).

FDMIND - Determines the manner in which a tandem rotor helicopter fuselage is sized. If FDMIND = 1, tandem rotor overlap ((O/L)/D) and forward and aft rotor positions ($\Delta X_1/l_p$, $\Delta X_2/l_T$) are specified. If FDMIND = 2, overlap and cabin length (l_c) are input. If FDMIND = 3, cabin length and forward and aft rotor positions are input.

HTIND - Permits the user to input fixed-size horizontal tail surfaces to the program or, optionally, to have the program calculate the tail surface size based upon an input tail "volume" coefficient. If HTIND = 0, the program will assume no horizontal tail exists. If HTIND = 1, the tail area may be input directly. If HTIND = 2, the program will calculate the size based upon a tail "volume" coefficient.

MRPIND - Specifies the placement of the main rotor of a single rotor helicopter on its fuselage. If MRPIND = 0, the user inputs directly the main rotor position (aft of the nose) as a fraction of body length (X_M/l_B). If MRPIND = 1, the program does a simple mass balance calculation and determines the rotor position relative to the aircraft cg. If MRPIND = 2, the same procedure is carried out as with MRPIND = 1 with the exception that the program assumes the auxiliary drive system, propeller, and auxiliary independent engines (if any) to be located on the wing.

RDMIND - Specifies manner in which main rotor is sized. If RDMIND = 1, main rotor diameter and solidity are input directly. If RDMIND = 2, disc loading and solidity are input, diameter is calculated. If RDMIND = 3, diameter and C_T/σ are input, solidity is calculated. If RDMIND = 4, disc loading and C_T/σ are input and both diameter and solidity are calculated.

SWIND - Specifies options available for wing sizing. These are: wing area input directly (SWIND = 1), wing area sized based on an input wing loading (SWIND = 2), and wing area sized by rotor/wing maneuver requirements (SWIND = 3).

TRDIND - Determines manner in which tail rotor diameter is sized. If TRDIND = 0, the helicopter is sized without a tail rotor (Note: this indicator is only used in conjunction with CNFIND = 1.0). If TRDIND = 1, tail rotor diameter is calculated from a trend of DMR/DTR contained in the program. If

TRDIND = 2, tail rotor diameter is input directly. If TRDIND = 3, a value of net tail rotor disc loading, $(T/A)_{NET}$, is input and tail rotor diameter is determined through an iterative procedure.

TRSIND - Tail rotor solidity sizing indicator. If TRSIND = 1, tail rotor solidity is input directly. If TRSIND = 2, C_T/σ is input and tail rotor solidity is sized based on either hover-antitorque or hovering turn requirements.

VTFIND - Vertical tail area sizing indicator. If VTFIND = 1, vertical tail size is based on input values of aspect ratio (AR_{VT}) and tail fin/tail rotor overlap (h_{VT}). If VTFIND = 2, tail fin/tail rotor overlap and directional stability requirements, (sufficient tail area to counteract main rotor torque in cruise flight, if tail rotor is lost), dictate vertical tail area. If VTFIND = 3, the same requirements must be met as with VTFIND = 2, with the exceptions that AR_{VT} is specified and tail fin overlap is calculated along with vertical tail area.

XMSNIND - Indicator that controls drive system transmission sizing. When XMSNIND = 0.0 or 1.0 and ESCIND (LOC 0022) = 2.0, the transmission can be rated at cruise RPM input LOC (0238). If XMSNIND = 0, main, tail and auxiliary drive system ratings are specified as a fraction of primary engine installed power (in the case of a compound helicopter with auxiliary independent drive system rating is specified as a fraction of the auxiliary independent engine installed power).

XMSNIND - Indicator that controls drive system transmission sizing. If XMSNIND = 0, main, tail and auxiliary drive system ratings are specified as a fraction of primary engine installed power (in the case of a compound helicopter with auxiliary independent propulsion, the auxiliary independent drive system rating is specified as a fraction of the auxiliary independent engine installed power).

If XMSNIND = 1, the drive system ratings calculated are equal to the product of the applicable multiplicative factors (SHP_{MRX}/SHP_{MR} , SHP_{TRX}/SHP_{TRP} , SHP_{AUX}/SHP_{AUX}) and the component (main, tail, and auxiliary) power obtained from the proportional split (based on power required) of the total sea level standard maximum (installed) engine power.

If XMSNIND = 2, main, tail, and auxiliary drive system ratings are specified at a fraction of the power required to hover or cruise at design conditions (more critical of the two conditions is selected).

If XMSNIND = 3, the same applies as in the case where XMSNIND = 2, except the most critical of the two design conditions is

compared to the drive system rating required at an alternate payload/gross weight hover at the design point conditions. The most critical of these three conditions is selected.

If XMSNIND = 4, the same applies as in the case where XMSNIND = 2, except that the tail rotor drive system rating is selected independently of the main rotor drive system to match a specified fraction of power required to hover or cruise at design conditions (more critical of the two conditions is selected).

If XMSNIND = 5, the same applies as in the case where XMSNIND = 3, except that the tail rotor drive system rating is selected independently of the main rotor drive system (as when XMSNIND = 4), and the most critical of the two design conditions is compared to the tail rotor drive system rating required at an alternate payload/gross weight hover at the design point conditions, the most critical of these three conditions being selected.

3.2.4 Mission Performance Indicators

CLMIND - Four types of climb calculations are permitted: maximum rate of climb (CLMIND = 1), constant equivalent airspeed (CLMIND = 2), constant Mach number (CLMIND = 3), and constant true airspeed (CLMIND = 4).

CRSIND - Six types of cruise missions are included in the program: cruise at fixed cruise power (CRSIND = 1), cruise at constant true airspeed (CRSIND = 2), cruise at airspeed for best specific range, (CRSIND = 3), cruise at the speed for 99% of best specific range (CRSIND = 4), cruise-climb (constant W/δ) at the speed for best specific range (CRSIND = 5), or cruise-climb at the speed for 99% of best specific range (CRSIND = 6).

DESIND - Twelve different descent paths may be calculated by the program. They are of three major types: descent at constant true airspeed (TAS) (DESIND = 1), descent at constant Mach number (DESCIND = 3). Four variations of each of these major types of descent are specified by RMAXND. It should be noted that there are no idle power or autorotative descent options available. However, depending on the descent flight conditions specified, it is possible to operate on an autorotative descent boundary (see Section 4.12.5) during a descent.

RMAXND - Used in conjunction with DESIND to specify types of descent. If RMAXND = 0, the descent flight path ends at a specified terminal range (cruise segment must be input previous to descent). If RMAXND = 1, the program checks the specified terminal range, and, if the predicted flight path will end beyond the specified terminal range value, a spiral descent path is assumed at that point; if the predicted flight path ends

before reaching the specified terminal range point, the program prints "SHALLOWER DESCENT REQUIRED". If RMAXND = 2, the descent ends at a specified minimum altitude, terminal range requirement not considered. If RMAXND = 3, the fuel used and time required for descent are calculated but no range credit given (i.e., spiral descent path).

SGTIND - The mission profile flown by the aircraft may be made up of an arbitrary sequencing of nine discrete profile segments. The segment selected is specified by means of the segment indicator, SGTIND. The segments are: taxi (SGTIND = 1), takeoff, hover and landing (SGTIND = 2), climb (SGTIND = 3), cruise (SGTIND = 4), descent (SGTIND = 5) loiter (SGTIND = 6), a change of fuel weight (SGTIND = 7), a change of payload weight (SGTIND = 8), a transfer of altitude (SGTIND = 9) and a general performance (SGTIND = 11.) By appropriate sequencing of the input values for the segment indicator, the mission profile may be made up of any arbitrary combination of these nine discrete elements. The mission is terminated by an input value for segment indicator = 0. NOTE: Segments 1 through 6 can be used for reserve fuel calculations (gross weight reset following segment) by inputting 10 times SGTIND, i.e., SGTIND = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, or 60.

TOLIND - The indicator TOLIND is input with each takeoff, hover, and landing segment and dictates the manner in which power is calculated. If TOLIND = 1, the user inputs required thrust-to-weight ratio and vertical rate of climb (VR/C). If TOLIND = 2, the user inputs required fractions of maximum power and vertical rate of climb (T/W ratio is computed). Both TOLIND = 1 and 2 options are calculated, based on the assumptions of hover-out-of-ground effect. If TOLIND = 3, the option is the same as 1, but the analysis includes hover-in-ground effect factors. If TOLIND = 4, the option is the same as 2, but the analysis includes hover-in-ground effect factors.

WGTIND - The change fuel and change payload segments may be used to simulate refueling, unloading or loading of passengers, or a fuel drop. There is no restriction on the amount of fuel or payload which may be removed at any point in the mission. However, during a sizing run, it would be undesirable to increase the aircraft weight (by adding fuel or payload) to a value which exceeds the initial gross weight of the aircraft. This is because the design gross weight, upon which the subsystem weights depend, is assumed to be the same as the initial gross weight at the start of the mission. During a performance run (OPTIND = 2), this restriction does not apply and the user is given the option of overloading the aircraft at any point of the mission. If WGTIND = 0, the program will not permit the maximum weight to exceed the design gross weight. This is useful if it is desired to refuel to capacity at some point in the mission. If WGTIND = 1 (and if the performance option is being

run), the program will permit the aircraft weight to exceed the design gross weight. This is useful for parametric performance studies. For example, the user can specify an array of SGTIND = 7, 4, 0, 7, 4, 0, 7, 4, 0, up to 7, 4, 100. When this is done, the program will calculate the performance in cruise at a series of different aircraft weights. The "7" segment is used to increment the design gross weight to any value of weight desired for the following cruise.

3.2.5 Flight Path Control Indicators

hoptIND - By inputting hoptIND = 1.0, the program will automatically determine the cruise altitude for minimum fuel consumption for any cruise which is preceded by a climb or a transfer altitude. For cruise segments which are preceded by a climb, the program will find the cruise altitude for which the sum of climb fuel and cruise fuel is minimized. The user can also specify a maximum permissible altitude for each cruise segment. If hoptIND = 0 is input, the program will not do an optimum altitude search for the cruise segments.

3.2.6 Atmosphere Indicator

ATMIND - The atmosphere for each individual mission profile segment and for the engine sizing calculations may be either a standard or nonstandard atmosphere. Thus, the climb may be run on a nonstandard atmosphere followed by a cruise for standard day conditions. Three options, one for standard atmosphere, the other two for a nonstandard atmosphere are available. For the performance calculations, the type of atmosphere to be used is specified to the program by means of the atmosphere indicator, ATMIND. If ATMIND = 0, the program will use a standard atmosphere. ATMIND = 1 specifies a nonstandard, constant increment in temperature above standard while ATMIND = 2 specifies a nonstandard atmosphere requiring a tabular input of temperature ratio versus altitude.

3.2.7 Optional Print Indicator

Two different forms of printout are available for the mission performance data. By setting OPTIONAL PRINT INDICATOR = 0, a standard printout will occur. This consists of time, range, fuel used, aircraft weight, pressure altitude, true airspeed, primary engine turbine temperature, an engine code which specifies the condition which is dictating the primary engine operating point, and a power fraction which is the instantaneous fraction of maximum power which is being used. These data are printed for all performance segments. In addition, depending upon which segment is being used, the standard printout will include such parameters as rate of climb, equivalent airspeed, specific range, flight path angle, etc. More detailed data may be obtained by setting the OPTIONAL PRINT INDICATOR = 1.0. The data printed will then include

main rotor power and tip speed, tail rotor power and tip speed, auxiliary propulsion power and propeller tip speed, primary and auxiliary engine fuel flows, etc. The printout available from the program is described in more detail in Section 6.1.4.

3.3 PROGRAM FLOW

Figure 3-1 indicates, conceptually, the operation of the program. Program flow is monitored by a general control loop which controls the operation of a series of peripheral programs. These include eighteen minor subroutines, four major subroutines, a major subprogram, and a library of engine cycle data, and rotor "cycle" data. The characteristics of these routines are summarized in Table 3-1.

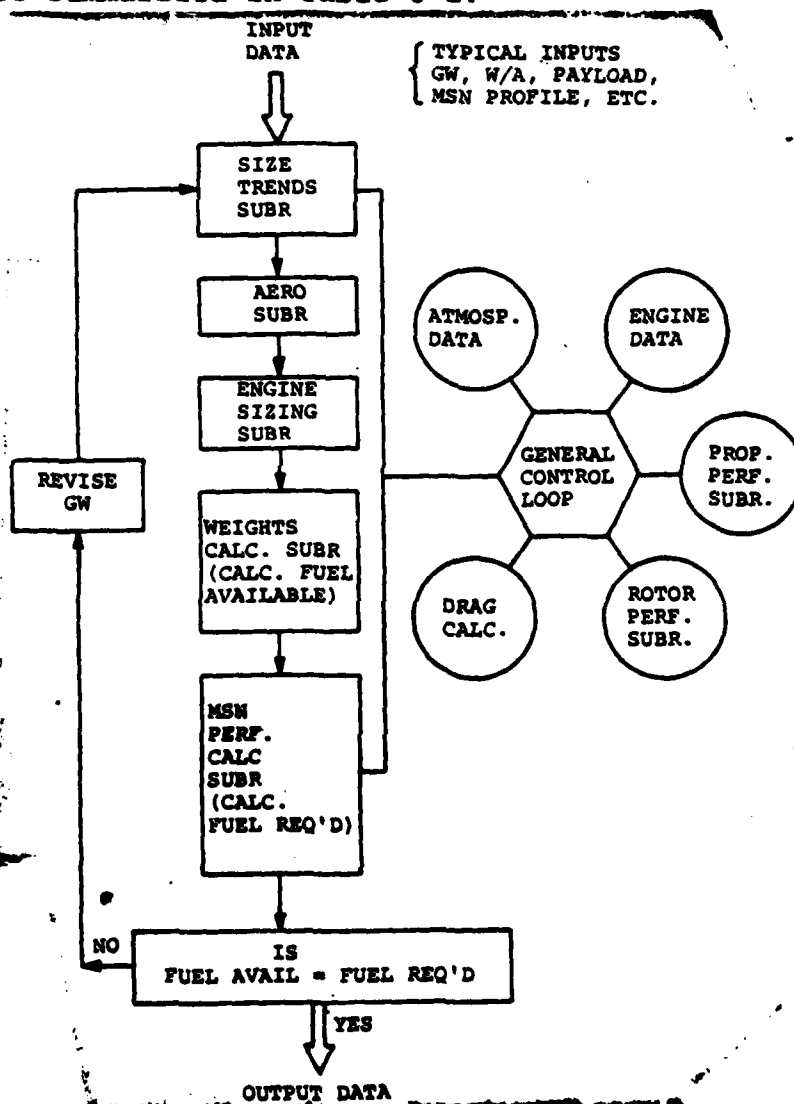


Figure 3-1. Sketch of Program Geometry.

TABLE 3-1. SUMMARY OF SUBROUTINES

ROUTINE	CALLED BY	PURPOSE
Main Control Loop (MAIN)	---	Monitors program operations, checks convergence and calculates gross weight during iterative sizing option (OPTIND = 1)
Minor Subroutines:		
Atmosphere (ATMOS)	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 1-6, engine sizing and size trends	Calculates atmospheric density, pressure, temperature and speed of sound
DESPOW	Descent subroutine	Calculates power required for descent
Drag Calculations (DRAG)	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 1-6, and engine sizing	Calculates aircraft propulsive force coefficient (C_x)
POWAVL	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 1-6, engine sizing and size trends	Calculates power and fuel flow available for primary turboshaft engines by determining the most critical operating restrictions
POWAVI	Same as POWAVL	Calculates power and fuel flow available for auxiliary independent turboshaft engines by determining the most critical operation restrictions
POWREQ	Same as POWAVL	Calculates fuel flow for primary turboshaft engines when power required is less than power available.

TABLE 3-1. CONTINUED

ROUTINE	CALLED BY	PURPOSE
POWERQI	Same as POWAVI	Calculates fuel flow for auxiliary independent turboshaft when power required is less than power available
ENG1	POWERQ, POWAVL	Calculates power available for primary turboshaft engines at any specified turbine temperature, including effects of Reynold's number and operation at nonoptimum N_{II}
ENGLI	POWERQI, POWAVI	Calculates power available for auxiliary independent turboshaft engines at any specified turbine temperature, including effects of Reynold's number and operation at nonoptimum N_{II}
THR AVL	Same as POWAVL	Calculates thrust and fuel flow available for turboshaft and turbojet engines by determining most critical operating restriction
THRREQ	Same as POWAVL	Calculates fuel flow for turboshaft and turbojet engines when thrust required is less than thrust available
POWER	Performance Subroutines with SGTIND = 3,4,5,6 & engine sizing and size trends	Calculates propeller power required when thrust and advance ratio are known
POWERI	Same as Power	Calculates propeller power (for auxiliary independent propulsion system) required when thrust and advance ratio are known
PRINT 1 and PRINT 2	Main subroutine	Controls printout of data generated in sizing when OPTIND = 1.0

TABLE 3-1. CONTINUED

ROUTINE	CALLED BY	PURPOSE
TLIM	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 2,3,4,5&6	Checks main rotor operating conditions (C_t/σ and C_x/σ) to see if rotor limit has been exceeded.
ROTPOW	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 2,3,4,5,6 and engine sizing and size trends	Calculates rotor power required (both main and tail rotors)
SCRIBE	Performance subroutines with SGTIND = 4 & 6	Controls printout when detailed print option is desired (OPTIONAL PRINT INDICATOR = 1.0)
THRUST	Same as POWER	Calculates propeller thrust available when power and advance ratio are known
Major Subroutines:		
Aerodynamics (AERO)	Main	Calculates wing spanwise loading efficiency and a series of coefficients which are used by the drag subroutine to calculate aircraft drag
Engine Sizing (ENG SZ)	Main	Calculates engine size (power or thrust) required to meet mission requirement
Size Trends (SIZ TR)	Main	Calculates aircraft dimensions which are required for weight estimate and drag calculation
Weight Trends (WGHT R)	Main	Calculates aircraft weight summary including propulsion, structures, flight controls and fuel available

TABLE 3-1. CONTINUED

ROUTINE	CALLED BY	PURPOSE
Major Subprogram:		
Performance Calculations (PRFRM)	Main	Monitors program flow during calculation of mission performance and calculates total fuel required at end of mission
General Performance Calculation (PRFRP)	Performance sub-routine with SGTIND=11. PRFRM	Program calculates general performance of aircraft for given altitude, temperature, and flight velocity.
Performance Subroutines		
Taxi (TAXI)	Performance subprogram	Calculates taxi performance
Takeoff, Hover & Landing (TOHL)	Performance subprogram	Calculates takeoff, hover or landing performance
Climb (CLIMB)	Performance subprogram	Calculates climb performance
Cruise (CRUSL, 2, 3)	Performance subprogram	Calculates cruise performance
Descent (DSCNT)	Performance subprogram	Calculates descent performance
Loiter (LOITR)	Performance subprogram	Calculates loiter performance
Change Fuel Weight (CHGFW)	Performance subprogram	Adds or subtracts fuel to aircraft
Change Payload (CHGPL)	Performance subprogram	Adds or subtracts payload to aircraft
Transfer Altitude (TRALT)	Performance subprogram	Changes altitude

3.4 SUBROUTINE CROSS REFERENCE

The following is a list of called subroutines by a specific subroutine.

MAIN: calls:

SIZTR	ATMOS	PRFRM
AERO	ROTPOW	
ENG SZ	WGTR	

AERO

does not call any other subroutine

ATMOS

does not call any other subroutine

CHGRW

does not call any other subroutine

CHGPL

does not call any other subroutine

CLIMB

calls:	ATMOS	ROTPOW	THRUST	THRAVL
	DRAG	POWER	POWAVI	CRUS 1, 2, 3

CRUS 1

calls:	ATMOS	ROTLIM	POWER	THRREQ
	DRAG	ROTPOW	POWAVL	POWERI
	POWAVL	POWREQ	THRAVL	POWAVI
				SCRIBE

CRUS 2

calls:	ATMOS	ROTPOW	POWERI	THRUST	POWREQ
	DRAG	POWER	POWAVI	THRAVL	SCRIBE
	ROTLIM	POWAVL	POWRQI	THRREQ	CRUS 1

CRUS 3

calls:	ATMOS	ROTPOW	POWREQ	POWRQI
	DRAG	POWER	POWERI	THRREQ
	ROTLIM	POWAVL	POWAVI	SCRIBE

DESPOW

does not call any other subroutine

DRAG

does not call any other subroutine

DSCNT

calls:	ATMOS	POWRQI	POWAVL
	DESPOW	THRAVL	POWREQ
	POWAVI	THRREQ	

ENG5Z

calls:	ROTPOW	ATMOS	THRUST
	POWAVL	DRAG	THRAVL
	POWAVI		

ENG 1

does not call any other subroutine

ENG 1 I

does not call any other subroutine

FORMS

does not call any other subroutine

LOADER

does not call any other subroutine

LOITR

calls:	ATMOS	POWAVL	POWREQ
	ROTLIM	POWAVI	THRREQ
	ROTPOW	THRQVL	POWRQI

POWAVL

calls: Eng 1

POWAVI

calls: Eng 1 I

POWREQ

calls: Eng 1
POWRQI
ENG 1 I

POWER

calls:	POWAVL	POWAVI
	POWREQ	POWRQI
	THRUST	

POWERI

calls: POWAVI
POWRQI
THRUST

PRFRM

calls: LOADER CLIMB LOITR TRALT
TAXI CRUS 1,2,3 CHGFW PRFRP
TOHL DSCNT CHGPL

PRFRP

calls: ATMOS POWER POWRQI LOITR POWAVI
DRAG ROTPOW POWREQ ROTLIM THRAVL
ROTPOW POWERI POWAVL CRUS 1, 3

PRINT 1

calls: LOADER
ATMOS
PRINT 2

PRINT 2

calls: LOADER
ATMOS

ROTLIM

calls: DRAG
ROTPOW

ROTPOW

does not call any other subroutine

SCRIBE

does not call any other subroutine

SIZTR

calls: ATMOS AERO
ROTPOW DRAG
POWAVL POWAVI
THRAVL

TAXI

calls: ATMOS POWAVL
THRAVL
POWAVI

THRAVL

does not call any other subroutine

THREEQ

does not call any other subroutine

THRUST

does not call any other subroutine

TOHL

calls:	ATMOS	ROTPOW	THRAVL
	POWAVL	POWREQ	
	ROTLIM	POWAVI	

TRACT

calls:	CRUS 1
	CRUS 2
	CRUS 3

WGHTR

does not call any other subroutine

FUNCTIONS:

All functions do not call any other subroutine. For a complete list the functions are:

BIV	TRIV
PARA	XLINT
TABLE	XLKUP
	XIBIV

4.0 DETAILED PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

4.1 MAIN CONTROL LOOP

Figure 4-1 is a flow chart of the main control loop for the computer program. In the sizing option (OPTIND = 1), the program iterates on the aircraft gross weight until the fuel available and the fuel required are equivalent within a specified tolerance. If OPTIND = 2 or 3, the program bypasses the size trends, engine sizing, and weight trends subroutines. If OPTIND = 3, the program iterates to determine the takeoff weight and fuel required to fly a specified mission.

4.1.1 Input Card Setup

The first five columns of an input card contains information used by the input routine LOADER. A card with 77777 punched in the first five columns indicates a title card follows. The following card is an alpha-numeric title card with information in columns seven through seventy-eight as shown on the input sheets in the User's Manual. All input data are assigned a unique location in the input data file. This is indicated by the location number of each variable on the input sheets in the User's Manual. Up to five variables may be input on a card. Columns 1 through 4 contain the location number of the first variable on the card and column five the number of variables on the card. A card with 88888 punched in the first five columns indicates the end of data for that case and starts program execution. A card with 99999 in the first five columns indicates the end of the run and causes program termination. Cases can be stacked in the following manner.

77777	Card
	Title Card
	Data Cards
88888	Card
77777	Card
	Title Card
	New Data Cards
88888	Card
99999	Card

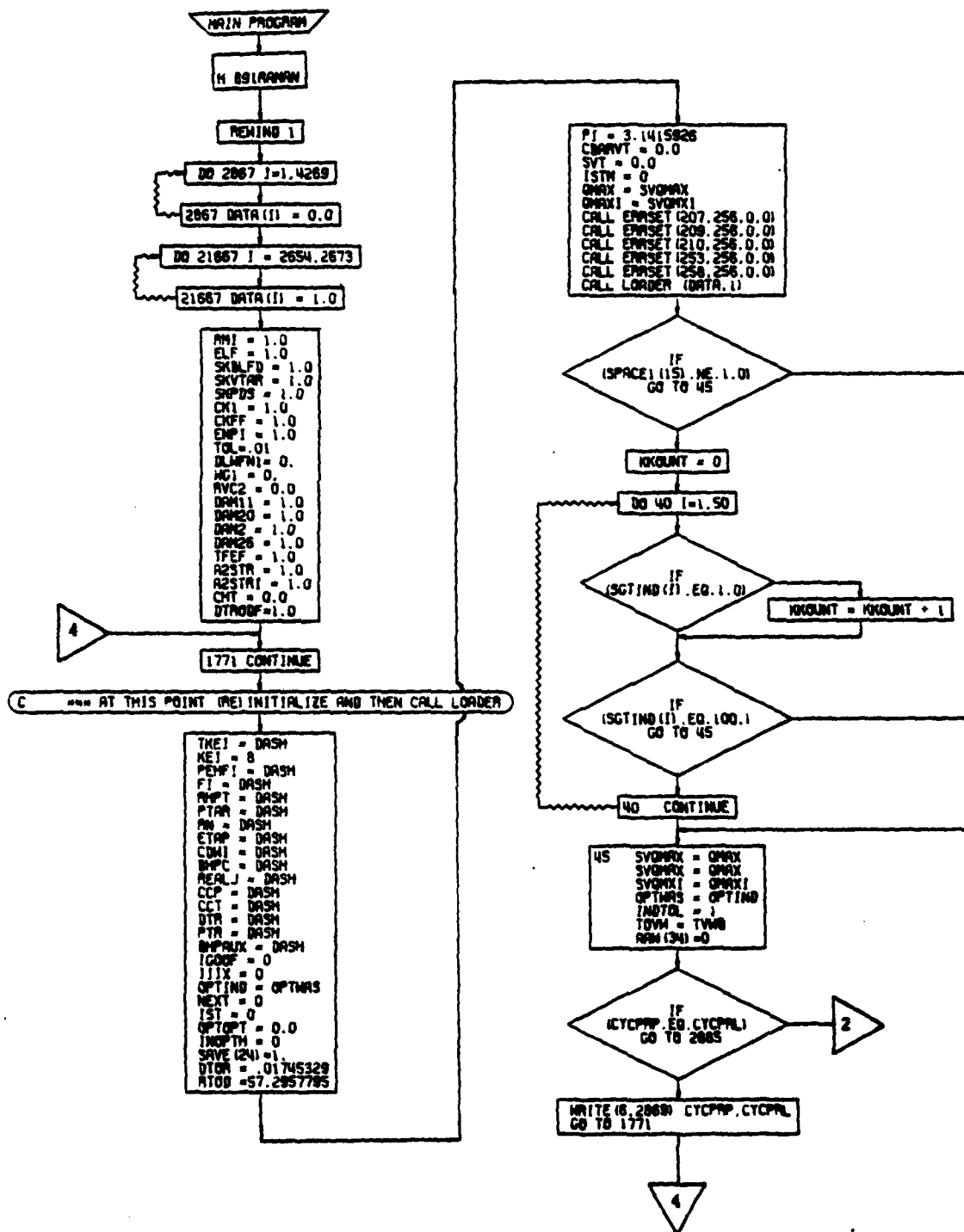
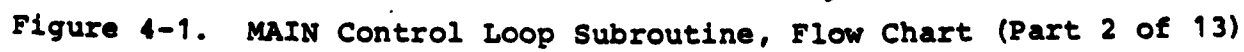


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 13)



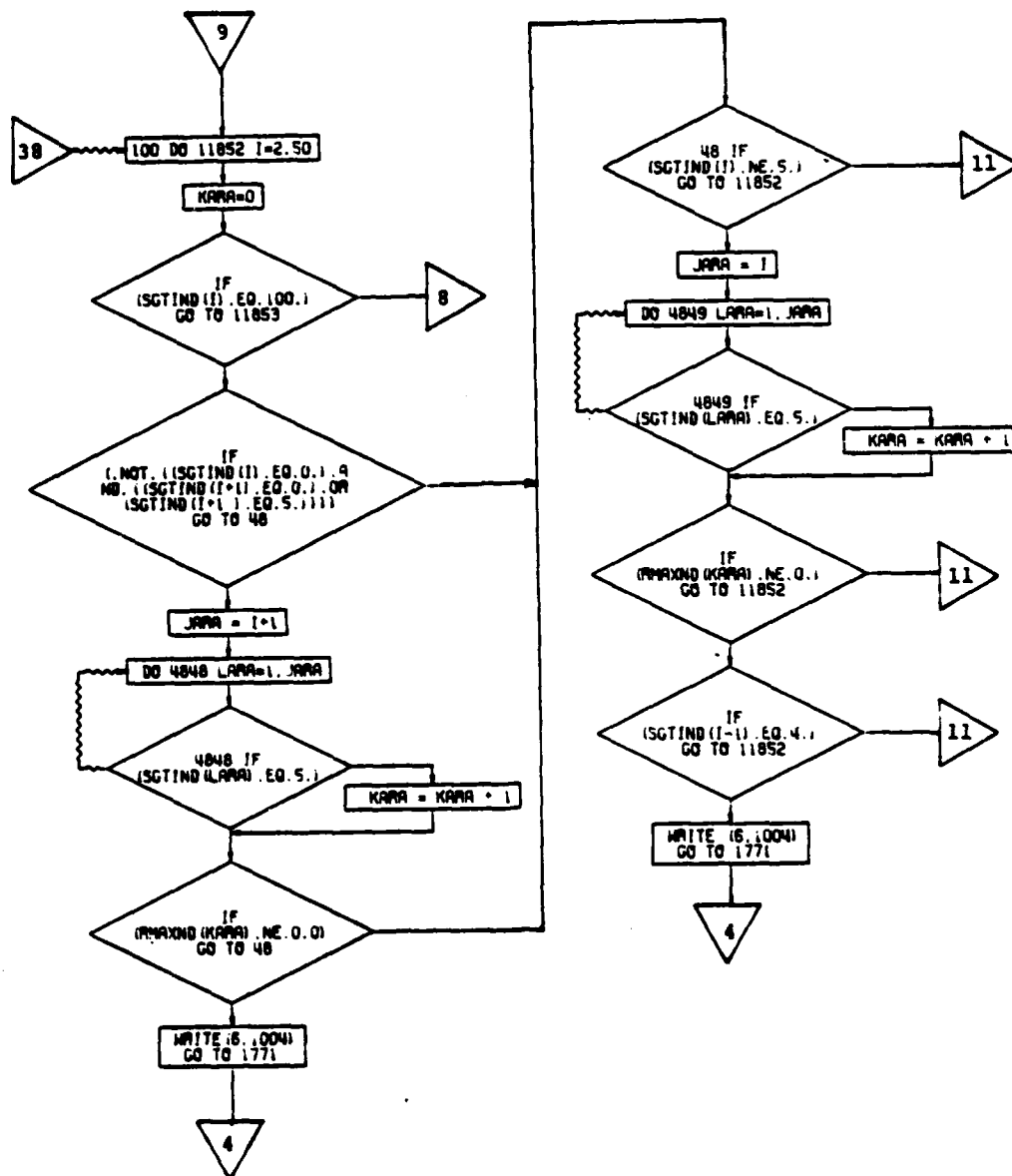


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 13)

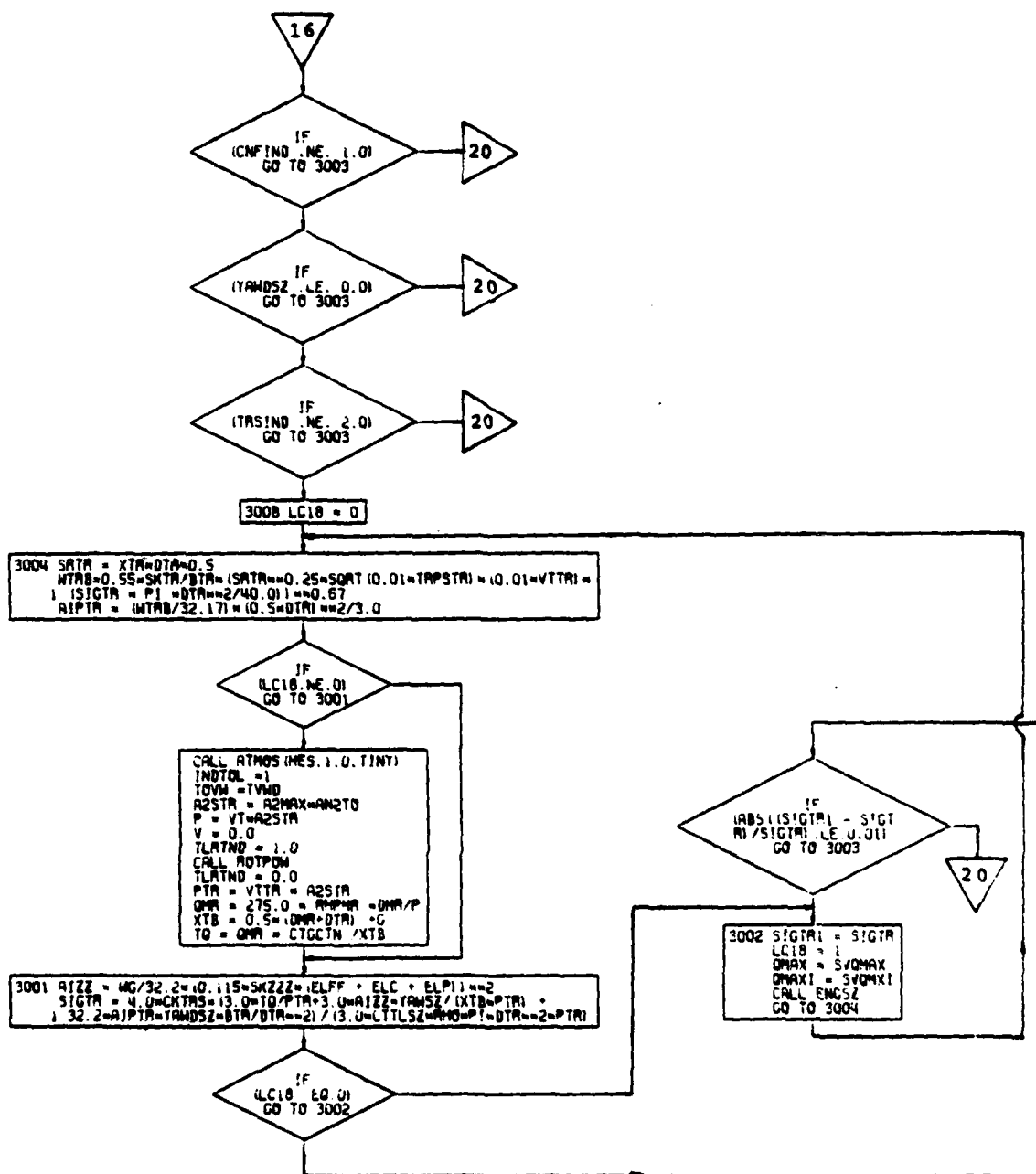


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 13)

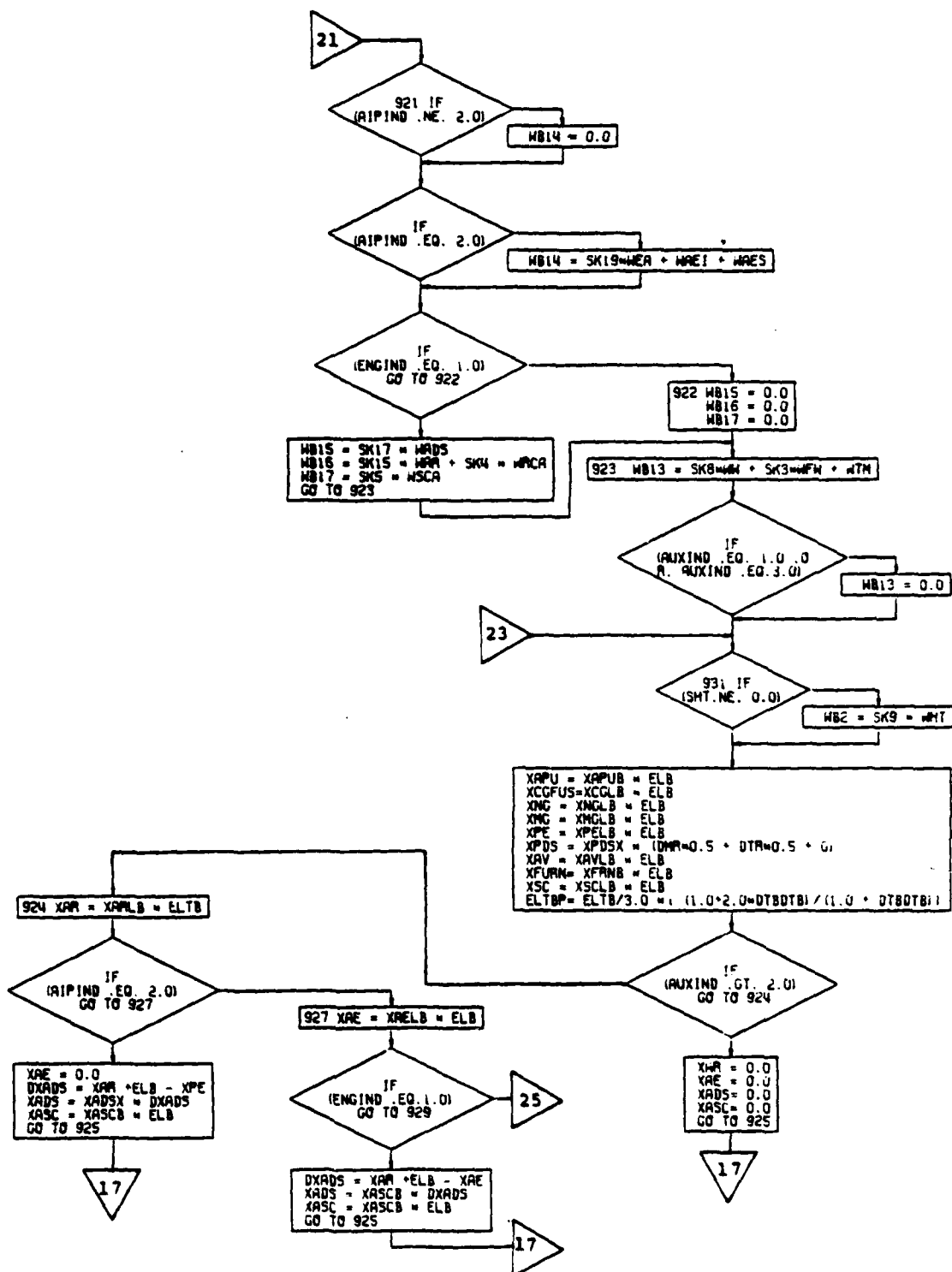


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 13)

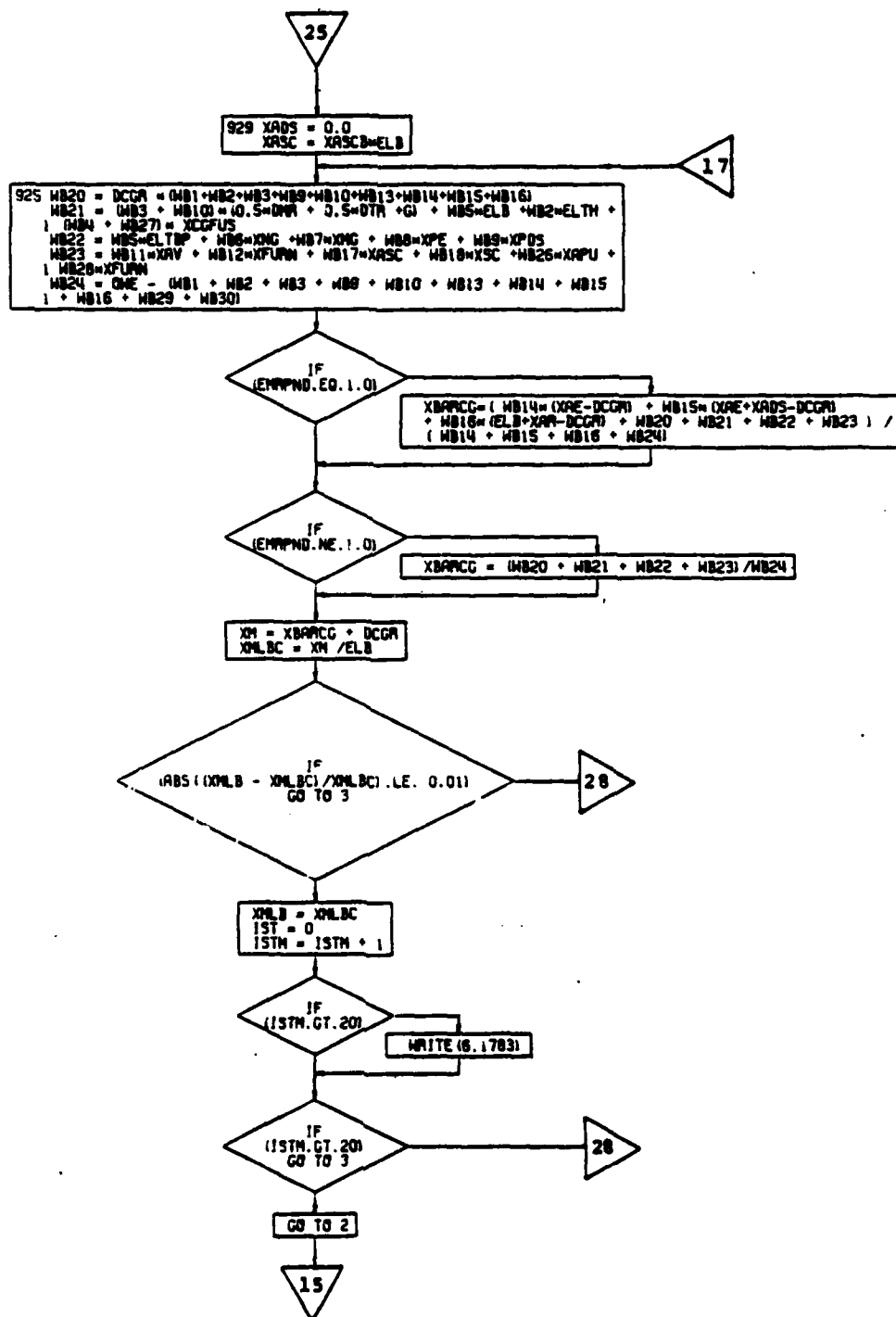


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 13)

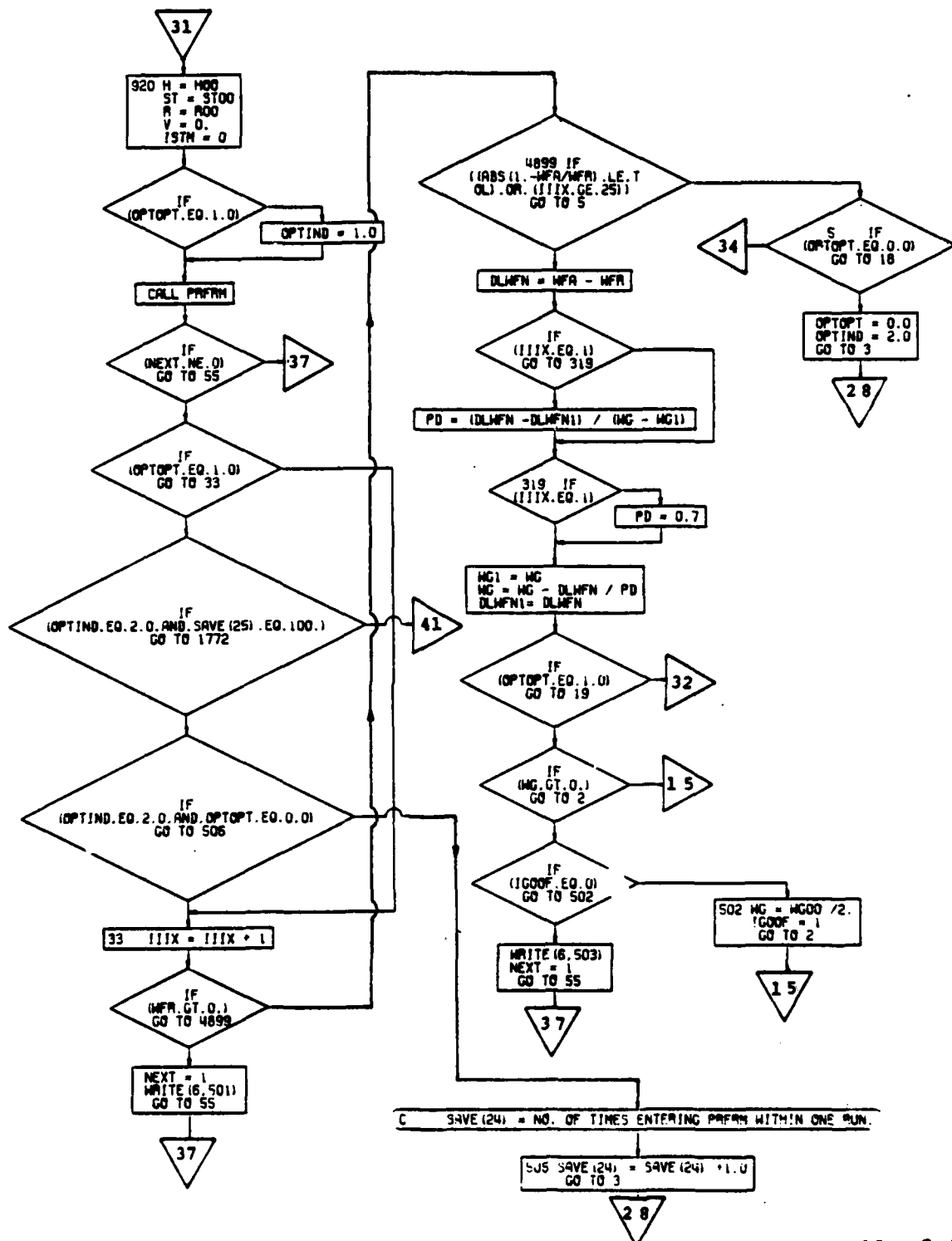


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 13)

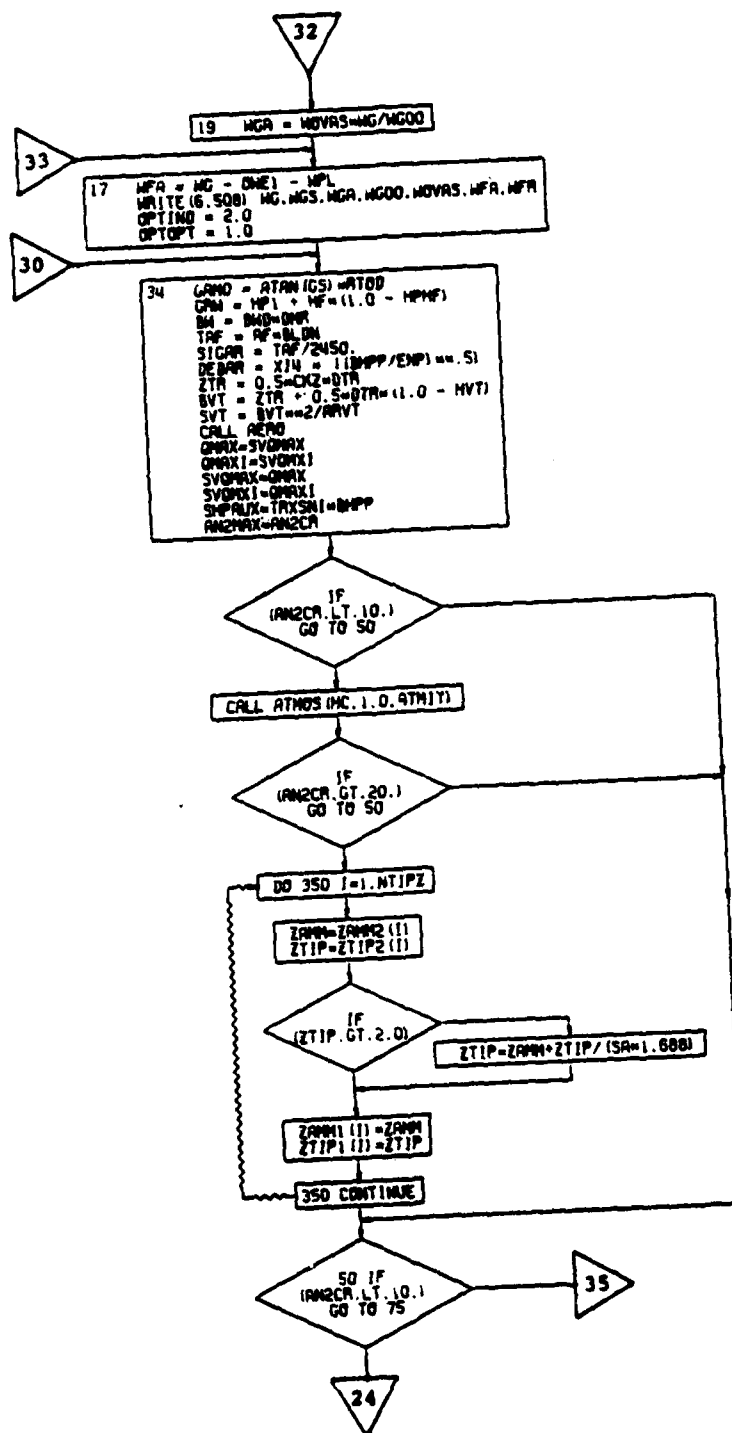


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 11 of 13)

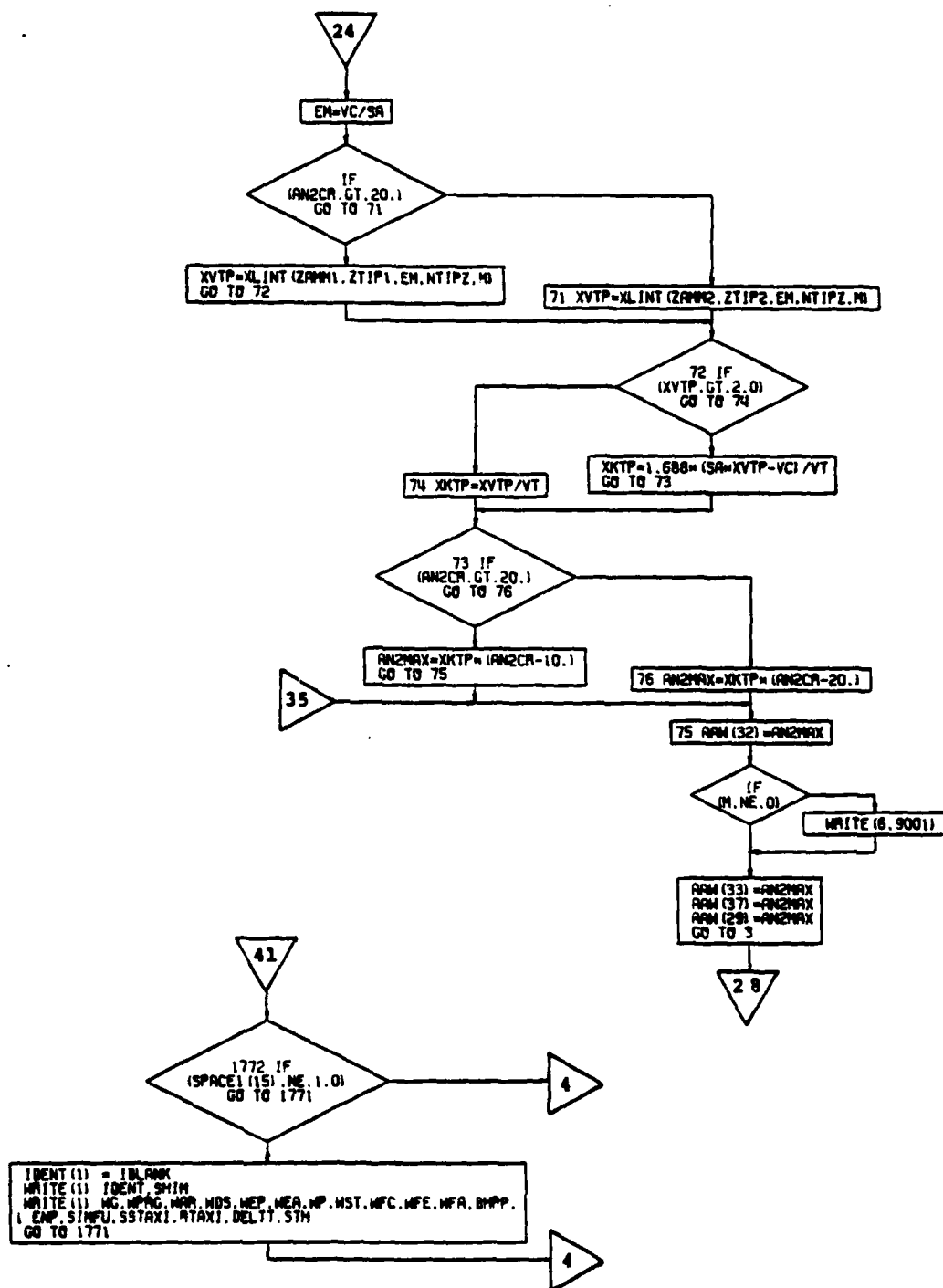


Figure 4-1. MAIN Control Loop Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 12 of 13)

4.2 ATMOSPHERE SUBROUTINE

The atmosphere subroutine will calculate the atmospheric density, pressure, and temperature as a function of altitude. Three options included below are available. These are specified by means of an input indicator, ATMIND, which is input individually for the performance data and the engine sizing data. Thus, the atmosphere can be calculated differently for each segment of the flight profile and for the engine sizing.

The options are:

ATMIND = 0: Standard atmosphere

ATMIND = 1: Constant increment in temperature above standard temperature.

ATMIND = 2: Nonstandard temperature distribution as a function of altitude. Input locations 1650 -1670.

The flow chart for the atmosphere subroutine is shown in Figure 4-2.

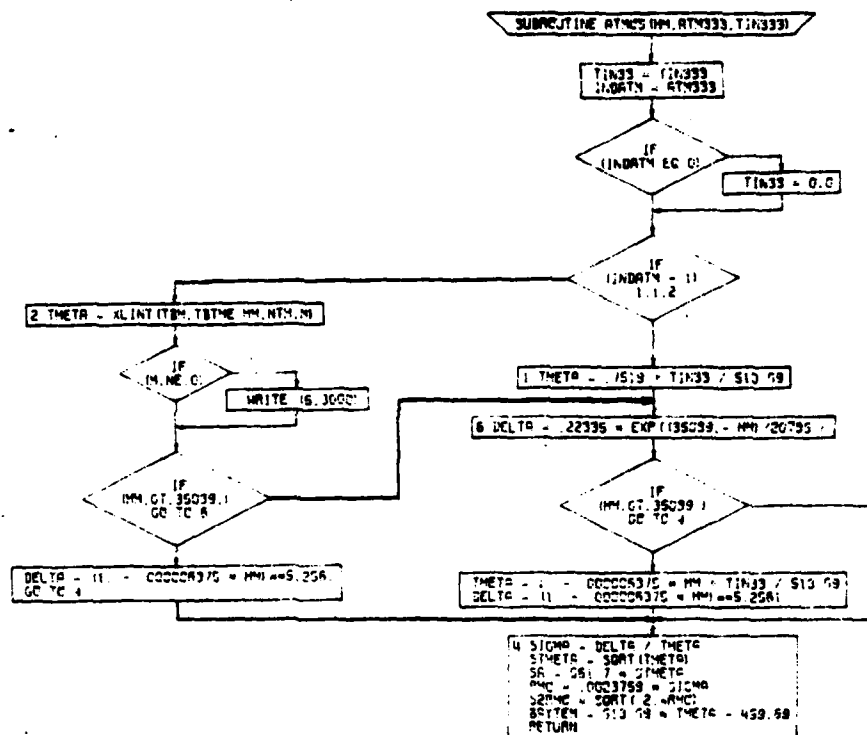


Figure 4-5. ATMOS Subroutine, Flow Chart

4.3 DRAG CALCULATIONS SUBROUTINE

The drag calculations subroutine uses the factors a_5 through a_9 , as determined by the aerodynamics calculations subroutine to calculate the total drag of the helicopter. Besides parasite drag, in the case of compound or winged helicopters, total drag includes wing induced drag and rotor wing interference drag, the latter being calculated using a simplified Prandtl Bi-Plane Theory approach. The total helicopter propulsive thrust coefficient (C_x) is calculated as a function of forward flight helicopter advance ratio (μ). The subroutine flow chart is shown in Figure 4-3.

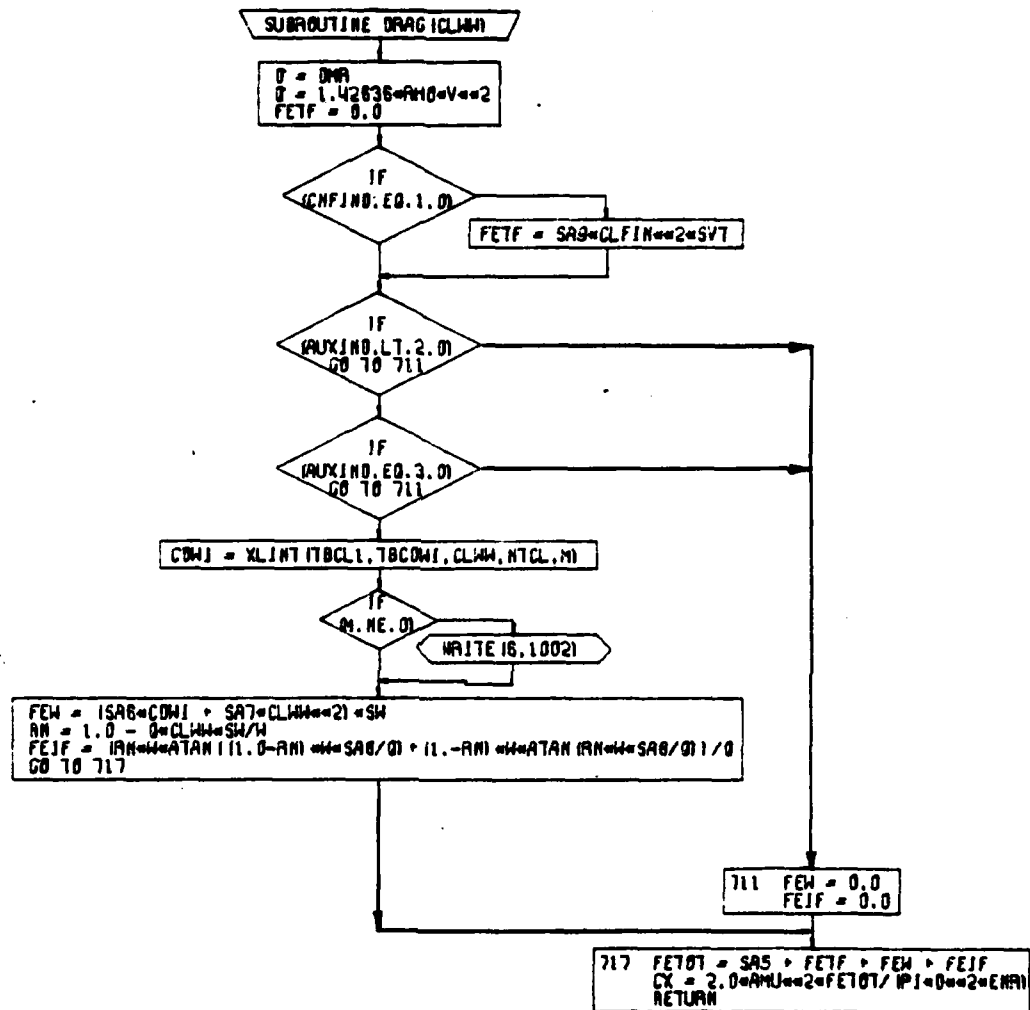


Figure 4-3. Drag Calculations (DRAG) Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 1).

4.4 ENGINE LIBRARY AND ENGINE CYCLE SUBROUTINES

The basic cycle performance data consists of tabulated values of four variables:

1. referred thrust or horsepower

input locations 1326-1373

2. referred fuel flow

input locations 1390-1437

3. referred gas generator shaft RPM

input locations 1454-1501

4. referred power turbine shaft RPM

input locations 1518-1565

For the primary engine cycles, these tables are functions of Mach number and turbine inlet referred temperature. For lift engine cycles, the tables are functions only of turbine inlet referred temperature. All data are in referred, normalized format as shown in Table 4-1.

The standard engine cycle library consists of forty-five different generalized engine cycles shown in Table 4-2. The data for each cycle is punched in card form, accessible for input with the remainder of the input data for a given case. Each cycle is numbered; and, to guard against selection of an incorrect cycle, the cycle number is checked against a similar number input to the program by the user.

The fuel flow of the basic engine cycle should correspond to the manufacturer's specification data. Adjustments to the fuel flow level may be made by means of the input multiplier, K_{FF} .

Because of the normalized, referred format, all data are valid for any ambient temperature, standard or nonstandard. With the exception of referred power, none of the tables are dependent upon power turbine speed. Usually N_{II} Loc (1238), is set equal

to 1.0 in order to determine $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}$ through the relationship $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{OPT}}}$

TABLE 4-1
ENGINE CYCLE DATA FORMAT

VARIABLE	SYMBOL	REFERRED, NORMALIZED FORM
Thrust	F_N	$F_N/\delta F_N^*$
Power	SHP	$SHP/\delta\sqrt{\theta}SHP^*$
Gas Generator rpm	N_I	$N_I/\sqrt{\theta}N_I^*$
Power Turbine rpm	N_{II}	$N_{II}/\sqrt{\theta}N_{II}^*$
Fuel Flow	\dot{W}_f	$\begin{cases} \dot{W}_f/\delta\sqrt{\theta}F_N^* \\ \dot{W}_f/\delta\sqrt{\theta}SHP^* \end{cases}$
Turbine Inlet Temperature	T	T/θ
Where:	<p>* = Max. Power Setting, Static, Sea Level, Standard Day</p> <p>θ = Ambient Temperature ($^{\circ}R$) Divided by 518.69$^{\circ}R$</p> <p>δ = Ambient Pressure (psia) Divided by 14.696 psia</p>	

$$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^*} = 1.0 = \frac{\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}\right) \left(\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II}^*}\right)}{\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}}$$

where $\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II}^*}$ is input into Loc (1223). If $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}$ is determined to be an unsatisfactory value, greater than 1.0, then set $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}} = 1.0$ for specific segment and calculate $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}$. Changes in $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}$ directly affects $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}$ and indirectly affects operating tip speed through

$$V_{T \text{ operating}} = \left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}}\right) \left(\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II}^*}\right) V_T$$

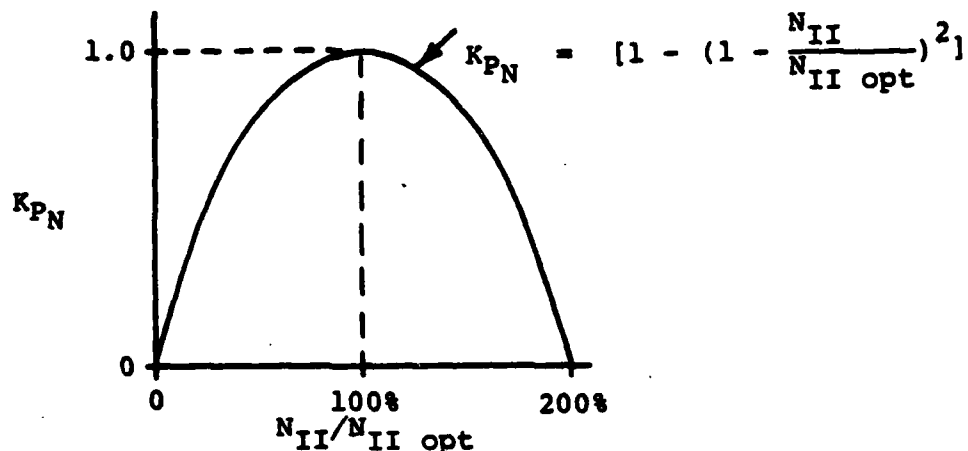
TABLE 4-2

HESCOMP ENGINE LIBRARY

		Engine Cycle Number	Maximum Turbine Inlet Tempera- ture - °R	Compressor Design Pressure Ratio	Fan Bypass Ratio
Auxiliary Independent Propulsion Engines ↑ Primary Propulsion Engines ↓	Turboshaft Engines	1	2600	13	
		2	2600	16	
		3	2900	13	
		4	2900	16	
		5	2900	19	
		6	3200	13	
		7	3200	16	
		8	3200	19	
		9	3200	22	
	Turbojet Engines	10	2600	13	
		11	2600	16	
		12	2900	13	
		13	2900	16	
		14	2900	19	
		15	3200	13	
		16	3200	16	
		17	3200	19	
		18	3200	22	
	Turbofan Engines	19, 20, 21	2600	16	2, 4, 6
		22, 23, 24	2600	20	2, 4, 6
		25, 26, 27	2900	16	2, 4, 6
		28, 29, 30	2900	20	2, 4, 6
		31, 32, 33	2900	24	2, 4, 6
		34, 35, 36	3200	16	2, 4, 6
		37, 38, 39	3200	20	2, 4, 6
		40, 41, 42	3200	24	2, 4, 6
		43, 44, 45	3200	28	2, 4, 6

where V_T is input Loc (0181). By setting $N2IND = 2$, Loc (1204), turboshaft engine power at nonoptimum N_{II} will be calculated by the program by multiplying power at optimum N_{II} by a correction factor, K_{PN} , which is a function of $N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}}$. The factor K_{PN} is

normally calculated by the program and obeys a second order relationship:



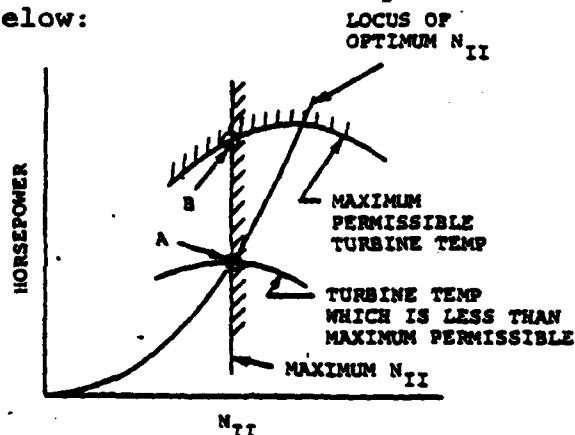
Most, but not all, turboshaft engines will obey this relationship. For engine cycles whose performance is not properly represented by the above curve, the user may input a table of K_{PN} versus $N_{II}/N_{II\text{OPT}}$ locations 1238-1257. The program uses inputs $N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}}$ for each flight segment and $N_{II\text{MAX}}/N_{II}^*$ for the engine cycle. The program uses this information to establish the value of $N_{II}/N_{II\text{OPT}}$ for each point of flight.

By setting $N2IND = 0$ or 1, the program will assume that the power turbine is always operating at optimum speed and no correction will be applied. $N2IND = 0$ will simulate an engine cycle which is operating at optimum N_{II} and for which no upper limit has been placed on N_{II} . For many applications, this option will be perfectly adequate for preliminary sizing studies. The adequacy of this assumption can be determined by consideration of the following factors:

1. It may be desirable; e.g. as in the case of a slowed-rotor compound helicopter, to reduce the main rotor RPM in cruise flight.
2. For some applications this may, in turn, force the engine to operate at a very inefficient N_{II} . In general, the optimum N_{II} increases as output power increases relative to the maximum level.

N2IND = 1 will simulate operation of an engine cycle at optimum N_{II} , but with the restriction of a maximum value for N_{II} . This type of operation is characteristic of airplanes employing fixed pitch propellers. Care should be taken in using this option because it may lead to a significant reduction in power available as shown by the sketch below:

- A = Point of operation for aircraft flying at optimum N_{II} , limited by $N_{II} \text{ MAX}$. (N2IND = 1)
- B = Point of operation for aircraft flying at non-optimum N_{II} , limited by same $N_{II} \text{ MAX}$. (N2IND = 2)



N2IND = 2 is similar to N2IND = 1 except the operational flying point is located at a nonoptimum N_{II} .

Limitations on engine cycle operation may be input to the program on any combination of the following:

- fuel flow WDTIND Loc (1201) =
 - 0. = no fuel flow cutoff
 - 1. = fuel flow cutoff specified by $\frac{W_{MAX}}{W^*}$ Loc (1220).
- gas generator speed, N1IND Loc (1202) =
 - 0. = no gas generator speed cutoff
 - 1. = gas generator speed cutoff specified by $\frac{N_{I \text{ MAX}}}{N_{I^*}}$ Loc (1221)
- gas generator referred RPM, N10IND Loc (1203) =
 - 0. = no referred RPM cutoff
 - 1. = referred RPM cutoff specified by Loc (1222)
- output shaft speed N2IND Loc (1204) =
 - 0. = no output shaft speed cutoff
 - 1. = output shaft speed cutoff specified by optimum Loc (1223).
 - 2. = output shaft speed cutoff specified by nonoptimum Loc (1233).

- torque, QIND Loc (1205) =
 0. = no torque limit
 1. = torque limit imposed on main and tail rotor transmission specified by Q_{MAX}/Q^* Loc (1224).
 2. = torque limit imposed on auxiliary propulsion transmission specified by Q_{MAX}/Q^* Loc (1224).

Engine ratings (power settings) are dictated by turbine temperature. Five discrete values of that parameter are input for the primary engine cycles, one for each of the following power settings: maximum, military, normal, flight idle, and ground idle.

The program will print out, during the mission, the value of turbine temperature and a code that designates which condition is governing the engine performance at that point: power or thrust required, turbine temperature, torque limit, N_I limit, referred N_I limit, N_{II} limit, or fuel flow limit.

Manufacturer's data on some engines show significant variations in both referred power ($\text{shp}/\delta\sqrt{\theta}$) and lapse rate with respect to changes in altitude. These variations are due to Reynolds' number effects. It has been found that these effects can be accounted for by means of a multiplicative factor on power available which is a function of the Reynolds number based on compressor inlet conditions, compressor blade geometry, and tip speed. Figure 4-4 shows a typical curve for a real engine. The correction factor K_{PR} is input to the program as a function of the Reynolds' parameter

$$\frac{N_I}{N_I^*} \frac{D}{V_I}$$

The tabular input of power, fuel flow, N_I , and N_{II} for engines which require Reynolds number corrections should be input to the program at a nominal fixed value of the Reynolds number parameter. The K_{PR} correction factor will then give the power at other values of the Reynolds number parameter. In the example shown in Figure 4-4, the nominal value of the parameter was chosen as 9000 seconds/foot.

The referred N_I limit is a constraint on the value of $N_I/\sqrt{\theta_1}$ where θ_1 is the temperature ratio at the compressor face. This limit simulates a restriction on compressor speed. The user inputs a maximum value of $N_I/N_I^*\sqrt{\theta_1}$.

The engine dry weight and dimensions are calculated by means of the input parameters k_3 , k_{3I} , k_4 , k_{4I} , ξ_4 and ξ_{4I} :

TURBOSHAFT ENGINE A

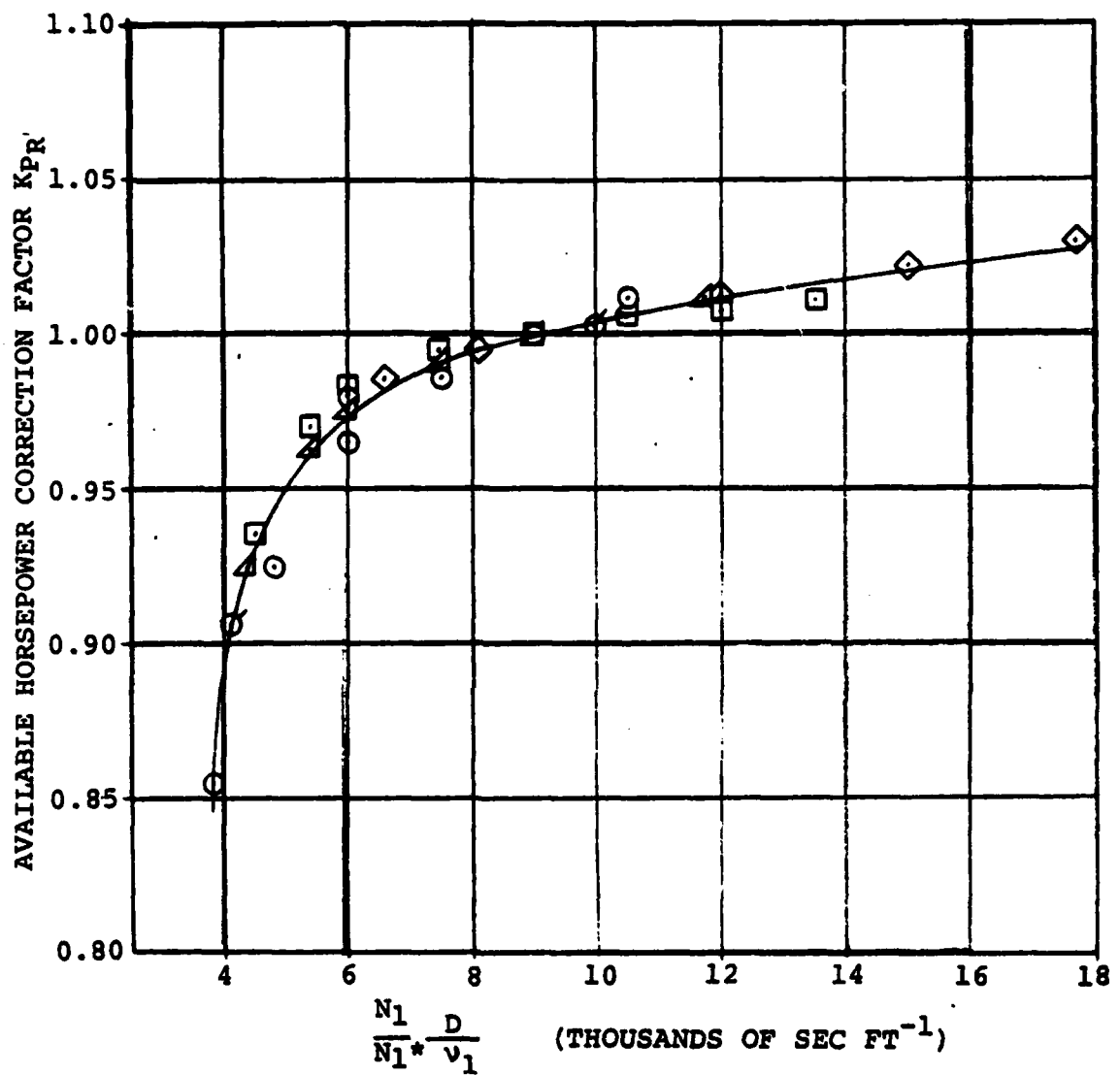


Figure 4-4. Typical Reynolds Number Correction Factor for a Turboshaft Engine Cycle.

$$\text{Primary engines} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{weight (lb)} = k_3 \frac{\text{SHP}^*}{N_p} + k_4 \\ \text{diameter (ft)} = \xi_4 \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*}{N_p} \right]^{1/2} \\ N_p = \text{number of primary engines} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Auxiliary Independent Engines} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{weight (lb)} = k_{3_I} \frac{F_N^*}{N_{p_i}} + k_{4_I} \text{ or } k_{3_I} \frac{\text{SHP}^*_i}{N_{p_i}} + k_{4_I} \\ \text{diameter (ft)} = \xi_{4_I} \left[\frac{F_N^*}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2} \text{ or } \xi_{4_I} \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*_i}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2} \\ N_{p_i} = \text{number of independent auxiliary engines} \end{array} \right.$$

It should be noted that auxiliary independent engine input data can be created from the engine cycle library data simply by the input of the applicable engine cycle IBM card deck, preceded and followed by a "66666" card. Nonstandard auxiliary independent engine performance is input using the sheet provided for that purpose.

Figures 4-5 through 4-12 are flow charts of the engine cycle subroutines. The purpose of these subroutines is described in Table 3-1 in Section 3.0 of this document.

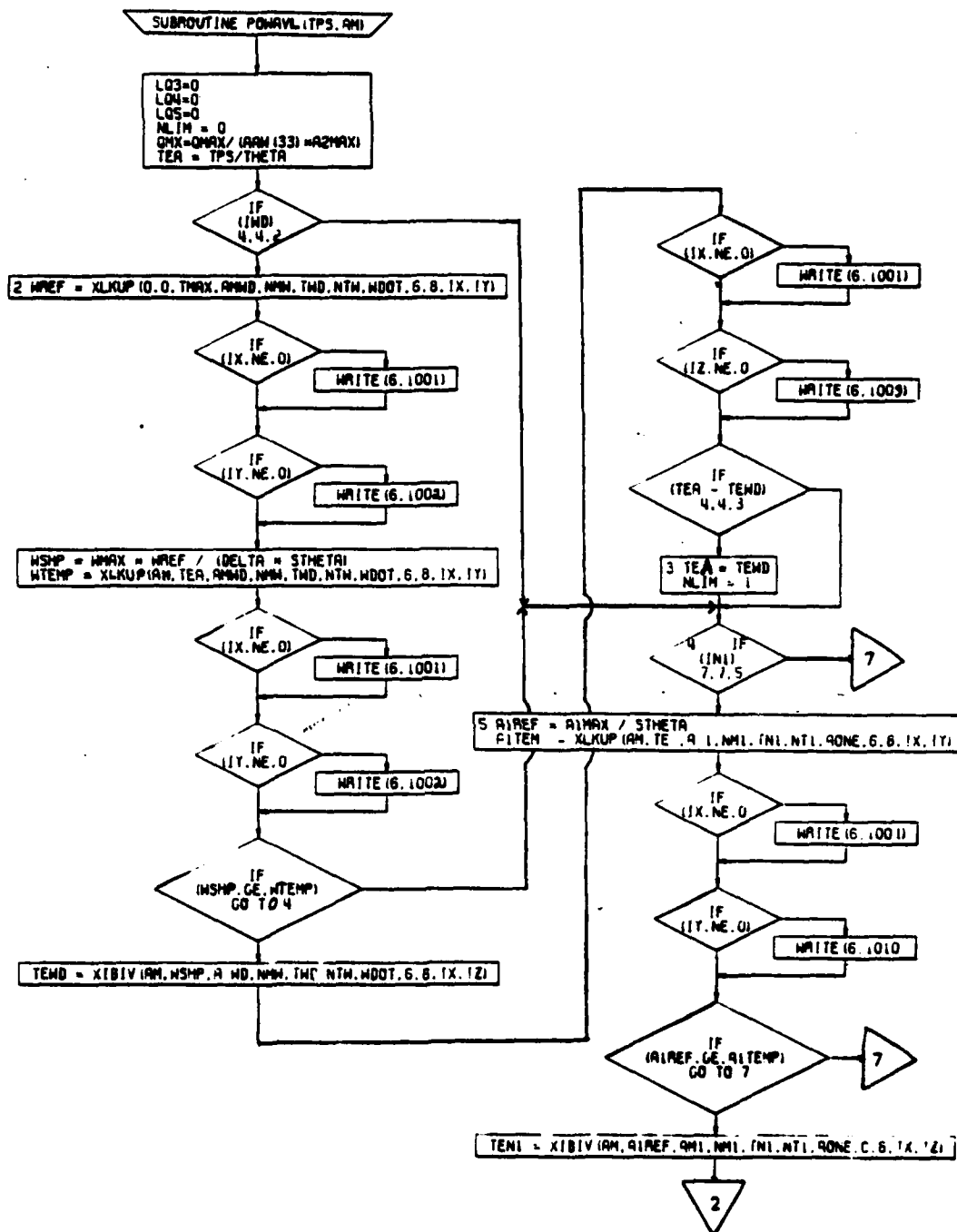


Figure 4-5. POWAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 5)

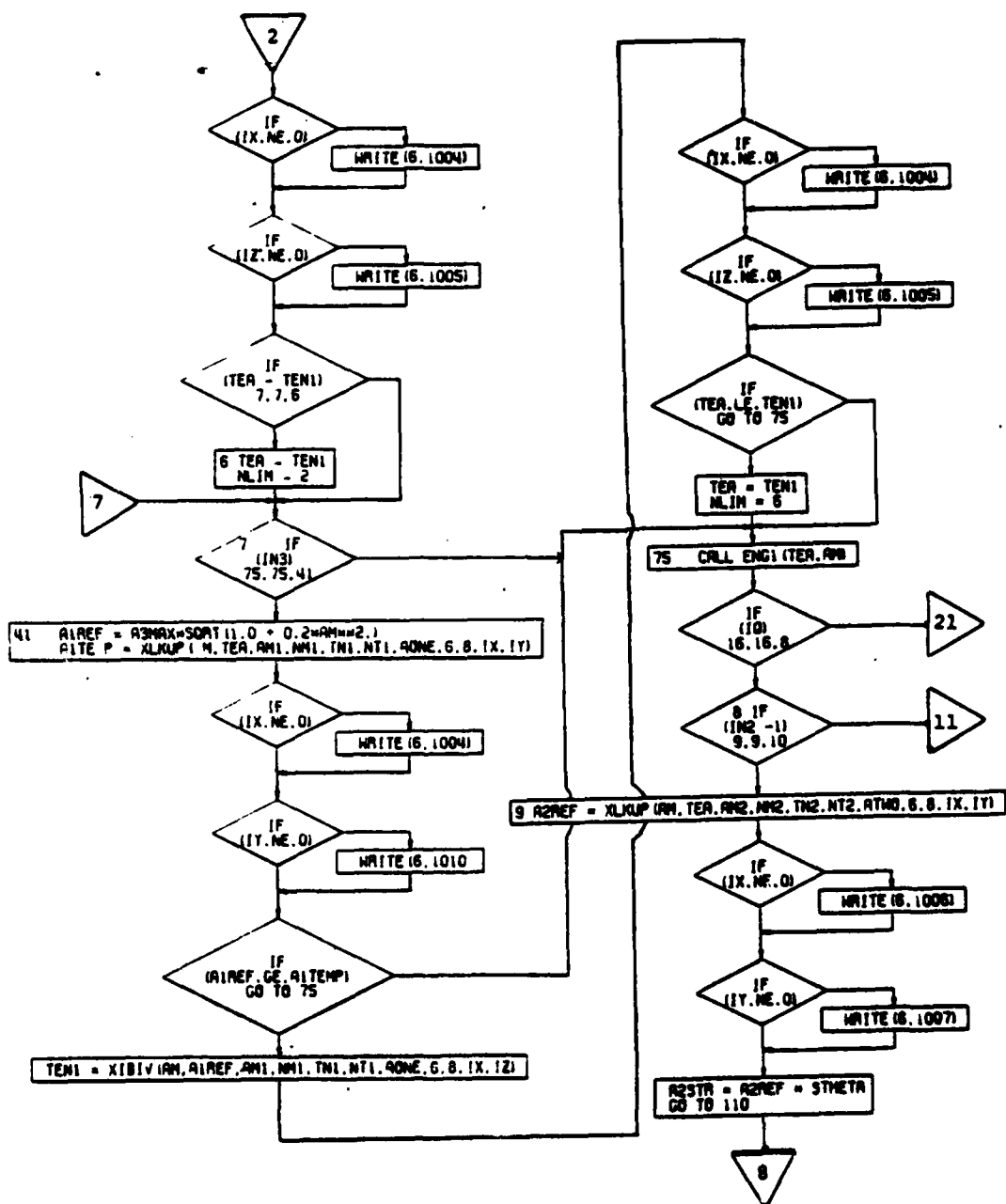


Figure 4-5. POWAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 5)

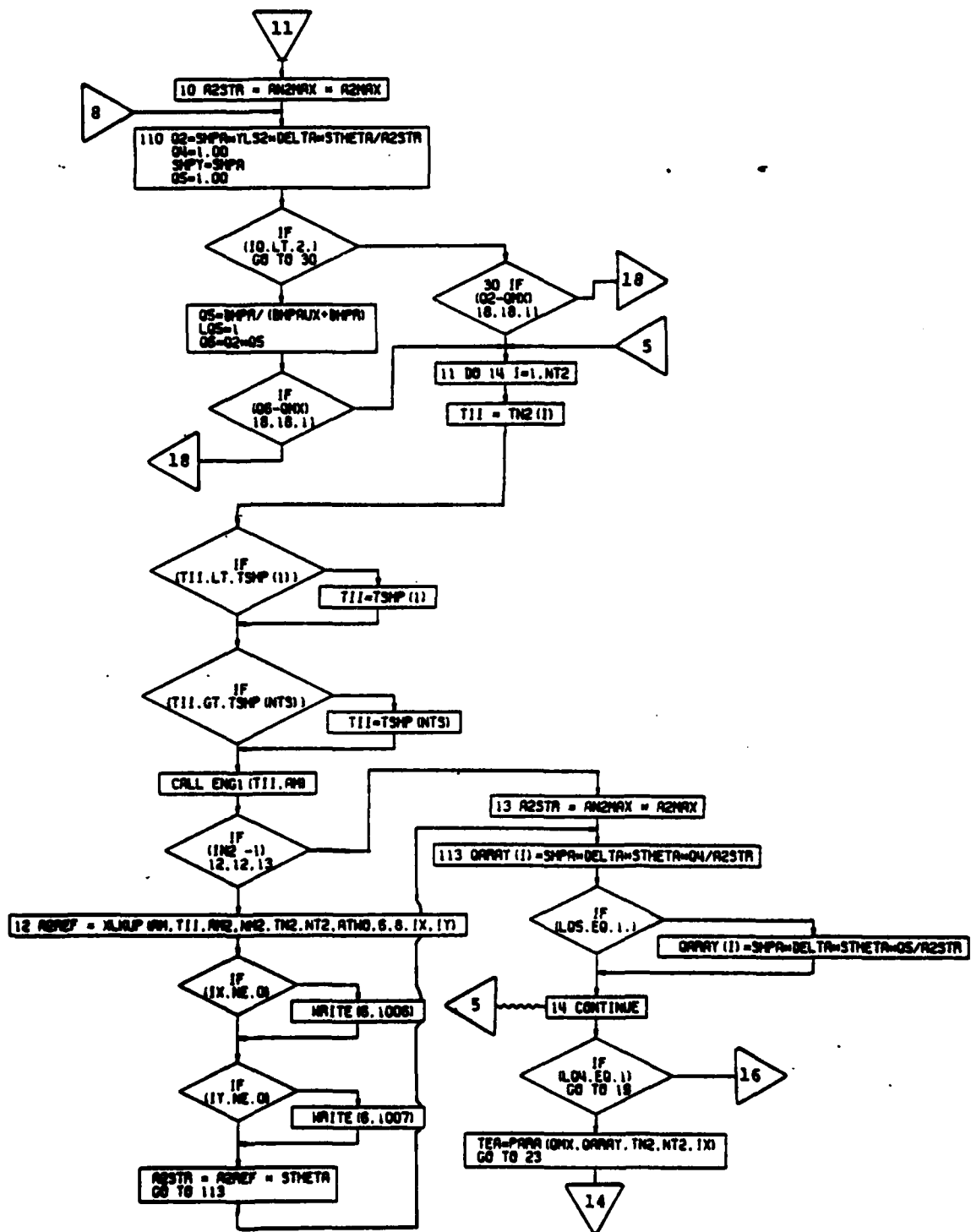


Figure 4-5. POWAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 5)

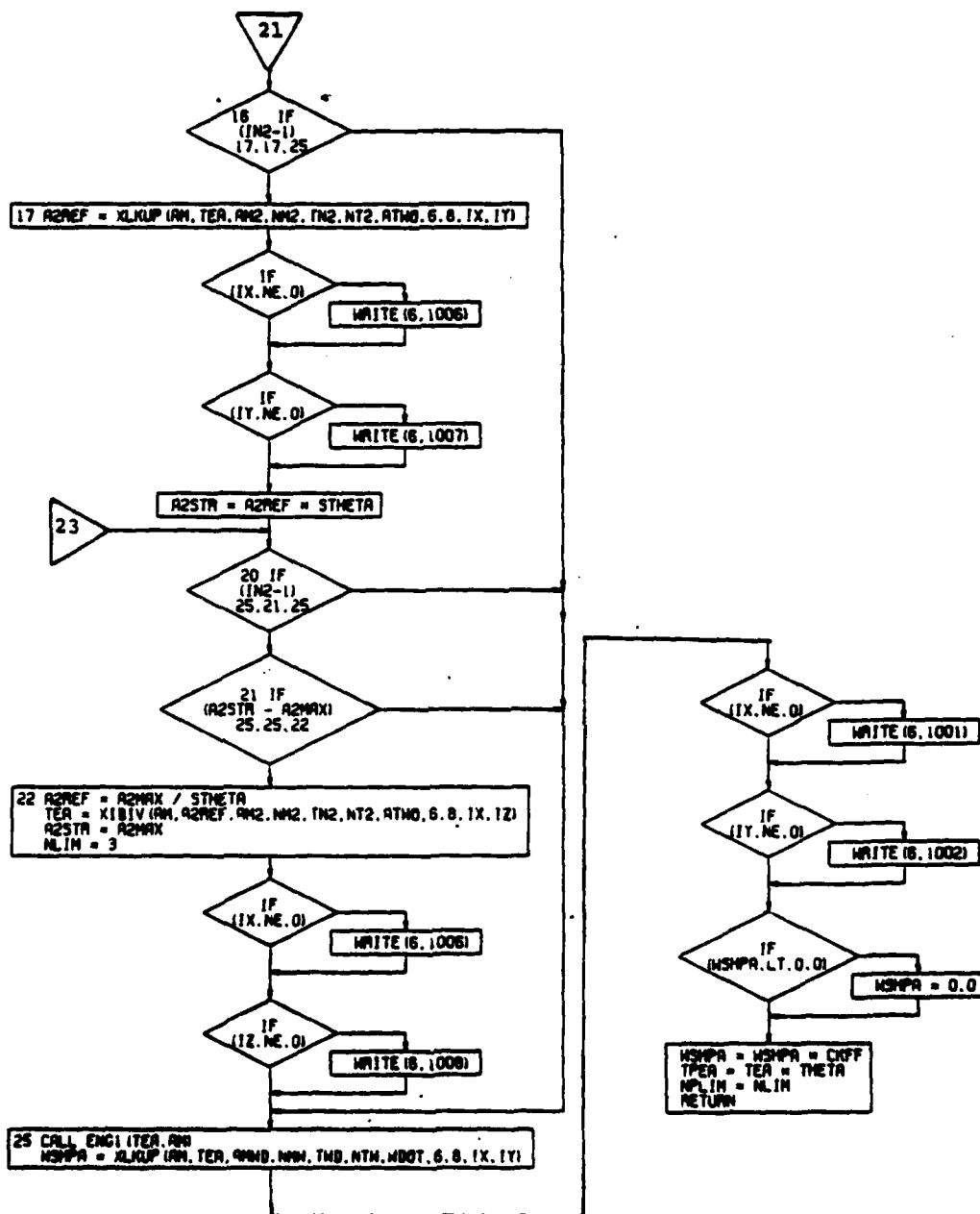


Figure 4-5. POWAVL Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 5)

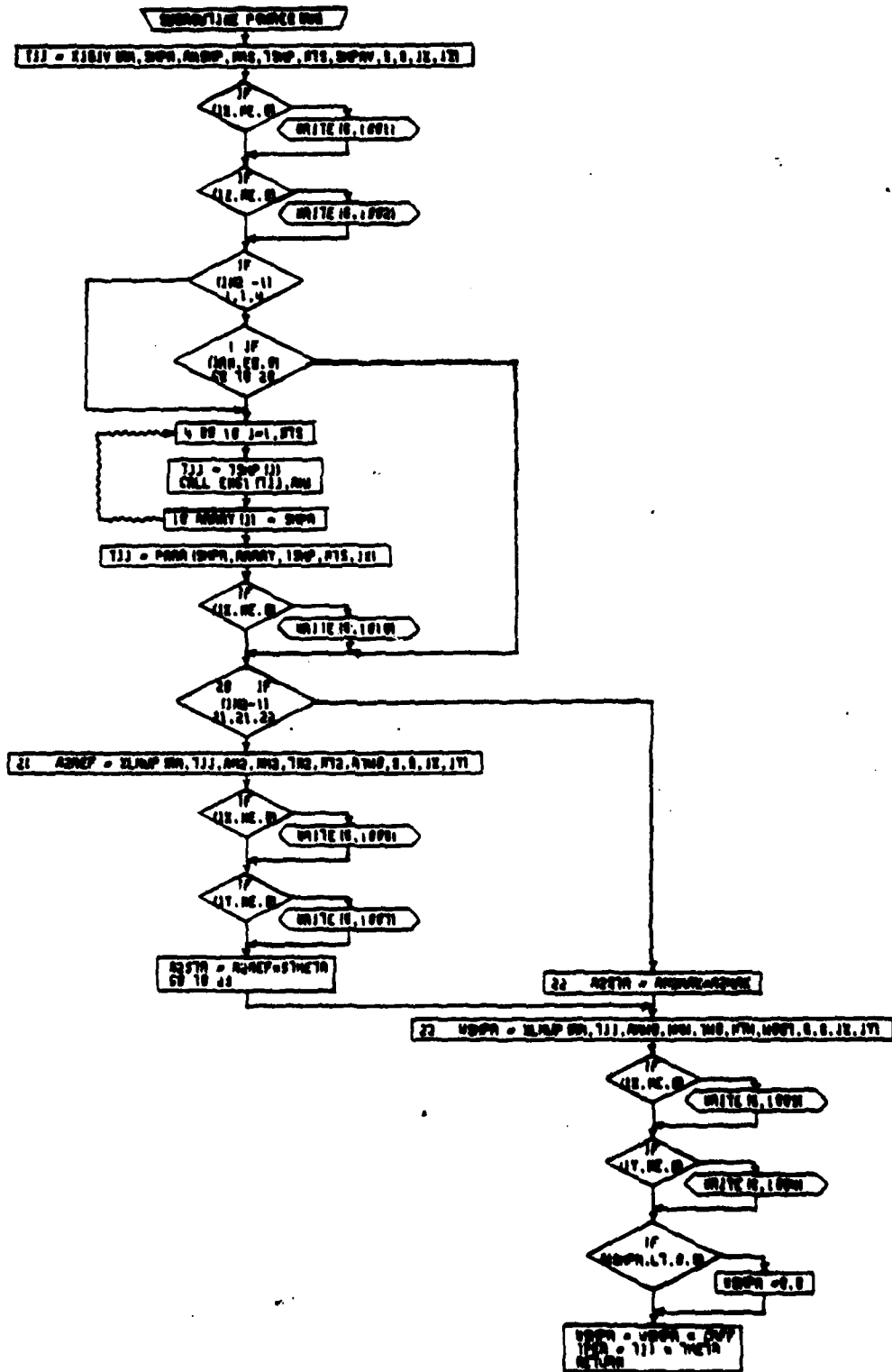


Figure 4-6. POWREQ Subroutine, Flow Chart.

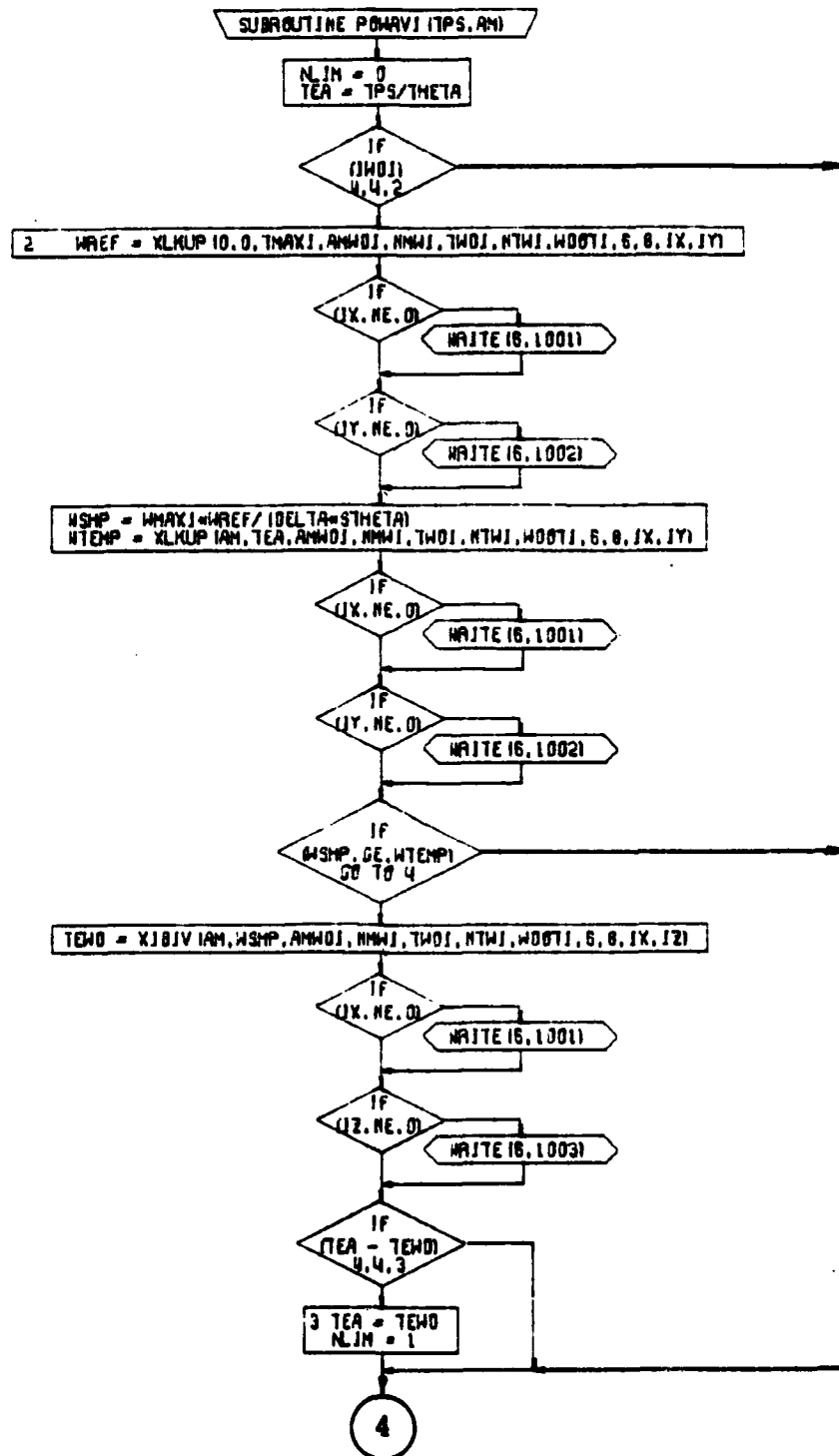


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 7).

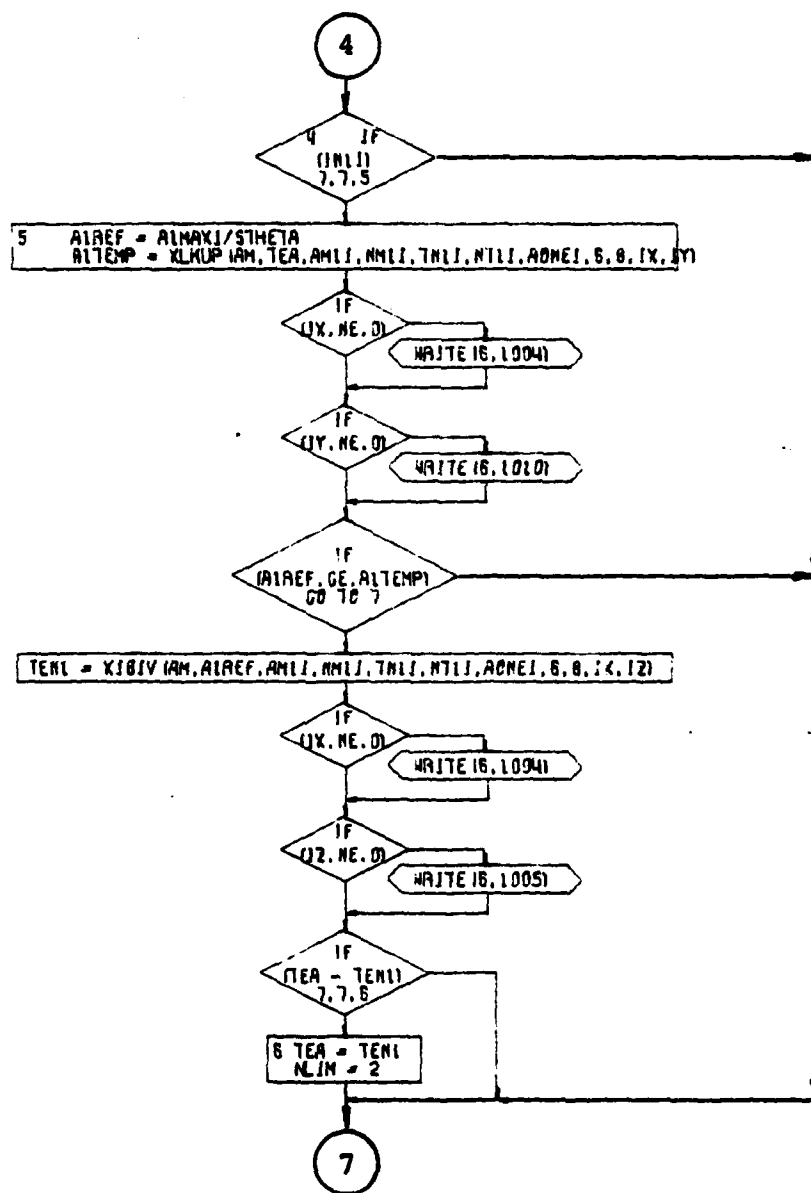


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 7).

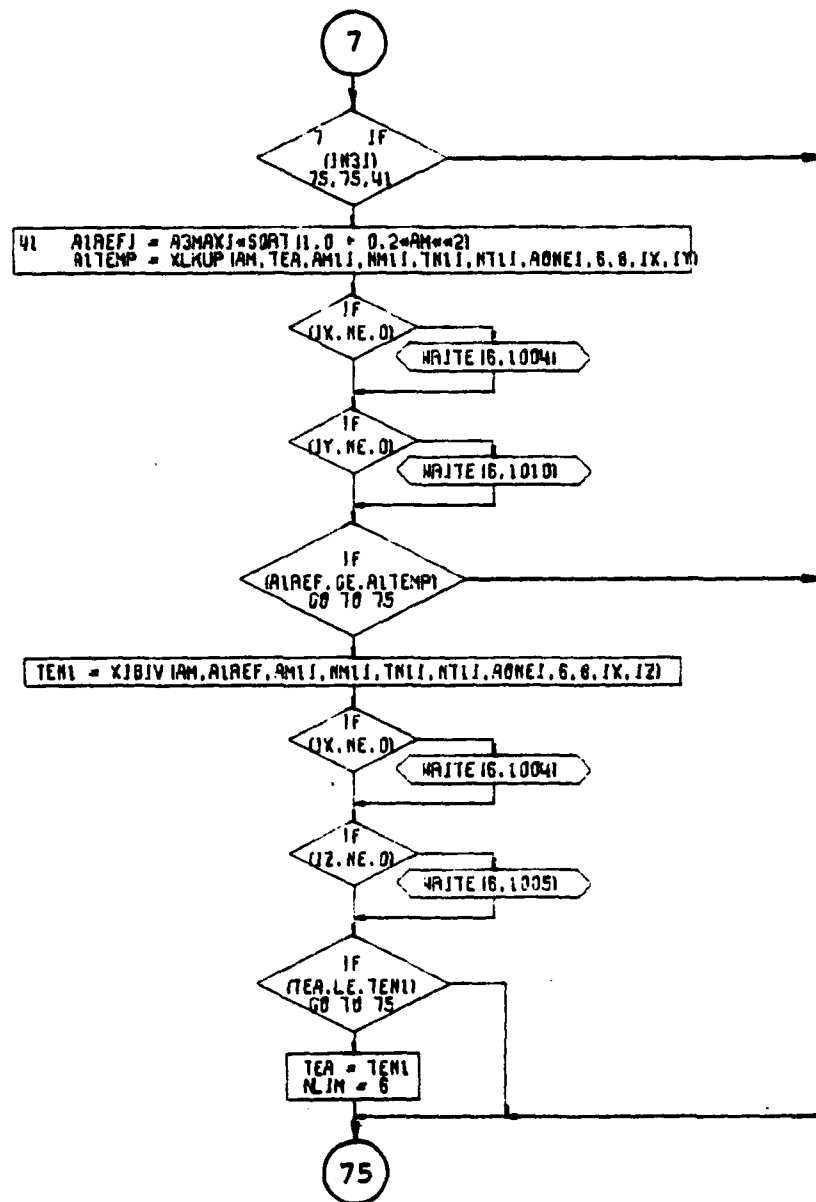


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 3 of 7).

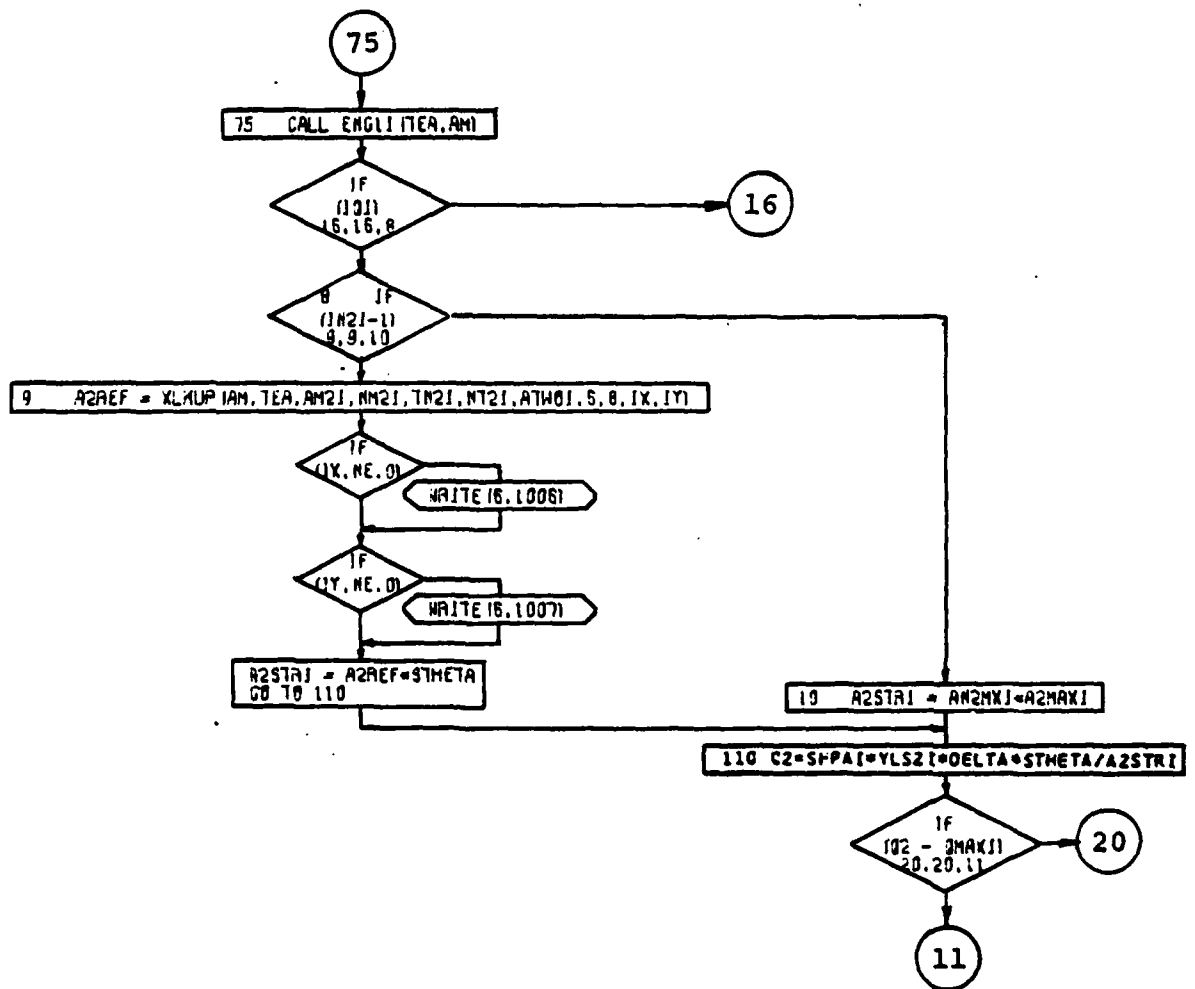


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 4 of 7).

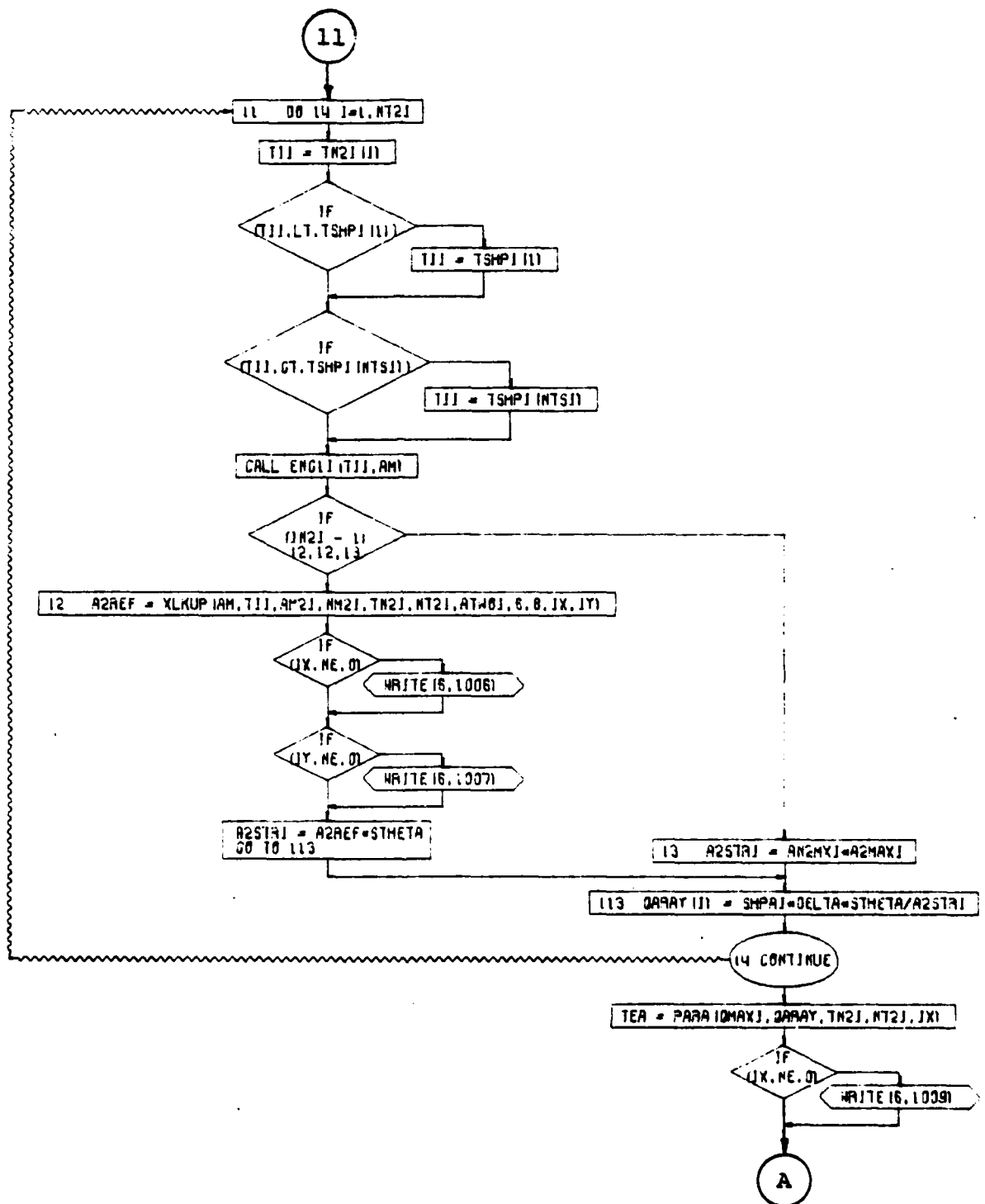


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 5 of 7).

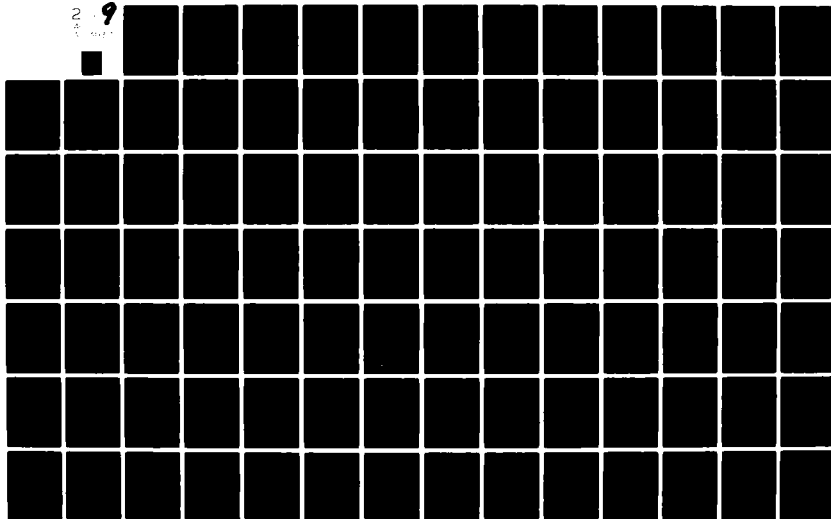
AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

2 9

AD A113 037



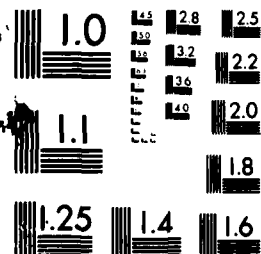
2

OF

9

AD-

A113037



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

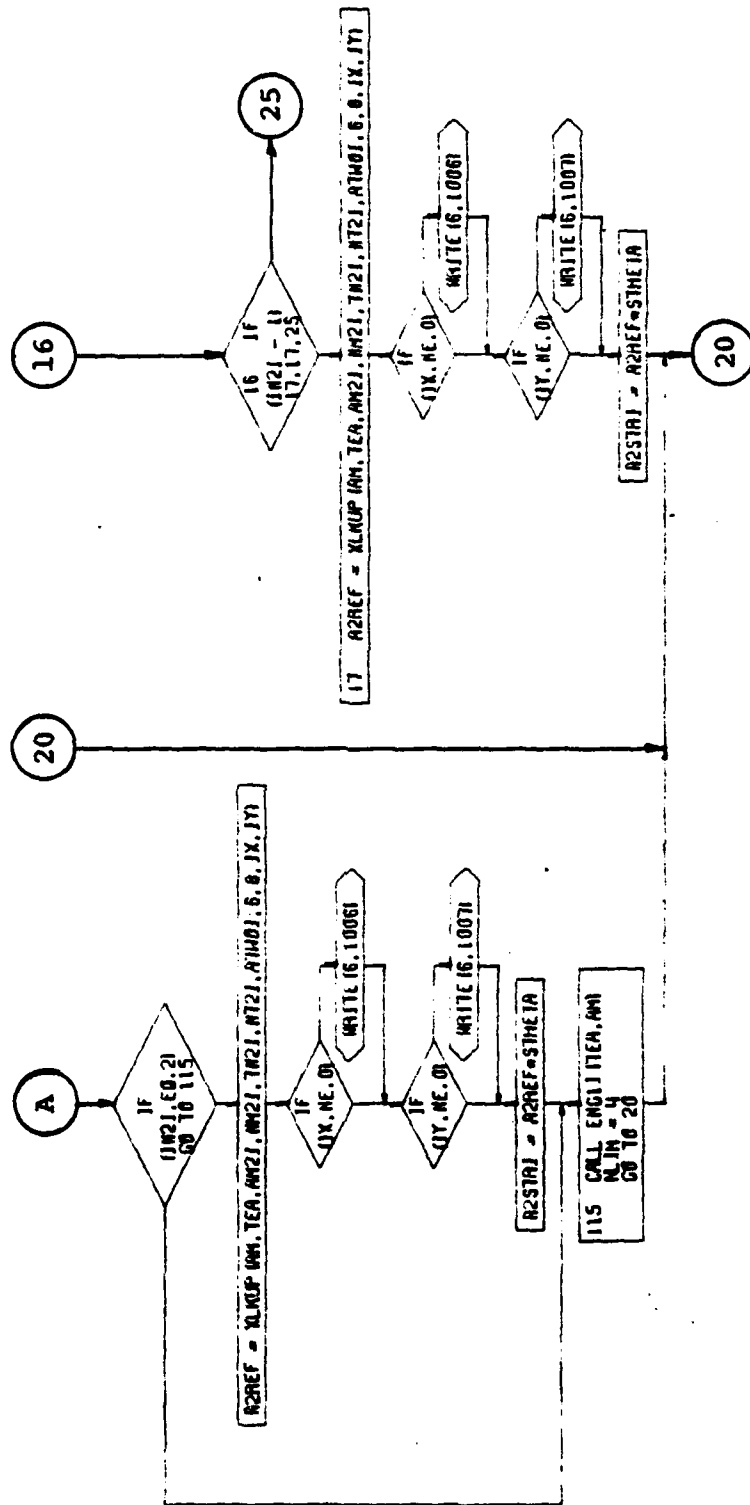


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 6 of 7).

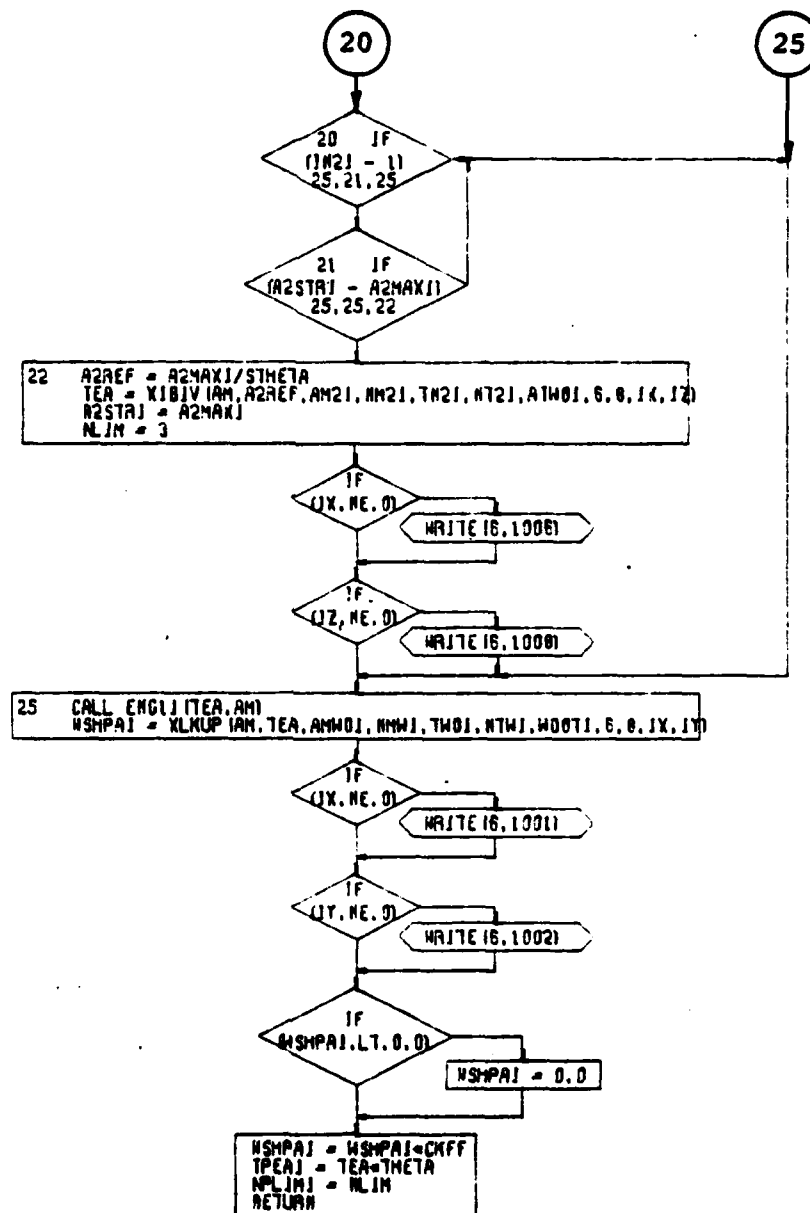


Figure 4-7. POWAVI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 7 of 7).

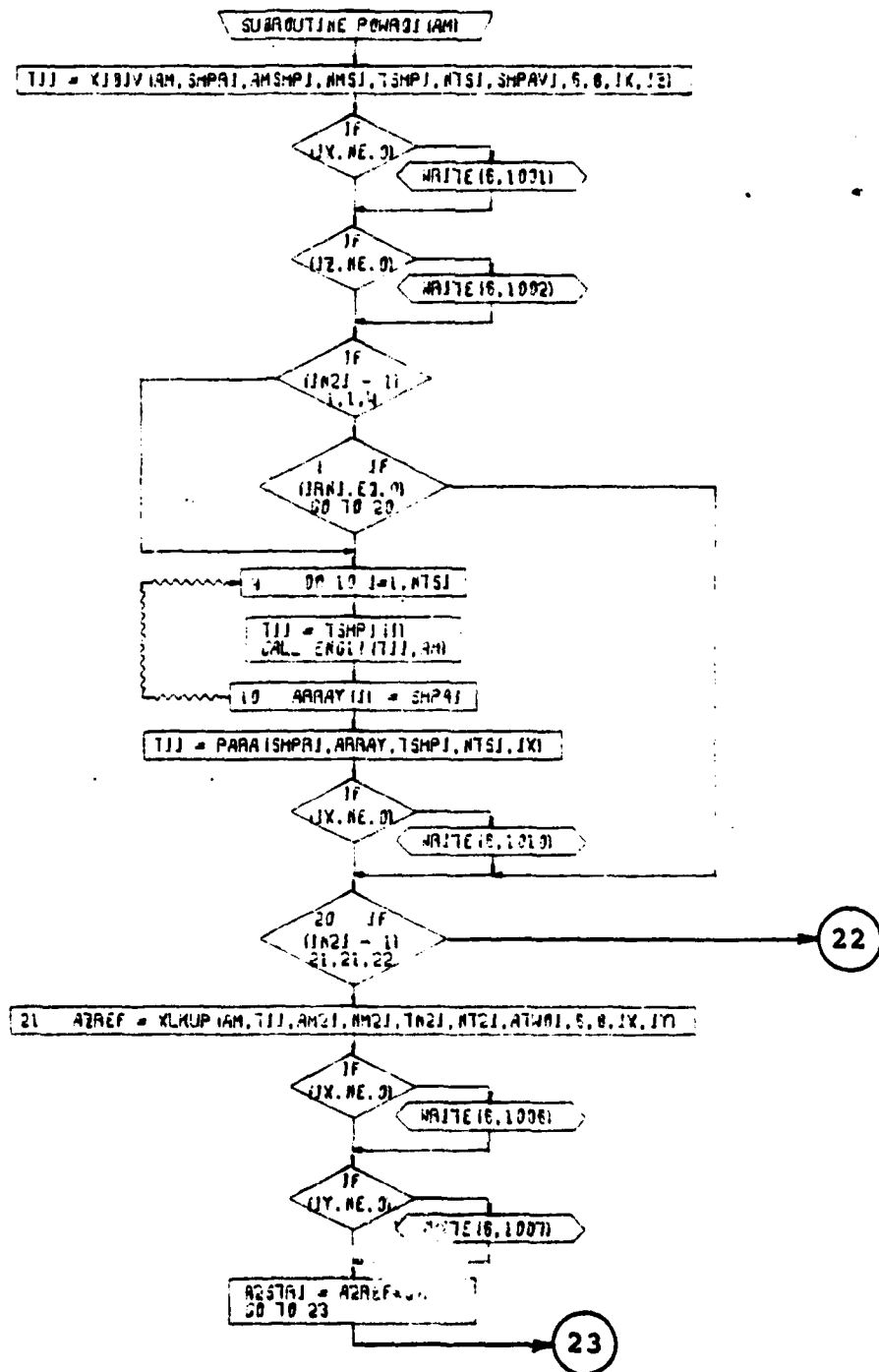


Figure 4-8. POWRQI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 2).

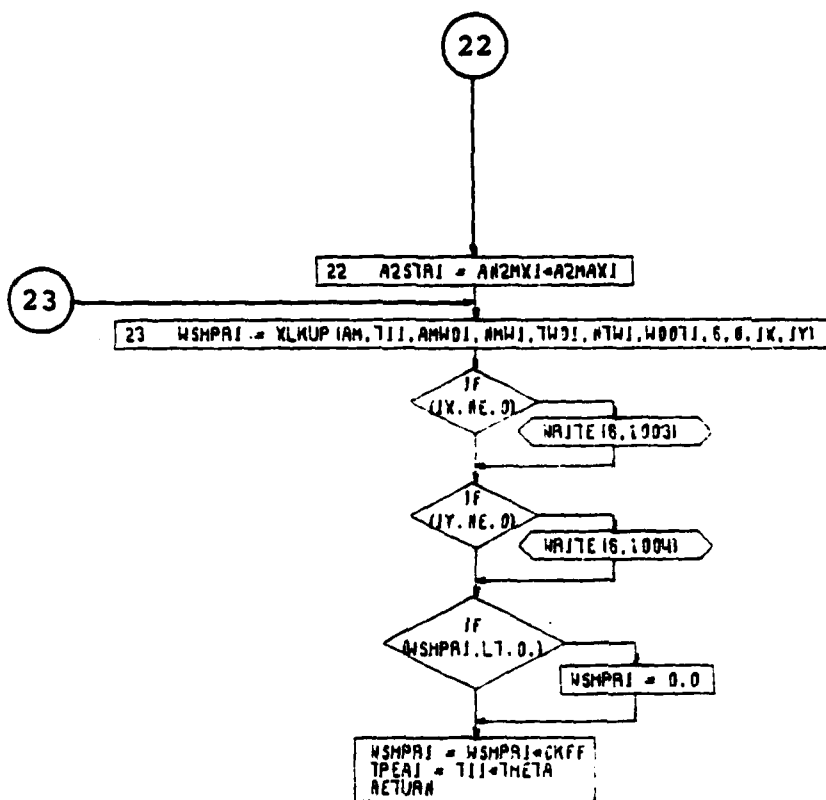


Figure 4-8. POWRQI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2).

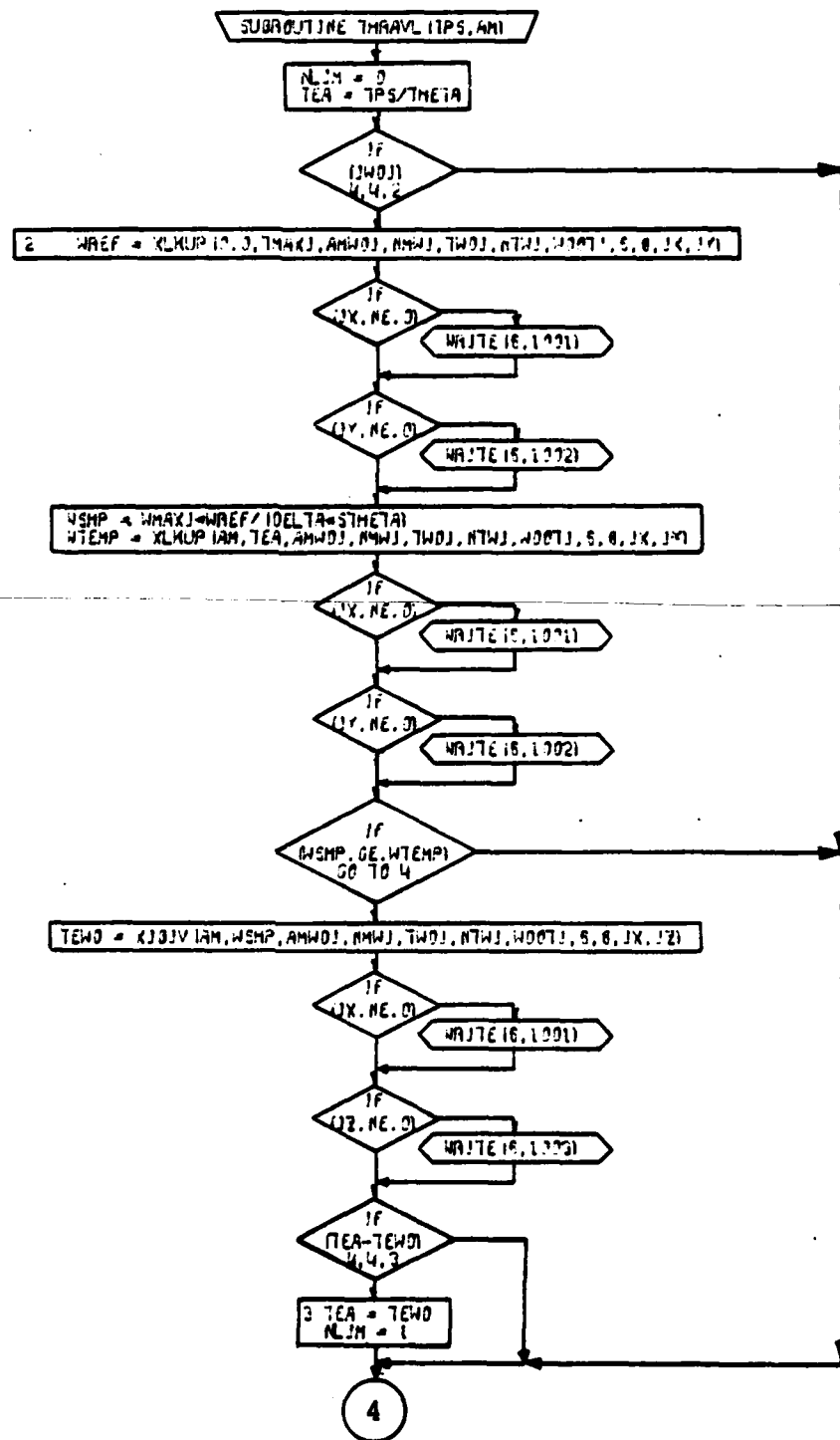


Figure 4-9. THRVL Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 3).

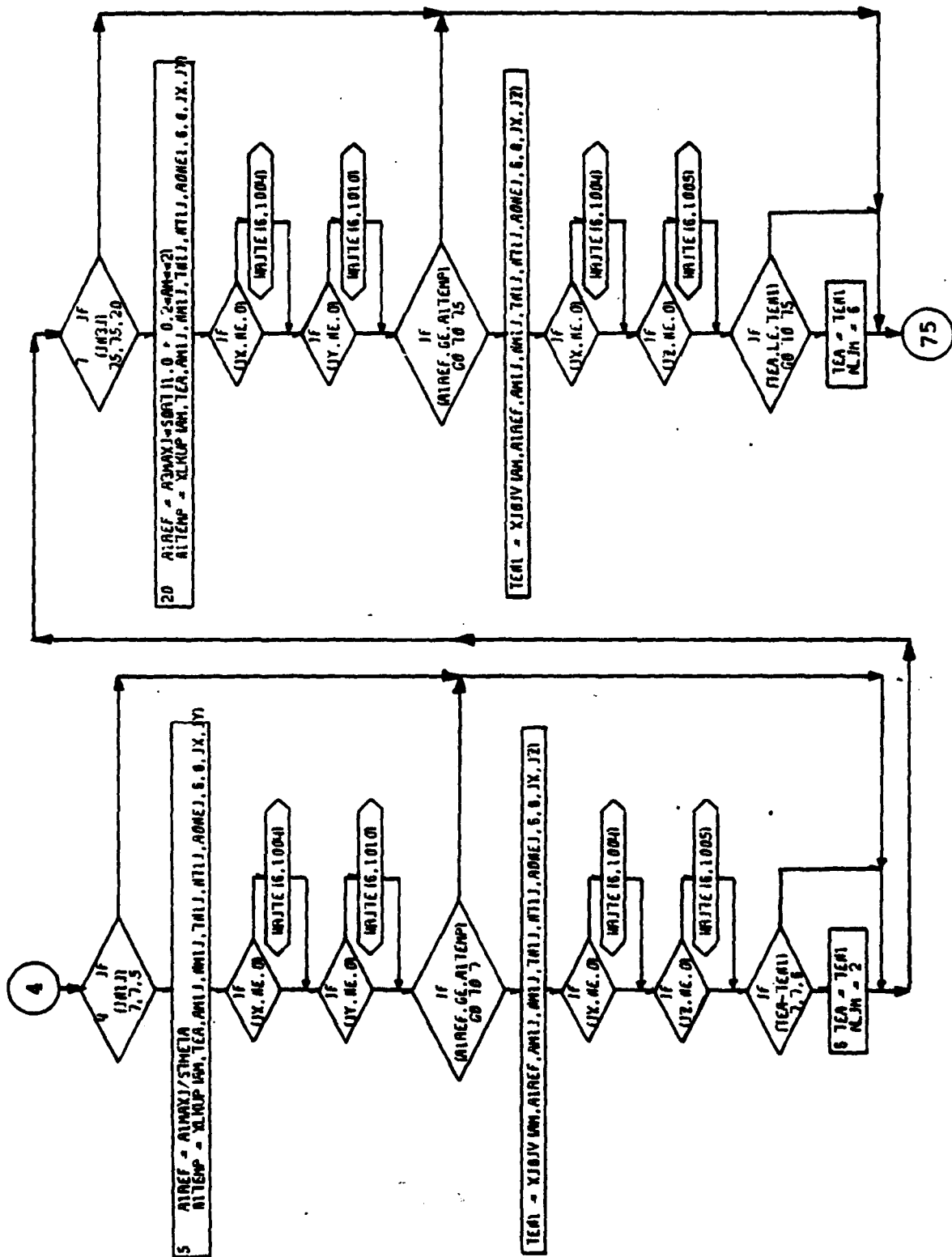


Figure 4-9. THRVL Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 3).

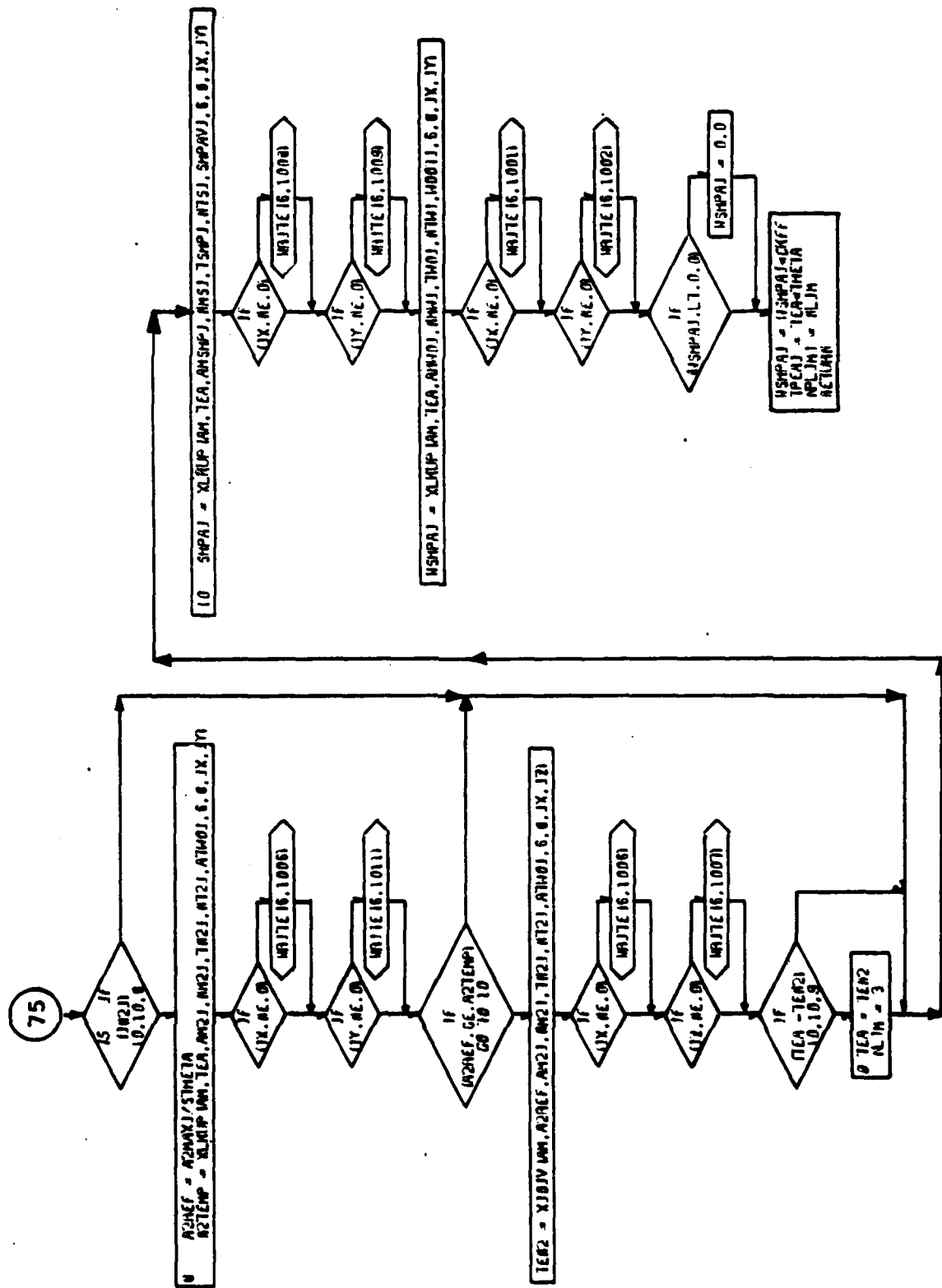


Figure 4-9. THRVL Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 3 of 3).

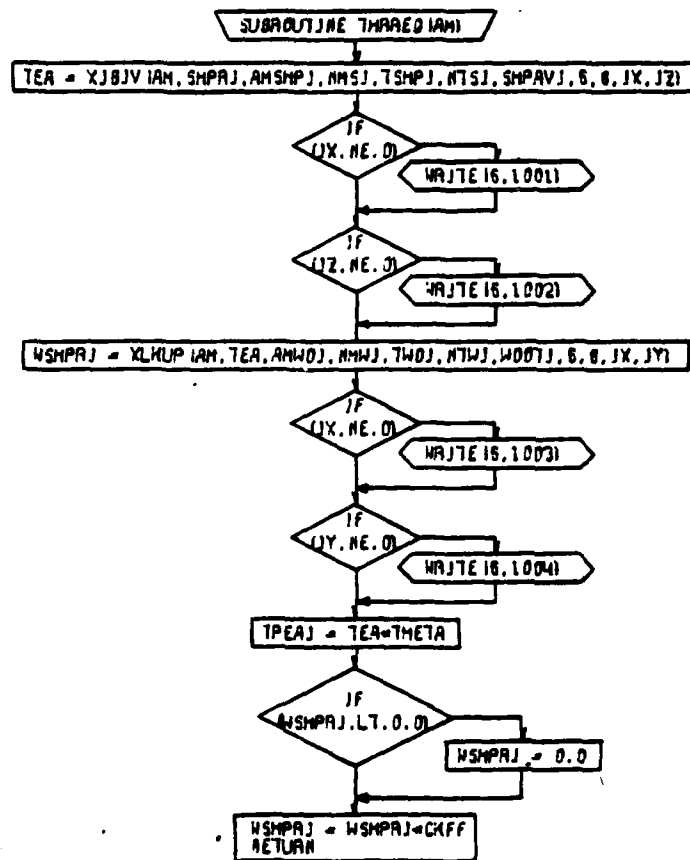


Figure 4-10. THREEQ Subroutine Flow Chart.

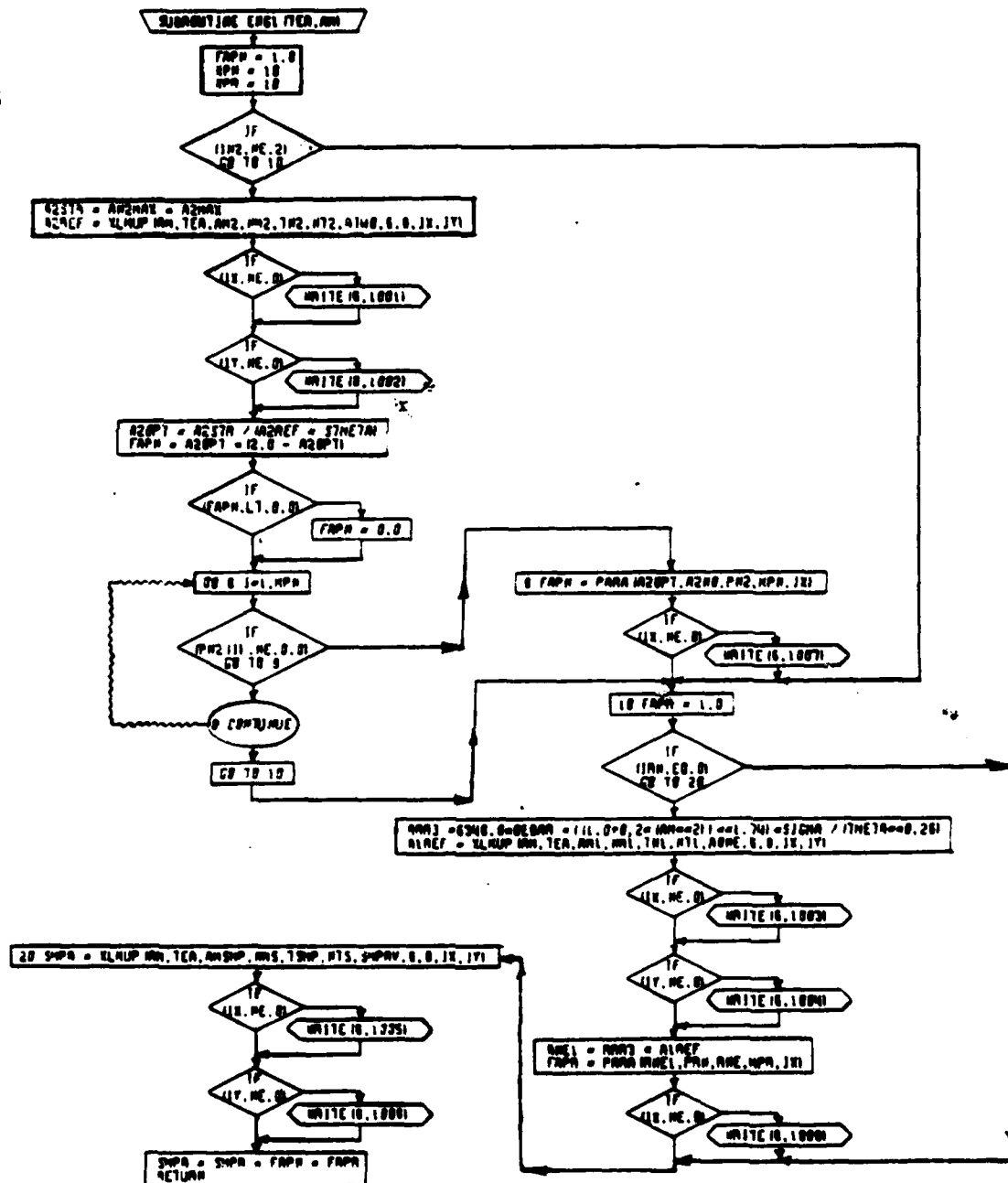


Figure 4-11. ENG 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart.

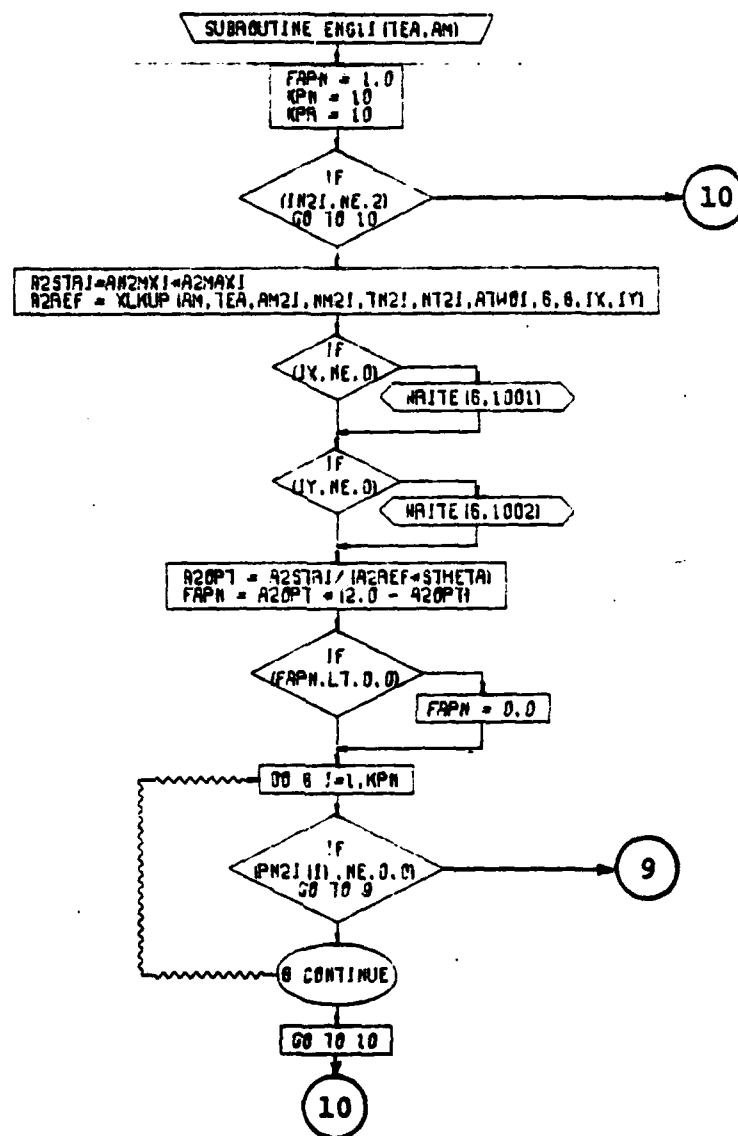


Figure 4-12. ENG 1 I Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 2).

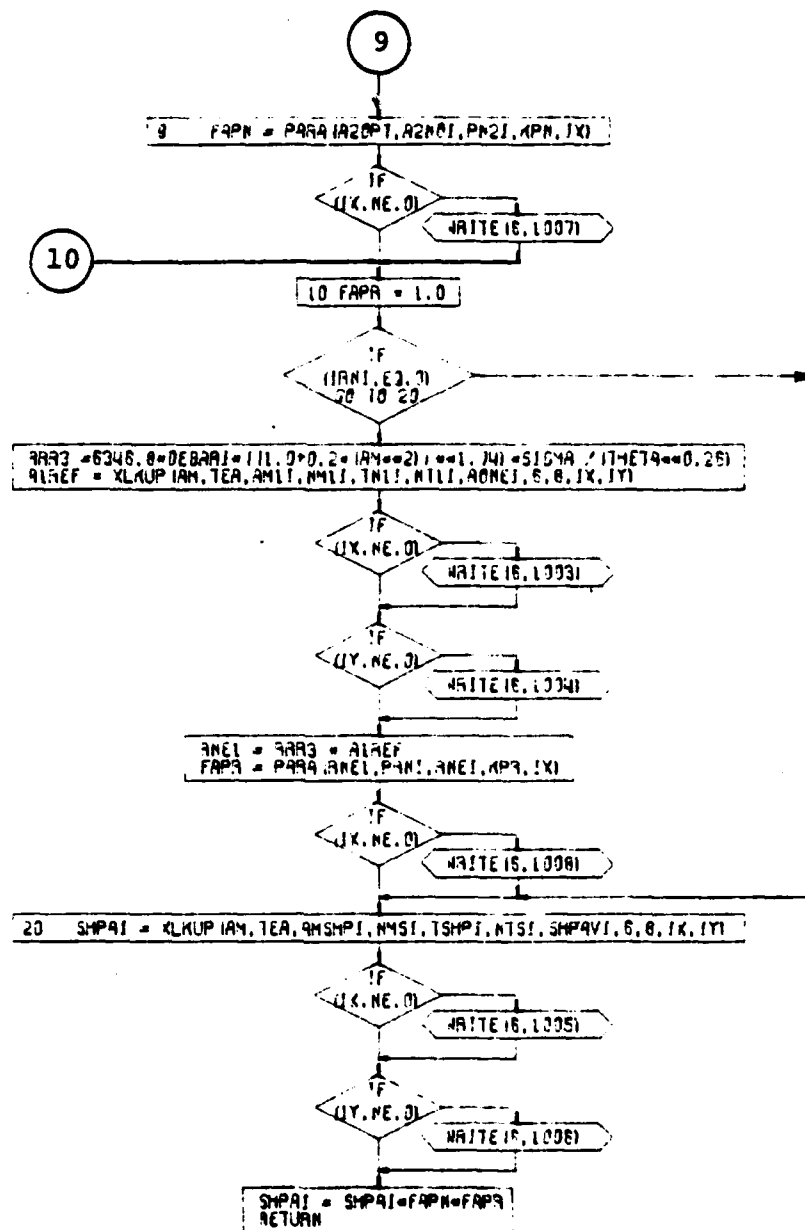


Figure 4-12. ENG 1 I Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2).

4.5 ROTOR PERFORMANCE SUBROUTINE

Six options are available to the user for calculating rotor performance. These are specified by the indicator ROTIND as follows:

ROTIND

- 1 Rotor performance calculated by the "short form aero" rotor performance methodology
- 2 Rotor map is input, corrections are applied
- 3 Rotor map is input, no corrections are applied
- 4 Rotor map (L/D_E) is input. The program accepts V_{TIP} schedule and T_{AUX}/T schedule equal to 1000. Also, single point values of T_{AUX}/T are accepted. T_{AUX}/T schedule = 2000 cannot be used with this ROTIND = 4.
5. Rotor map (L/D_E) is input. The rotor is operated at maximum rotor L/D_E with T_{AUX}/T as output. The program accepts V_{TIP} schedule and T_{AUX}/T schedule. $T_{AUX}/T = 2000$ may be used with this option to define specified propulsive mode of operation up to a given value of M . Above this value of M , the rotor is operated at maximum L/D_E with T_{AUX}/T as output. ROTIND = 5 can be used only when $AUXIND$ (Loc 0006) > 2. and $\eta_{P_{IND}}$ (Loc 0253) = 0.
6. Rotor map (L/D_E) is input. This option is similar to ROTIND = 5. except that the rotor is operated at maximum configuration L/D_E with T_{AUX}/T as output.

The first option (ROTIND = 1), using the short form aero methodology, allows the user to calculate rotor performance for a wide range of rotors with a minimum amount of input. The user is required to input a rotor cycle (a list of currently available cycles is illustrated in Table 2-4) and such blade characteristics as blade number, twist, and cutout. In the case of a single rotor helicopter, tail rotor blade characteristics must also be input. The short form aero methodology, developed at Boeing (References 2, 3, and 4), combines momentum theory and empirical corrections through coefficients found in the rotor cycles.

The four elements of the rotor power required are:

- a) induced power (power required to generate lift)
- b) profile power (power required to turn the rotor)
- c) parasite power (power required to supply propulsive thrust in forward flight).
- d) nonuniform downwash power (power correction due to nonuniform inflow and downwash effects in forward flight).

The data used in this approach has been derived and correlated for rotors operating within the following parametric ranges:

Blade Number	=	2 - 8
Blade Twist	=	0 - -18°
Blade Root Cutout	=	0.20R
Rotor Solidity	=	0.055 - 0.150
Rotor Advance Ratio	=	0 - 0.4

No appreciable loss in accuracy is likely for cases involving more than eight blades, less than 20 percent root cutout or a solidity lower than 0.055. The level of confidence will be reduced, however, for those cases in which the rotor parameters greatly exceed the ranges shown above. Figure 4-13 illustrates a typical comparison of short form aero predicted performance and flight test data.

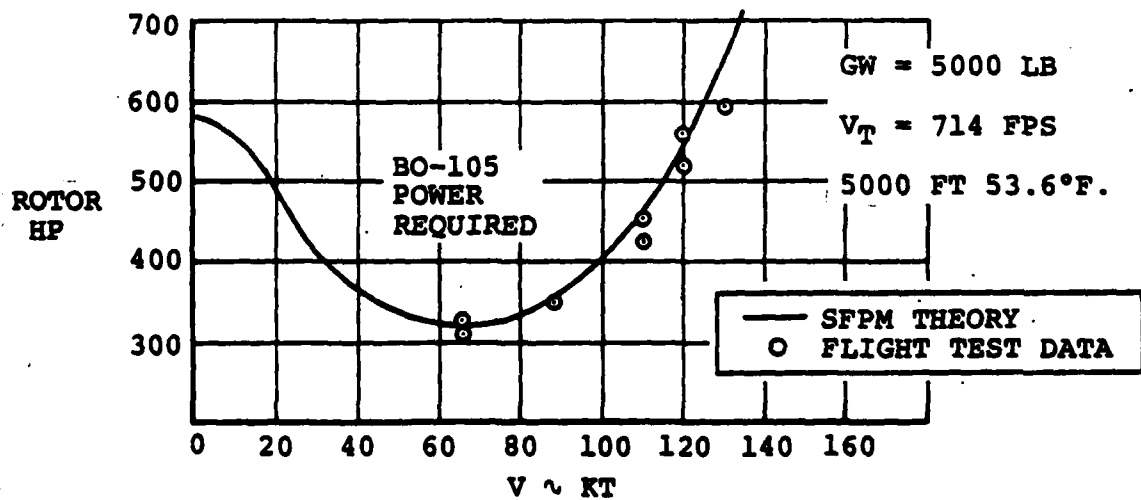
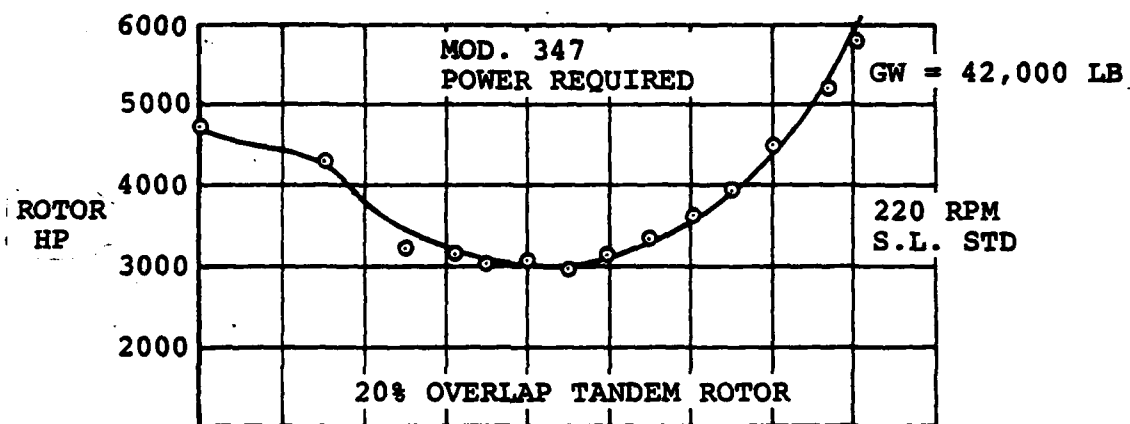
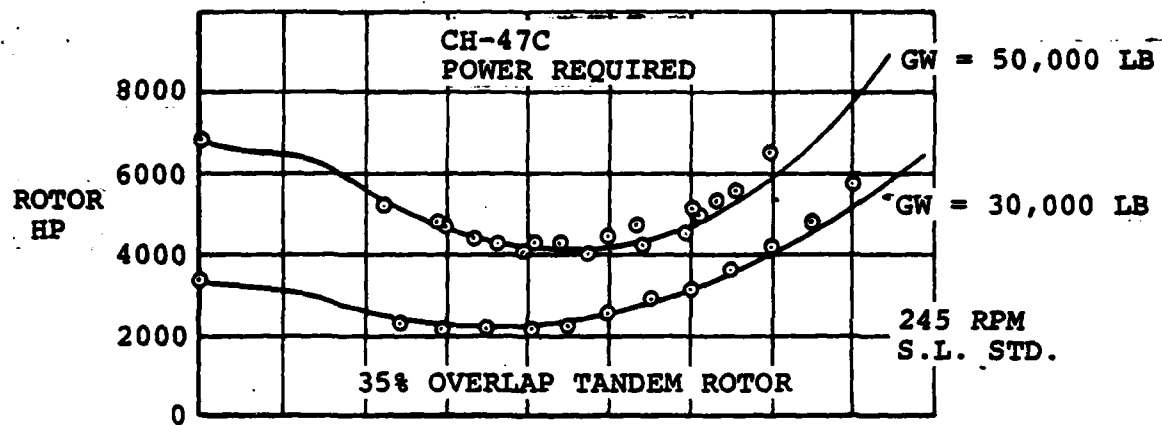


Figure 4-13. COMPARISON OF "SHORT FORM AERO" ROTOR PERFORMANCE AND FLIGHT TEST DATA

Figure 4-14 is a summary of the major equations used in this methodology. A brief description of their applications follows:

In hover, the rotor power required is composed of only two parts, induced and profile power. The induced power as represented by the equations in Figure 4-14 is a function of the variables K_{HOV} , K_{OL} , and C_T . K_{HOV} is the adjustment for nonuniform inflow and wake contraction effects and is a function of C_T , blade number, and blade twist. K_{OL} is the correction for overlapping rotors (as in the case of a tandem rotor helicopter.)

The profile power is simply a function of the integrated blade drag coefficient (including compressibility effects) at a specified operating C_T/σ and blade solidity.

In cruise, the rotor power is composed of all four of the components listed initially. The induced power, as represented by the equations in Figure 4-14, is a function of the quantities K_{IND} , K_{INT} , C_T' , and μ' . K_{IND} is the induced power adjustment factor which accounts for blade tip and other losses. K_{INT} is the induced power adjustment for interference between tandem rotors. Thus, for single rotor helicopters, K_{INT} is equal to 1. For tandem rotors, the value of K_{INT} is calculated based on tandem rotor overlap and an empirically derived wake separation angle, ξ' . Profile power is simply a function of the integrated blade drag coefficient (corrected for retreating blade stall and advancing blade compressibility effects) at specified operating conditions (C_T'/σ , μ , C_u), blade solidity, and advance ratio (μ). The parasite power is a function of the propulsive thrust required and the efficiency of the rotor in converting power into that propulsive thrust (in addition to providing lift). The nonuniform downwash (NUD) power is a correction which has been empirically derived from a comparison of uniform and nonuniform downwash rotor analyses. The term K_{NUD} , which is a function of the advancing rotor, is stored as BLOCK DATA in this program, and is graphically represented in Figure 4-15.

MAIN ROTOR IN HOVER SUMMARY	MAIN ROTOR IN CRUISE FLIGHT SUMMARY
$RHP_{TOT} = \frac{\rho AV_T^3 C_{PTOT}}{550}$	$RHP_{TOT} = \frac{\rho AV_T^3 C_{PTOT}}{550}$
<p>where: $C_{PTOT} = C_{P_{PRO}} + C_{P_{IND}}$</p>	<p>where: $C_{PTOT} = C_{P_{PRO}} + C_{P_{IND}} + C_{P_{PAR}} + C_{P_{NUD}}$</p>
<p>(PROFILE POWER) $C_{P_{PRO}} = C_{D_0} \sigma \frac{(1 - X_C)}{8}$</p>	<p>(PROFILE POWER) $C_{P_{PRO}} = \frac{C_{D_0} \sigma}{8} (1 + 4.65\mu^2) (1 - X_C)$</p>
<p>(INDUCED POWER) $C_{P_{IND}} = .707 K_{HOV} K_{OL} C_T^{3/2}$</p>	<p>(INDUCED POWER) $C_{P_{IND}} = \frac{K_{IND} K_{INT}}{2\mu^3} C_T^{1/2}$</p>
<p>$C_T = \frac{\text{HOVER THRUST REQ'D}}{\rho AV_T^2}$</p>	<p>(PARASITE POWER) $C_{P_{PAR}} = \mu C_X (K_{PER})$</p>
<p>$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} N_{ROT}$</p>	<p>(NUD POWER) $C_{P_{NUD}} = \frac{2 K_{NUD} C_T^2 \sigma}{B^2 (1 + D.L. \sin^2 \epsilon)}$</p>
<p>$X_C = 2 r_{cutout} / D$</p>	<p>$C_T^* = \frac{L_{ROT}}{\rho AV_T^2} (1 + D.L. \sin^2 \epsilon)$</p>
	<p>$C_X = \frac{X_{TOT}}{\rho AV_T^2}$</p>
	<p>$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} N_{ROT}$</p>
	<p>$\epsilon = \tan^{-1} (2V / V \times 1.689)$</p>
	<p>$K_{PER} = \frac{\mu_{PRI}}{\mu_{PRR}} = 1 + 12.8\mu^4$</p>
	<p>$v_i = V_T \sqrt{[(\mu^4 + C_T^2)^{1/2} - \mu^2]} / 2$</p>
	<p>$\mu' = \frac{\sqrt{(1.689V)^2 + v_i^2}}{V_T}$</p>
	<p>$K_{NUD} = f(\mu)$</p>

Figure 4-14. Short Form Aero Rotor Performance Equations Summary.

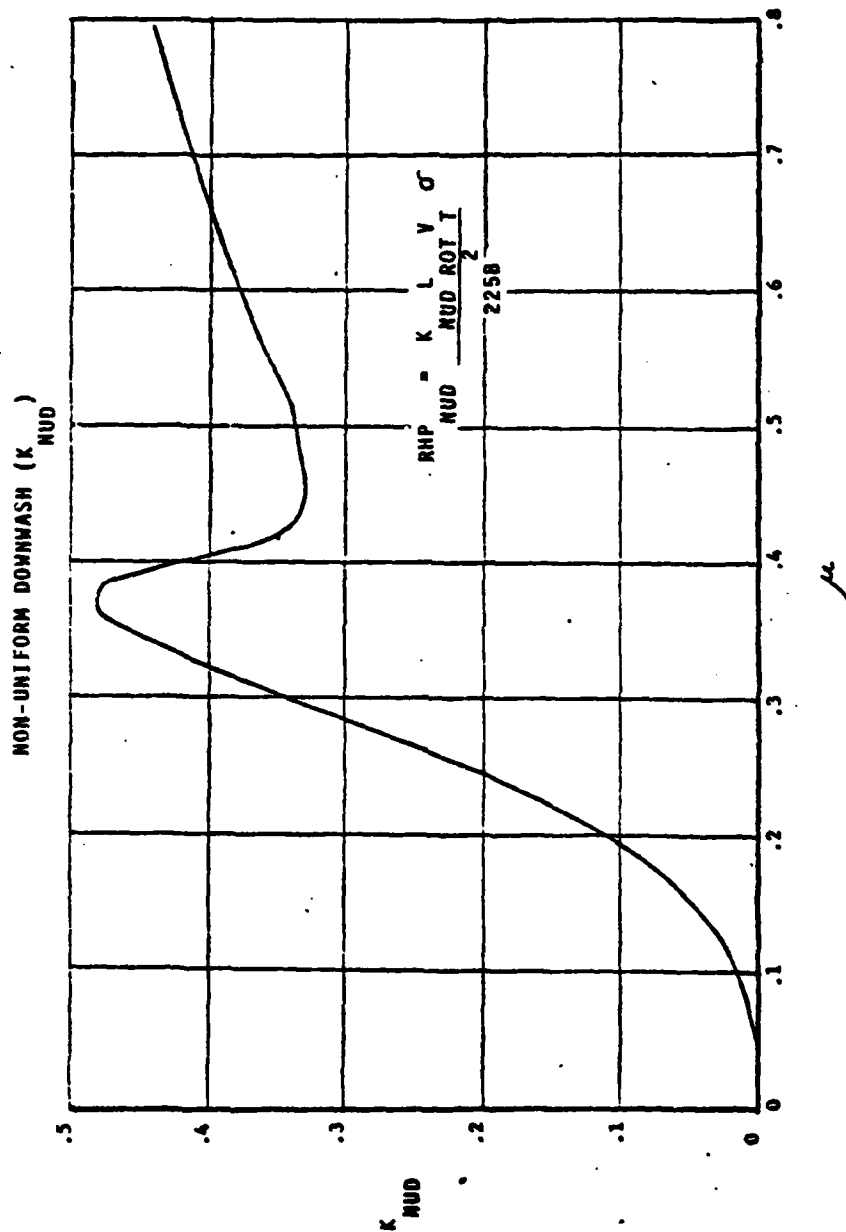


Figure 4-15. Non-Uniform Downwash as Stored in Block Data

In order to obtain a reasonable estimation of power required at very low advance ratios ($\mu < 0.1$) where neither normal cruise nor hover rotor characteristics totally describe the operating environment of the rotor, an empirical fairing technique is used. The method is based on the contracted induced wake angle ξ :

$$\xi = \tan^{-1}((2V_i / 1.689V))$$

The relationship:

$$\sin^2 \xi + \cos^2 \xi = 1$$

is used to provide a smooth transition between hover and cruise characteristics for the affected coefficients while insuring that the resulting values will lie within the boundaries set by hover and cruise limiting conditions.

A detailed description of the equations used in this methodology is provided by inspection of Figure 4-19 (subroutine ROTPOW flow chart) and the input variable list included in paragraph 5.3.1 of Section 5.0. The empirical factors used in this methodology are input as noted earlier, in "rotor cycle" format. The input sheet used for this purpose is included in the specimen input sheets of Section 5.2. It should be noted that since the factors specified in a "rotor cycle" represent integrated blade characteristics, then a given "rotor cycle" implicitly represents a given spanwise chord and airfoil distribution. Thus, it would ultimately be possible to build up an extensive library of "rotor cycles" with varying combinations of planform and airfoil distributions.

The second option (ROTIND = 2) utilizes isolated rotor data (Type I rotor map) derived for a specified rotor configuration, but corrected by the program for the specific rotor and helicopter configuration being analyzed. It should be noted that this option, in the case of the single rotor helicopter, utilizes the short form aero methodology for calculating tail rotor power. Thus, the same tail rotor blade information required in the first option must be input.

Option three (ROTIND = 3, Type I rotor map) uses total configuration rotor data; that is, in the case of a single rotor helicopter, this would include both main and tail rotor power and applies no corrections to the data. Input locations 2700-3410 are provided for the input of Type I rotor maps. Values of C_p/σ input as functions of up to ten values of C_T/σ at up to six values of M_{TIP} can be used for hover performance; and cruise C_p/σ values can be input as functions of up to ten values of C_T/σ and ten values of C_X/σ at up to six values of μ .

Options four (ROTIND = 4), five (ROTIND = 5), and six (ROTIND = 6) utilize the Type II rotor map data in the same manner as the second option (ROTIND = 2). Input locations 3420-4130 are provided for the input of Type II rotor maps. Values of F.M. input as functions of up to ten values of C_T/σ at up to six values of M_{TIP} can be used for hover performance; and cruise L/D_E values can be input as functions of up to ten values of C_T/σ and six values of X/L at up to six values of .

A detailed description of the equations and variables used for ROTIND = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 is available by inspection of Figure 4-16 and section 5.3.1, Program Variables. Figures 4-16 and 4-17 show the corrections (K_{DLD} , TIGE/TOGE) for hover inground effect applied to the equations:

$$T/W = 1 + DL(K_{DLD})$$

$$C_T = \frac{4W(T/W)}{\rho \pi D_{MR}^2 N_R V_{TIP}^2 (TIGE/TOGE)}$$

used in calculating hover power.

Care must be exercised in the preparation of input data for both Type I and II rotor maps. The performance subroutines employ search procedures which require input data to be specified considerably above and below the final operating point of a configuration. Therefore, "map" data should be provided over a wide range on either side of expected operating points.

For the calculation of vertical climb power, the subroutine uses the simple potential energy relationship:

$$RHP_{VRC} = \frac{W(V_{RC})}{33,000 (V_{CEH1} + V_{CEH2}(V_{RC}))}$$

The vertical climb efficiency factors (V_{CEH1} and V_{CEH2}) can be derived from flight test data.

The quantity ALPHA D/L printed out in all forward flight performance segments reflects the propulsive thrust-lift vector of the main rotor. The following simple sketch illustrates the sign convention employed.

$$DLD_{CORR.FACT} = 1.028 - 1.25e^{-(2h_{BF}/DIA.)}$$

SINGLE
ROTOR

$$DLD_{CORR.FACT} = 1.36771 - 1.57913e^{-h_{BF}/DIA.}$$

TANDEM
ROTOR

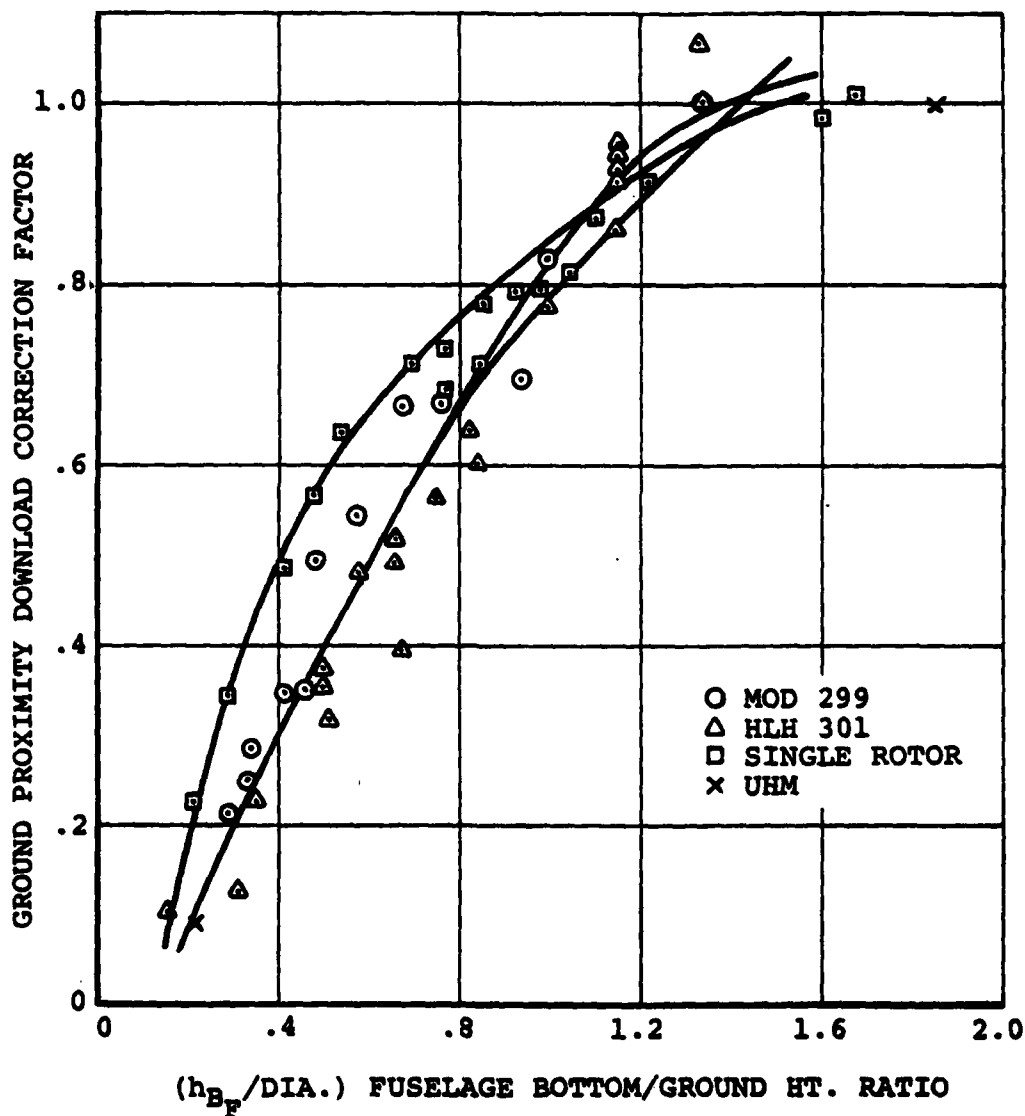


Figure 4-16. Download Sensitivity to Ground Proximity.

$$\text{THRUST}_{\text{IGE}}/\text{THRUST}_{\text{OGE}} = .06907(1/X) + .03364(X) + .90186$$

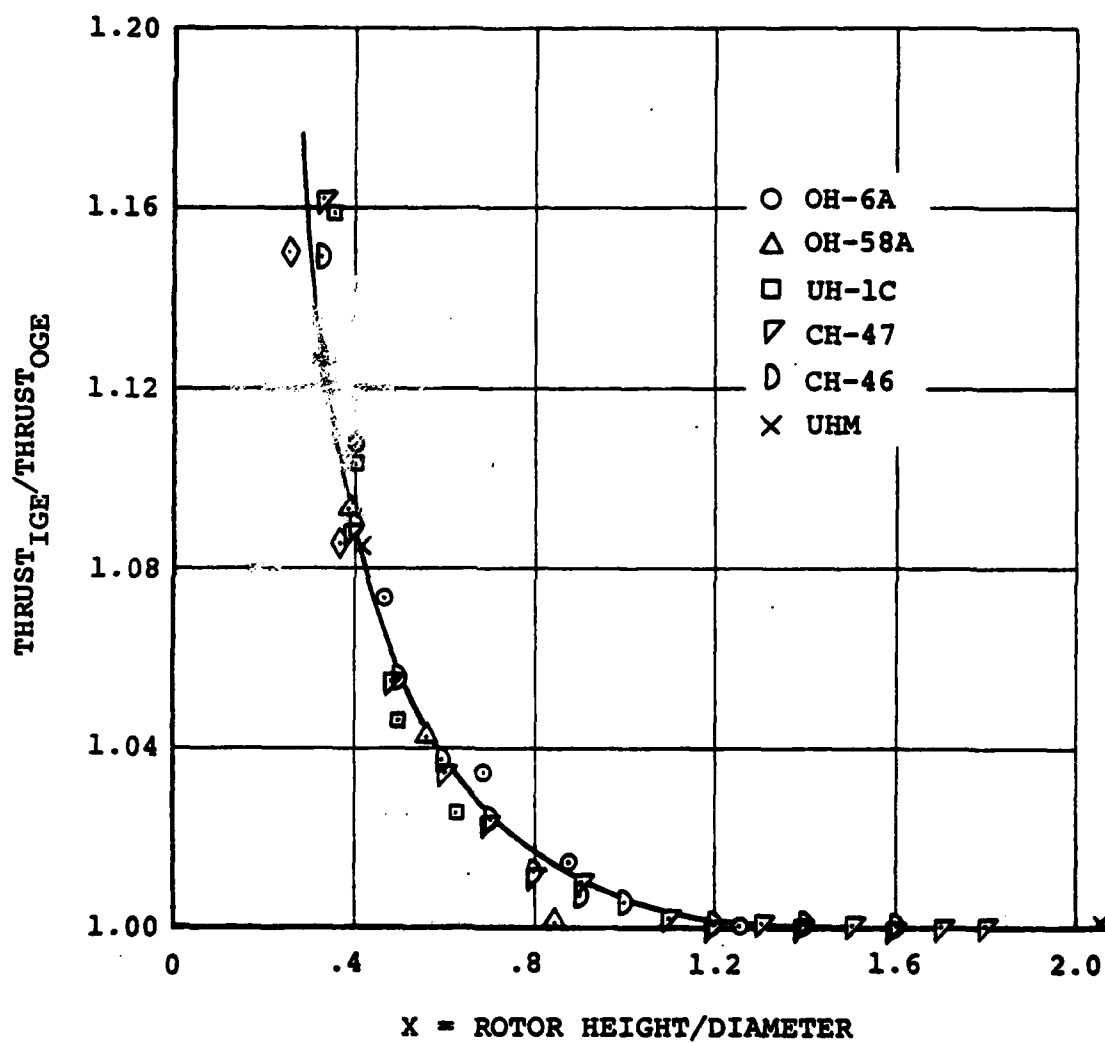
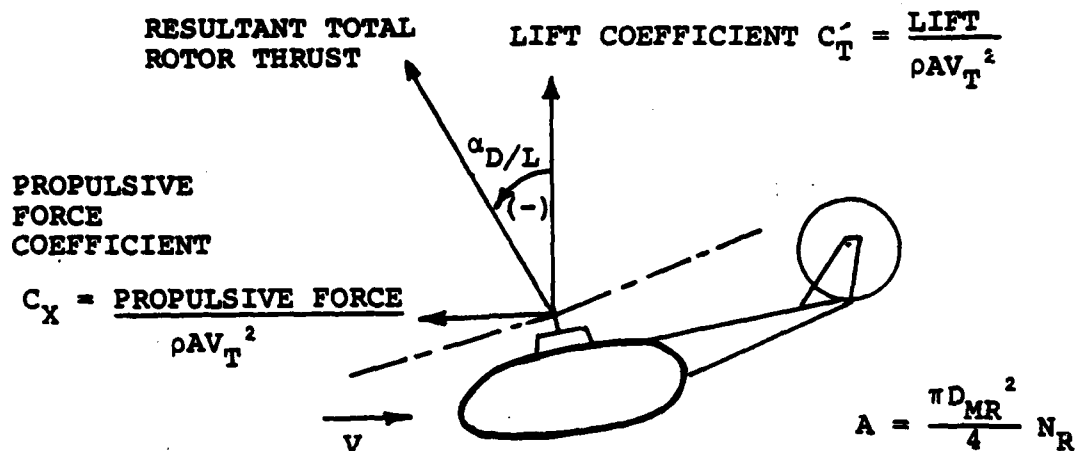


Figure 4-17. Thrust Augmentation in Ground Effect.



Rotor performance is calculated by HESCOMP utilizing the rotor maps of L/D_E vs μ , C_T'/σ and X/L . Using these maps, three types of rotor operations can be specified. These are:

- (1) Flight at a fixed rotor propulsive force (T_{AUX}/T) level.
- (2) Flight at maximum rotor L/D_E . In this case, rotor propulsive force (drag) is an output.
- (3) Flight at maximum configuration L/D_E . In this case, rotor propulsive force (drag) is an output.

The configuration L/D_E is calculated from:

$$(L/D_E)_{\text{CONFIG}} = \frac{GW \times V_{KTAS}}{325.8 \times BHP}$$

Operation in either modes (2) or (3) includes a search for the X/L at which either maximum rotor or configuration L/D_E occurs. To accomplish this, HESCOMP interpolates the input rotor map data at the particular operating point (μ and C_T'/σ) and generates a data array of rotor L/D_E vs X/L . Figure 4-18 illustrates a typical plot of such data. In the case of operations in mode (3), an additional array of configuration L/D_E vs X/L is generated.

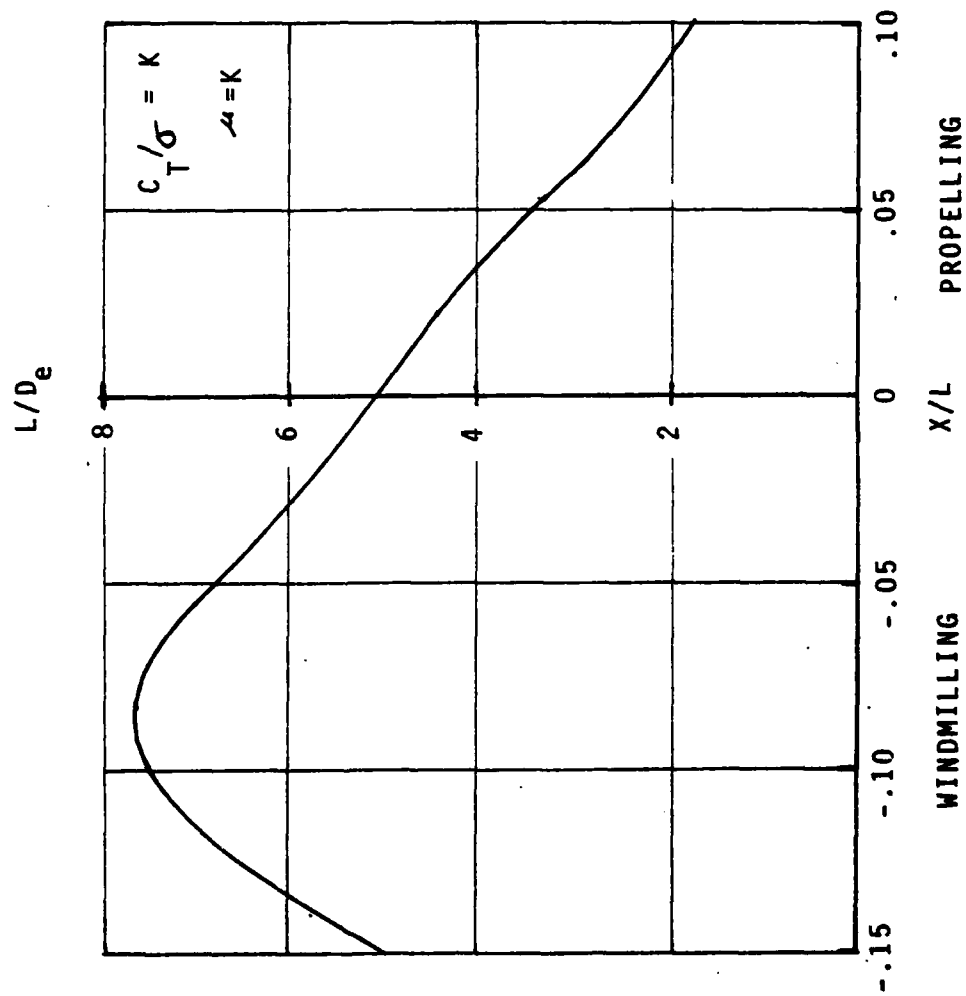


Figure 4-18. HESCOMP Interpolation of Rotor L/D_e vs. X/L

The search begins at the lowest value of X/L input and continues until the maximum value of L/D_E is obtained. For the maps used in HESCOMP, the range of X/L extends from -0.15 to +0.10. It is in this search procedure that the rotor maximum lift limits described earlier are employed. As noted previously, these maximum rotor lift limits are input as function of μ and C_x/σ . For a given operating point (μ and C_T'/σ), the limiting value of X/L can be defined as:

$$X/L = \frac{(C_x/\sigma) RL}{(C_T'/\sigma) RL}$$

Thus, if the limiting value of X/L is exceeded in such a search, rotor X/L is reduced until the operating point and the rotor lift limit are matched.

The flow chart for the rotor power subroutine is illustrated by Figure 4-19.

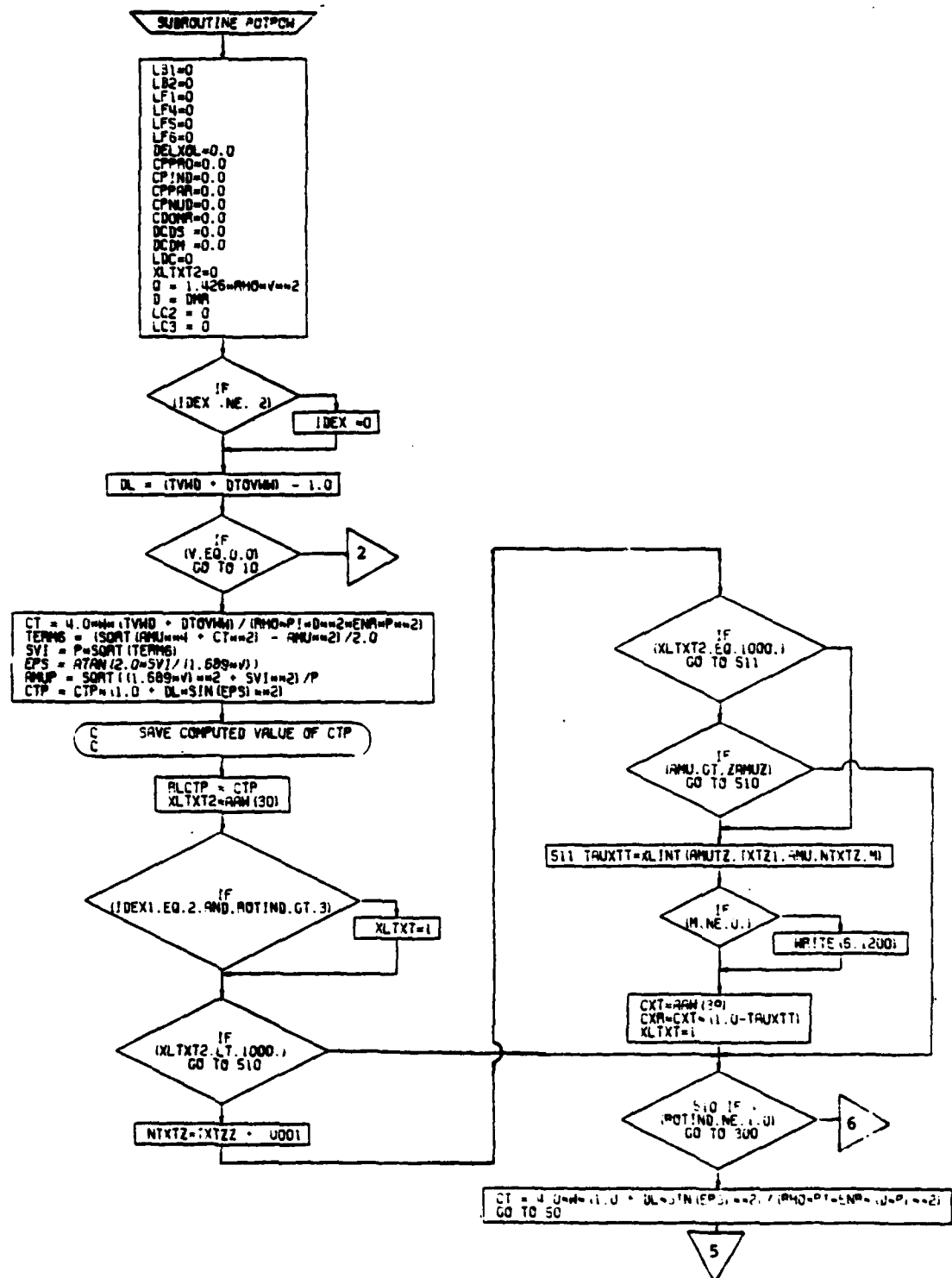


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 23)

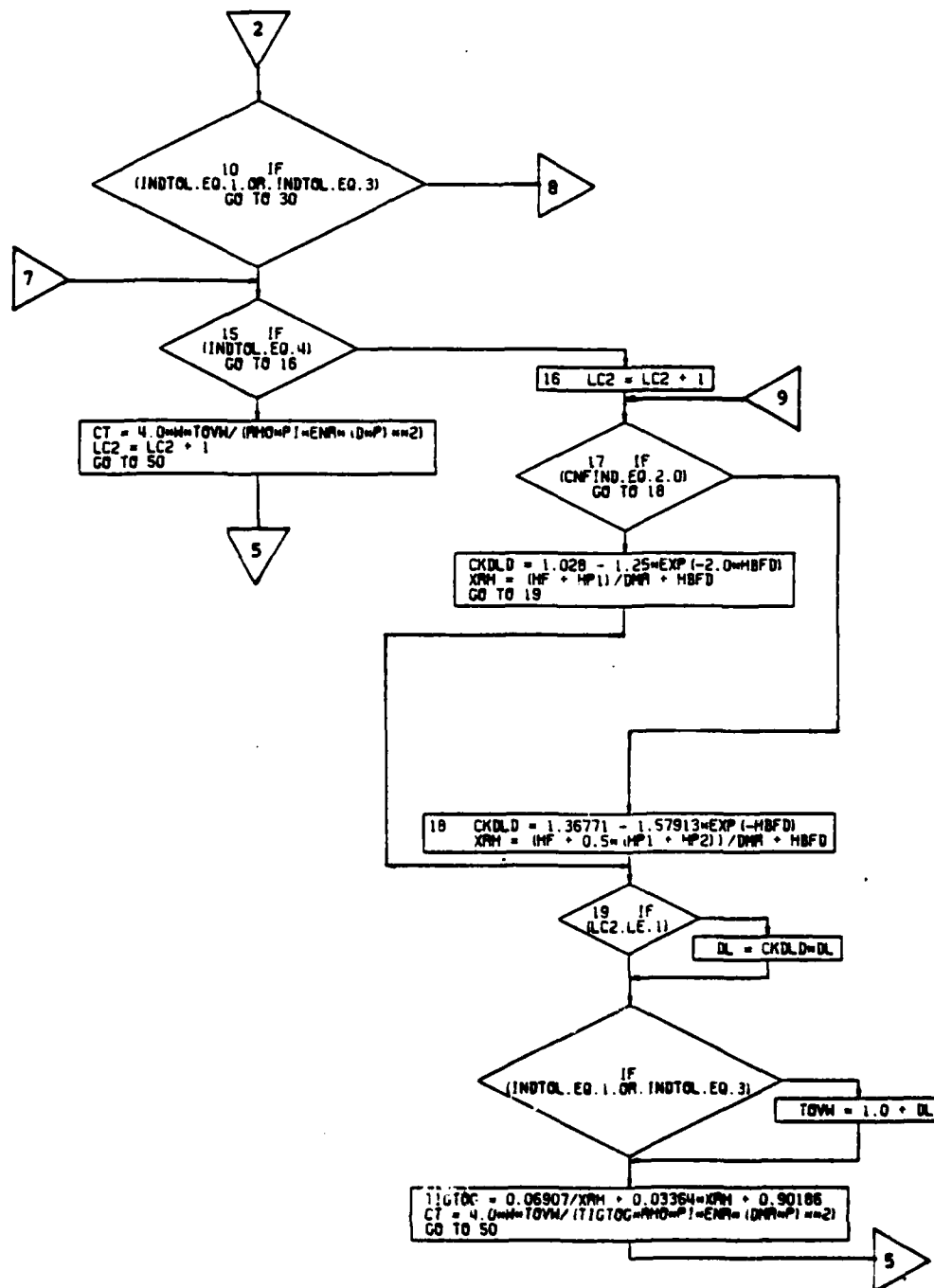


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 23)

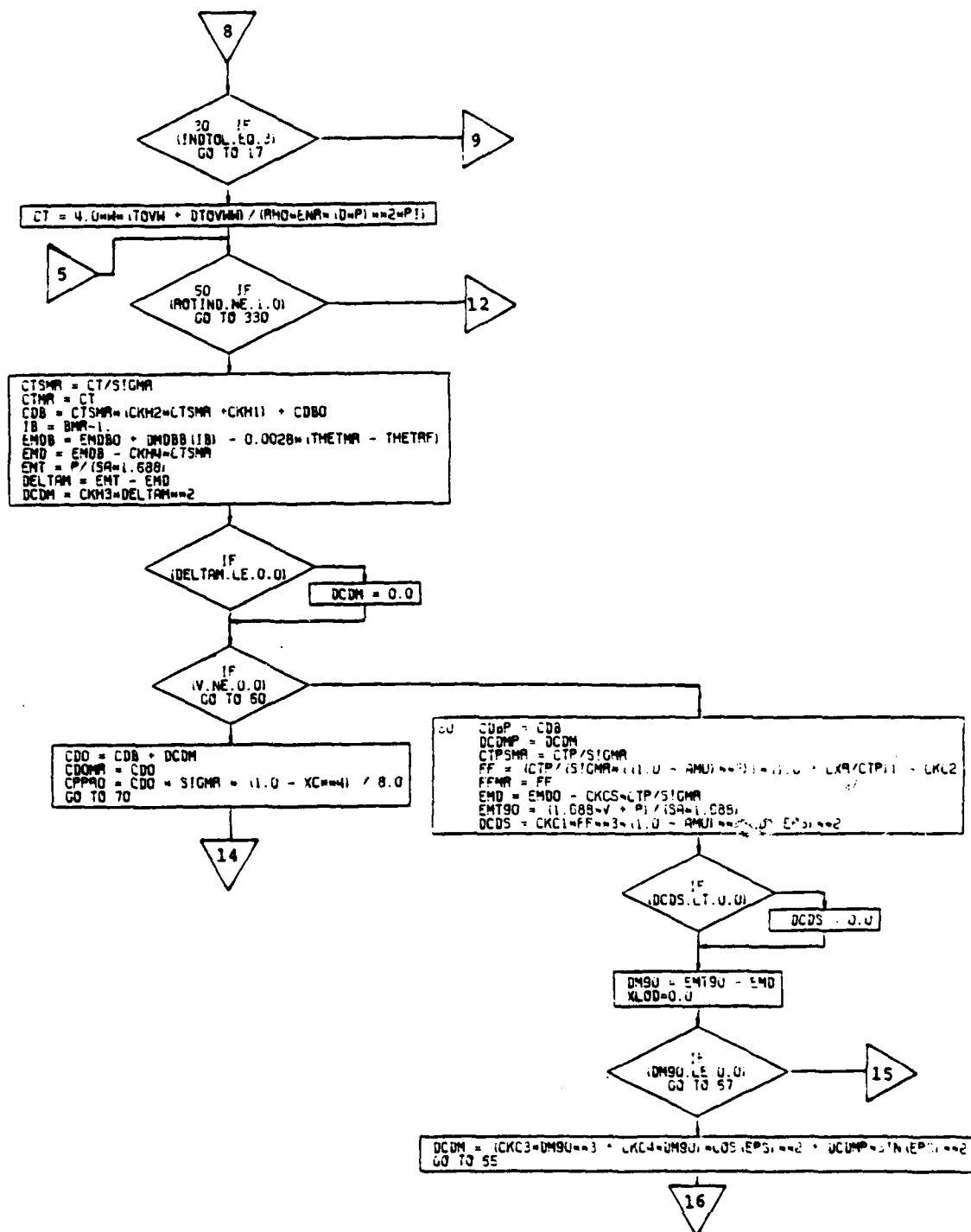


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 23)

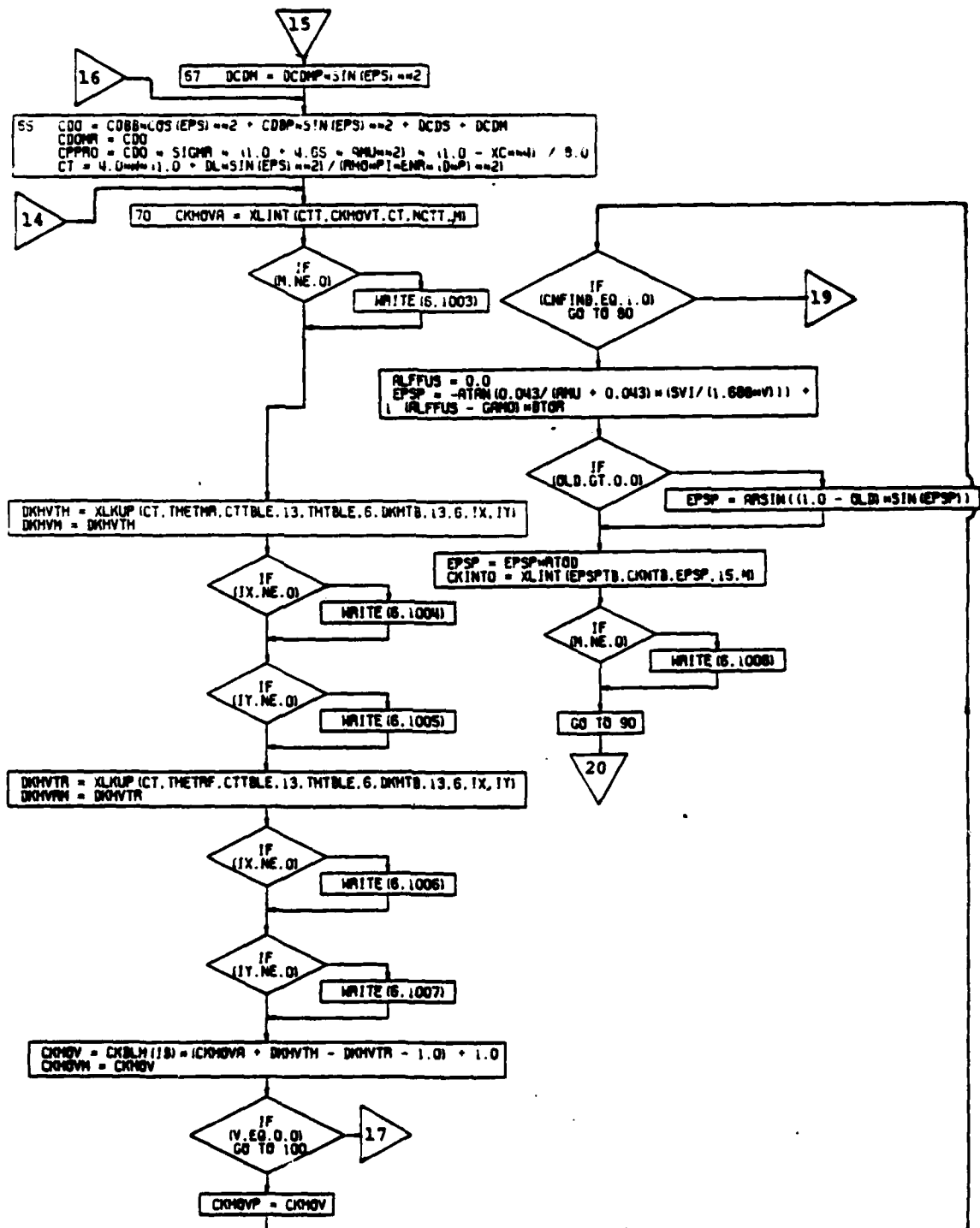


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 23)

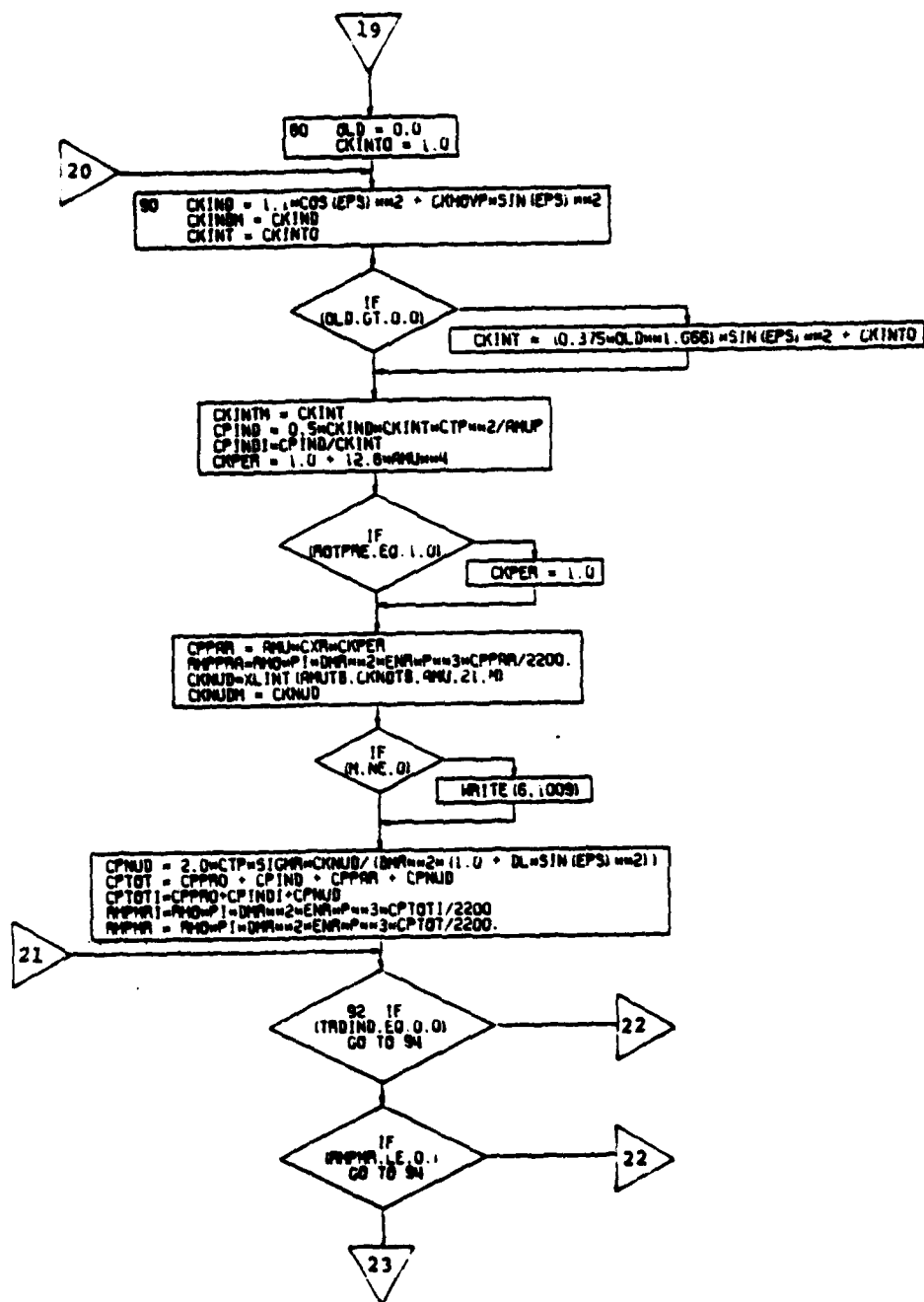


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 23)

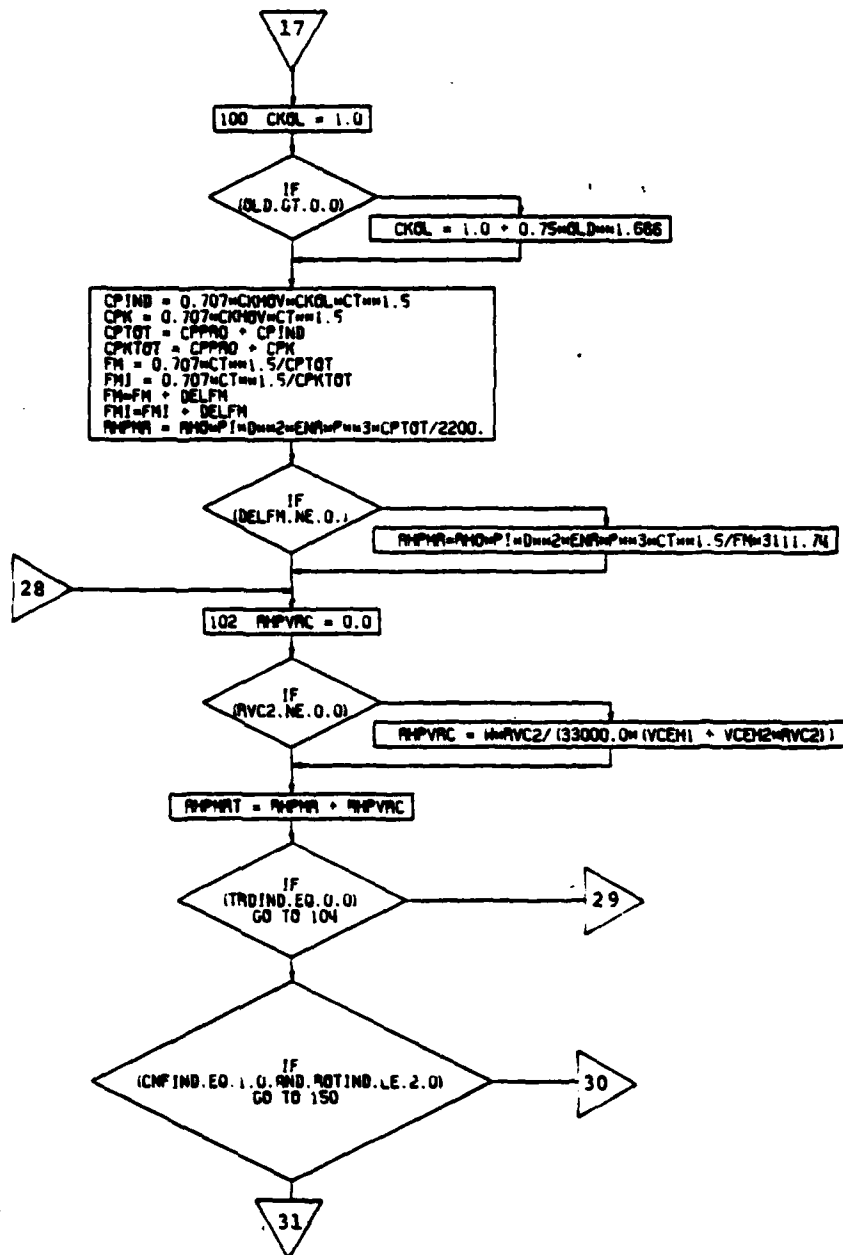


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 23)

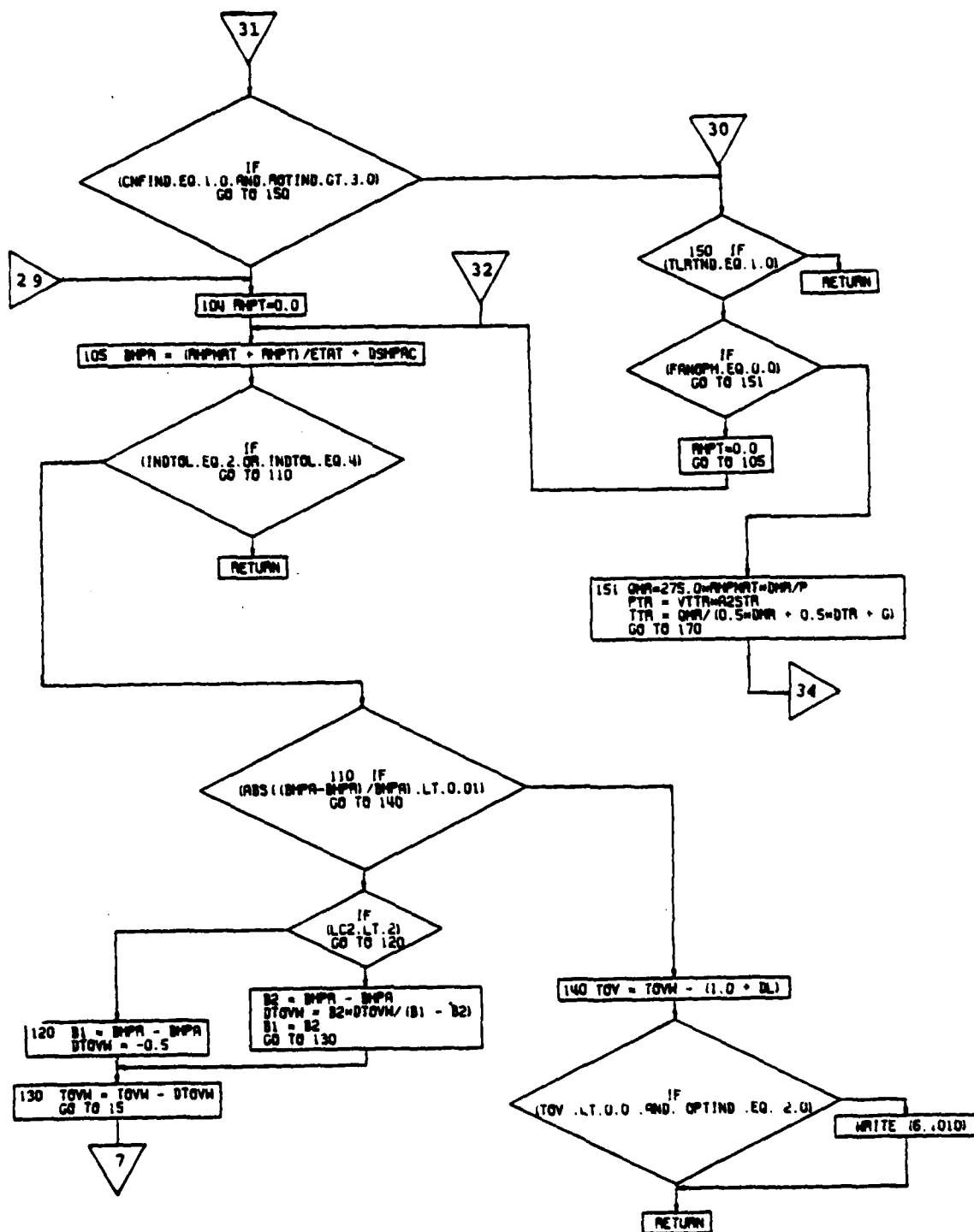


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 23)

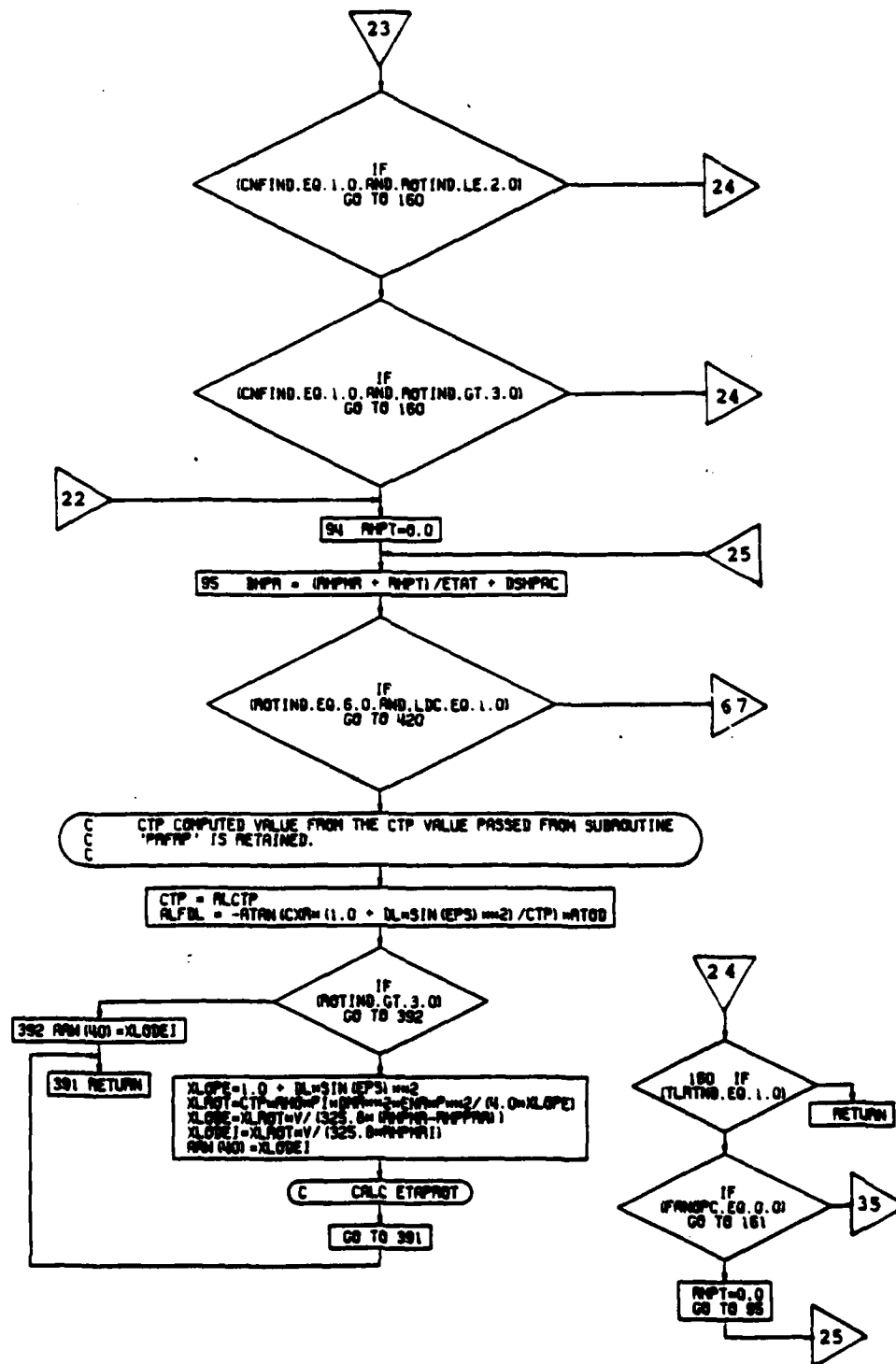


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 23)

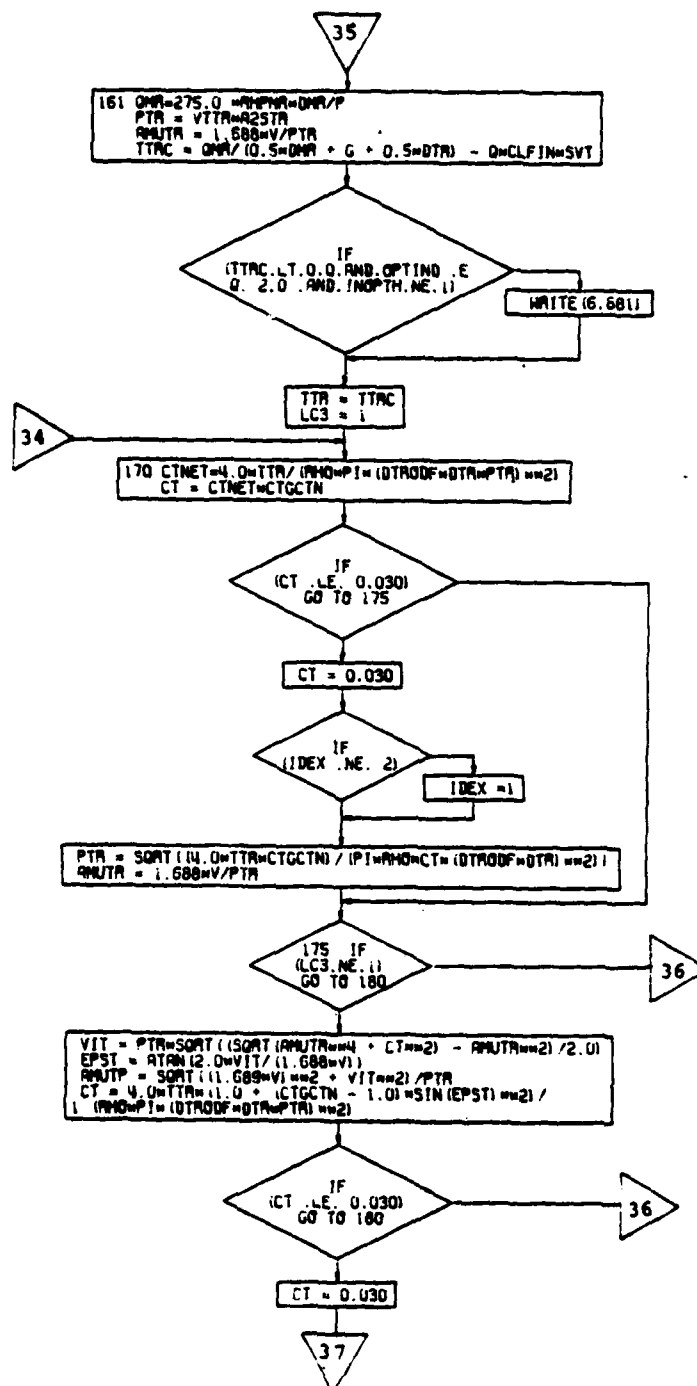


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 23)

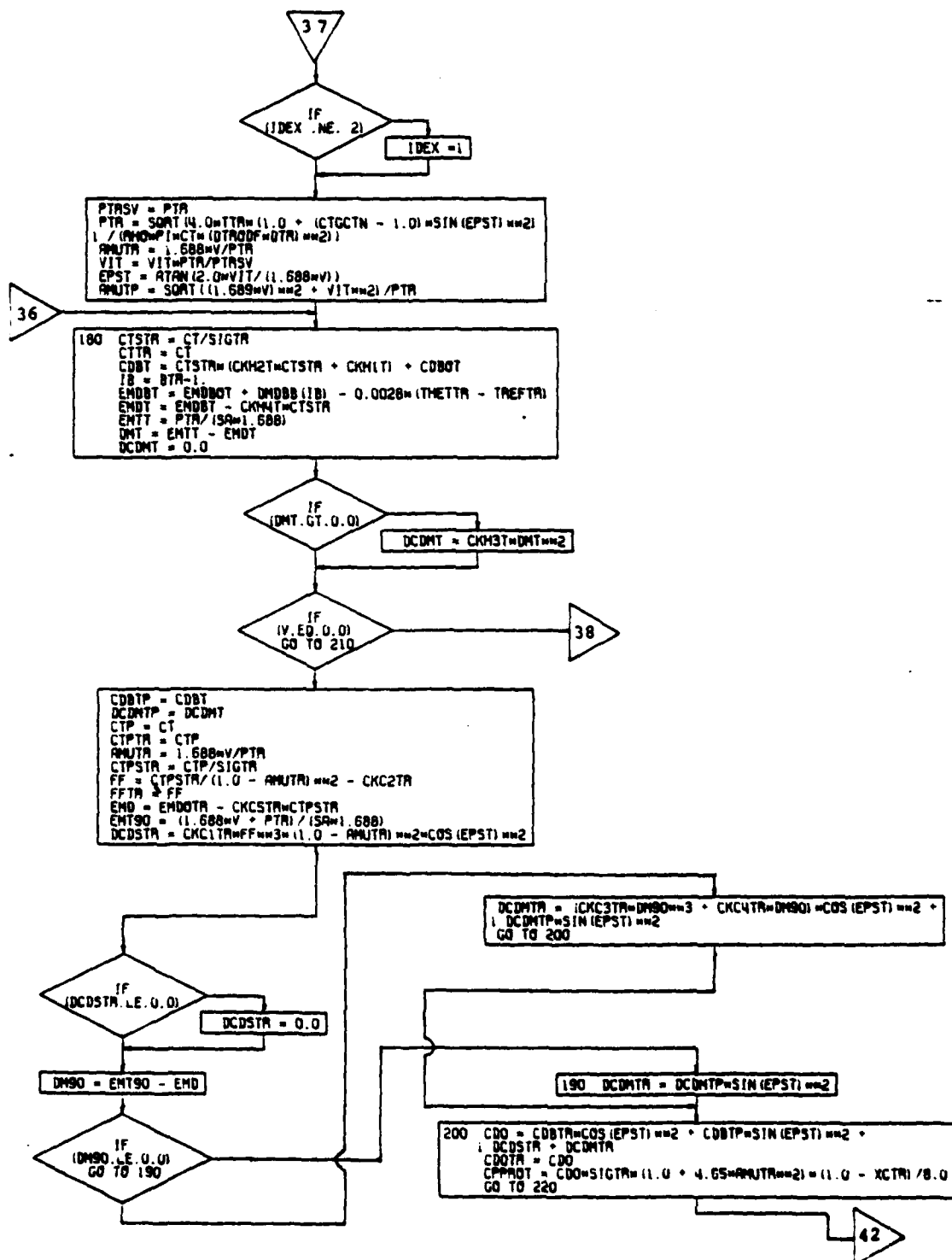
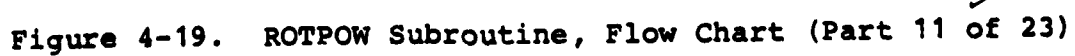


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 23)



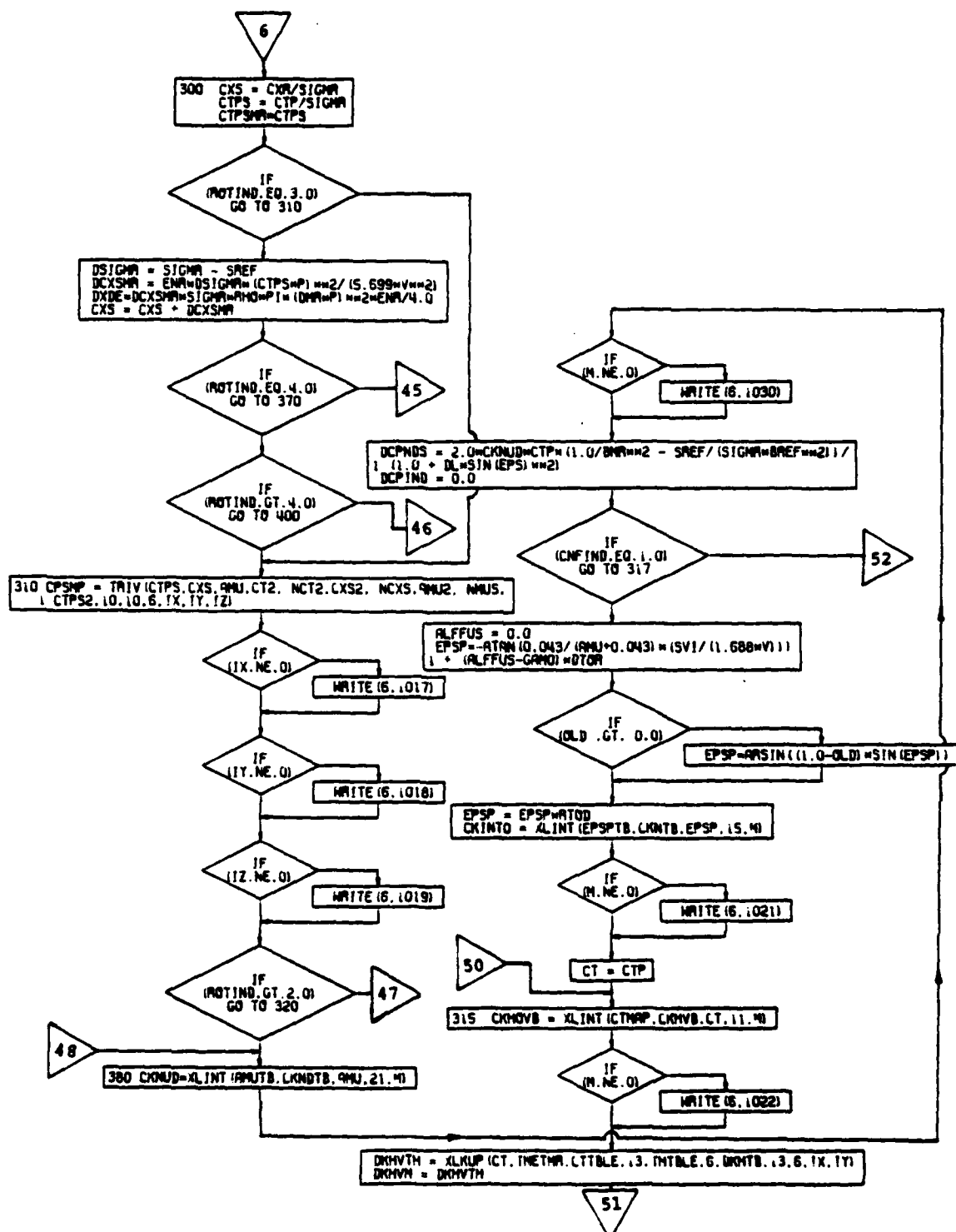


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 12 of 23)

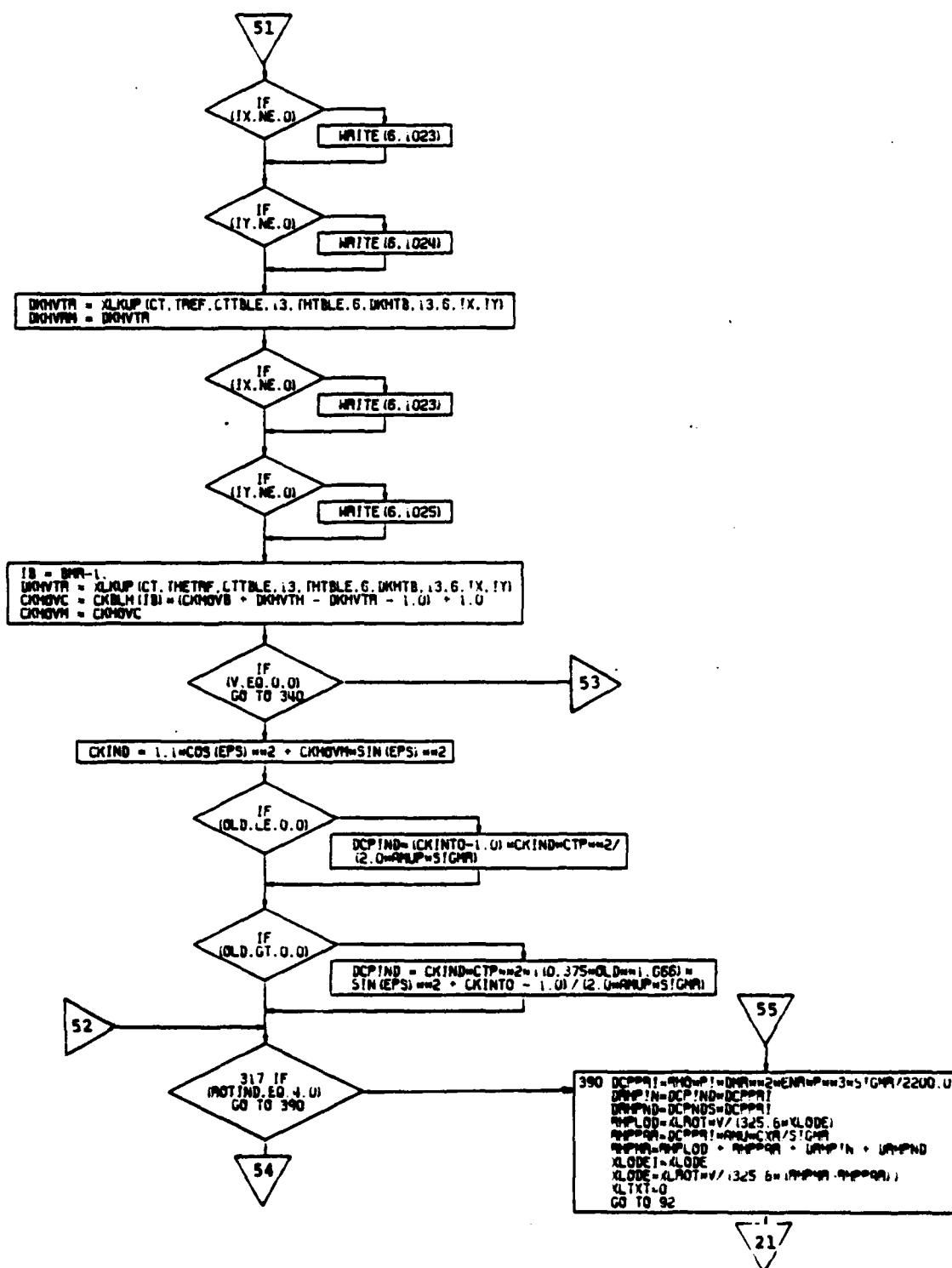


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 13 of 23)

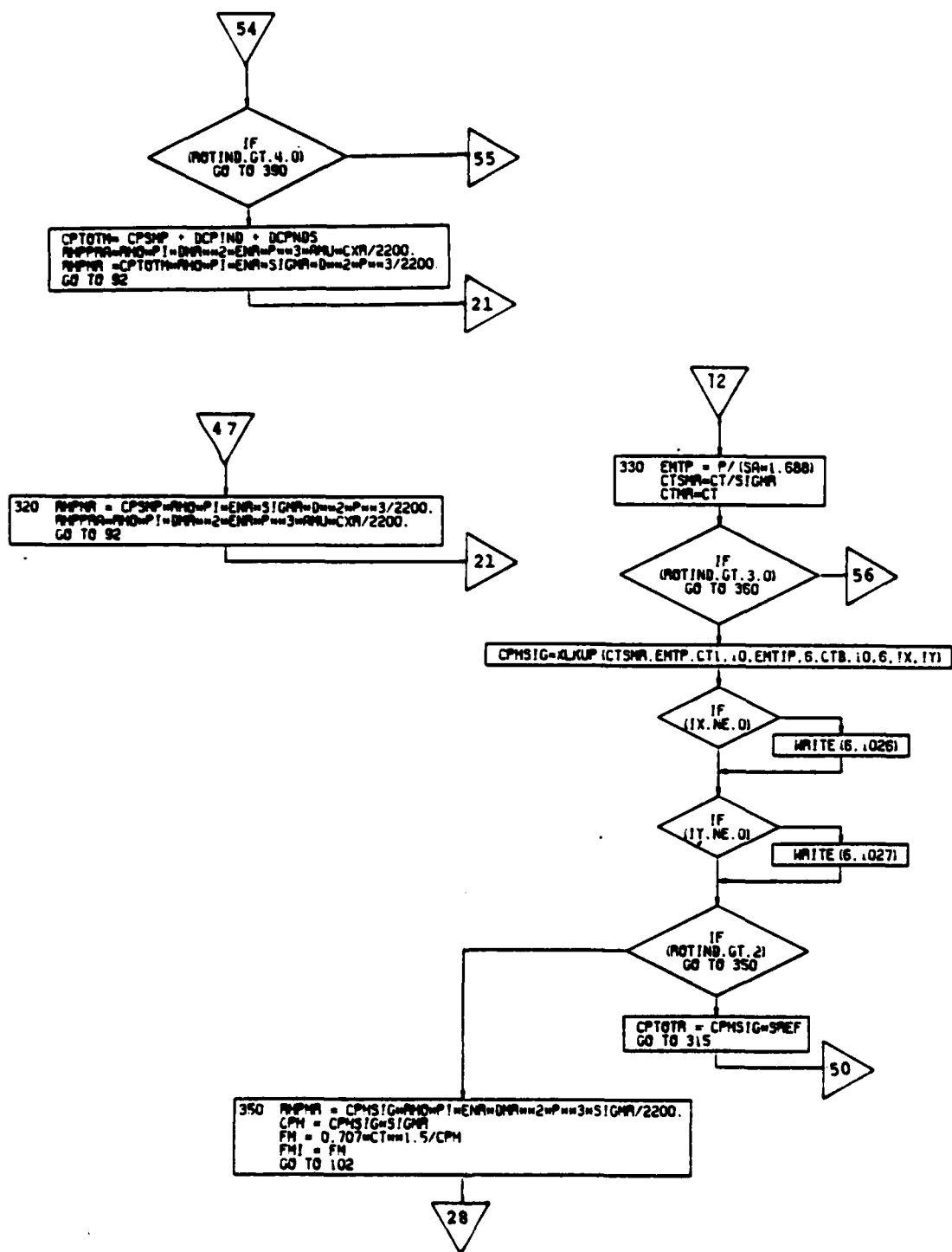


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 14 of 23)

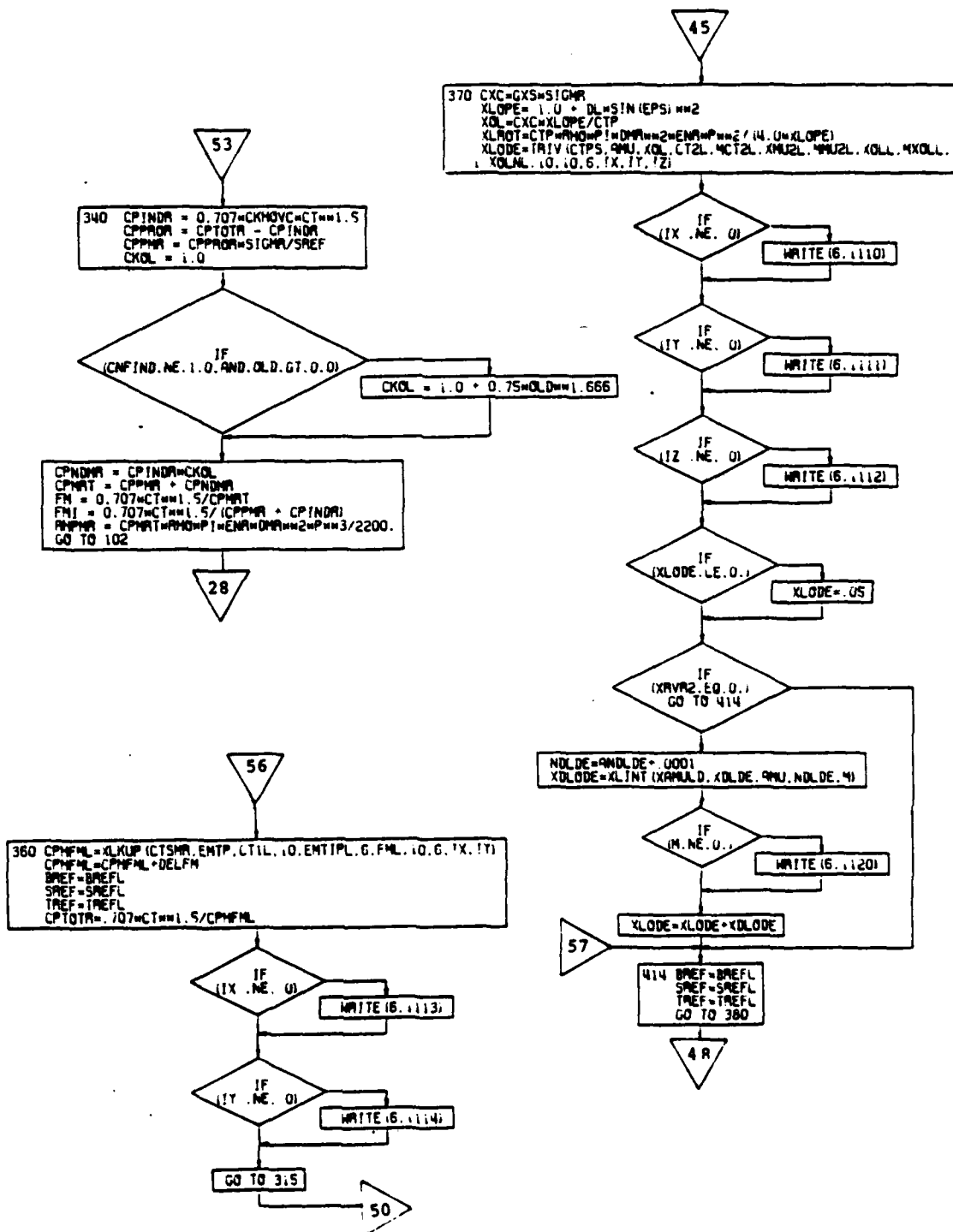


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 15 of 23)

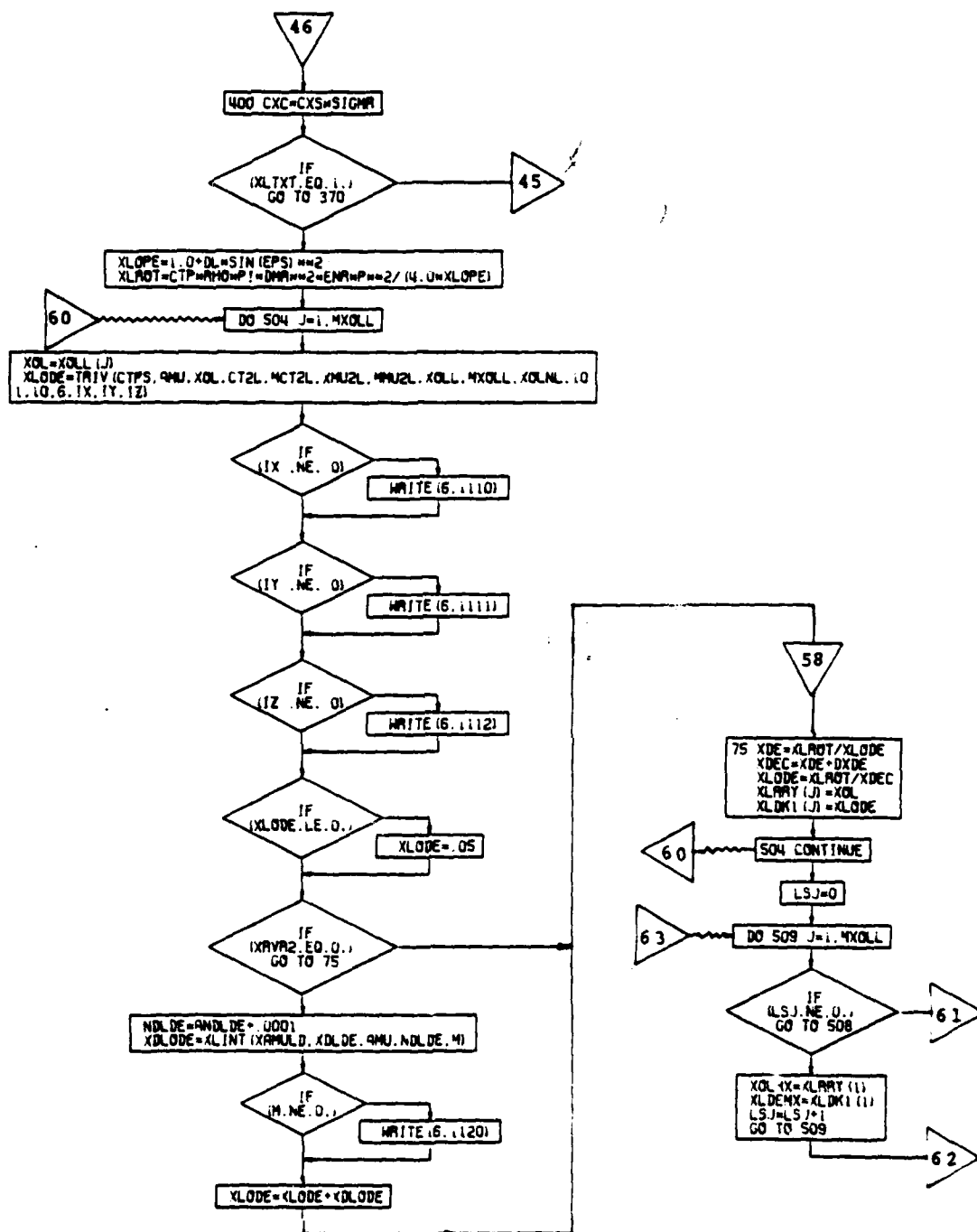


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 16 of 23)

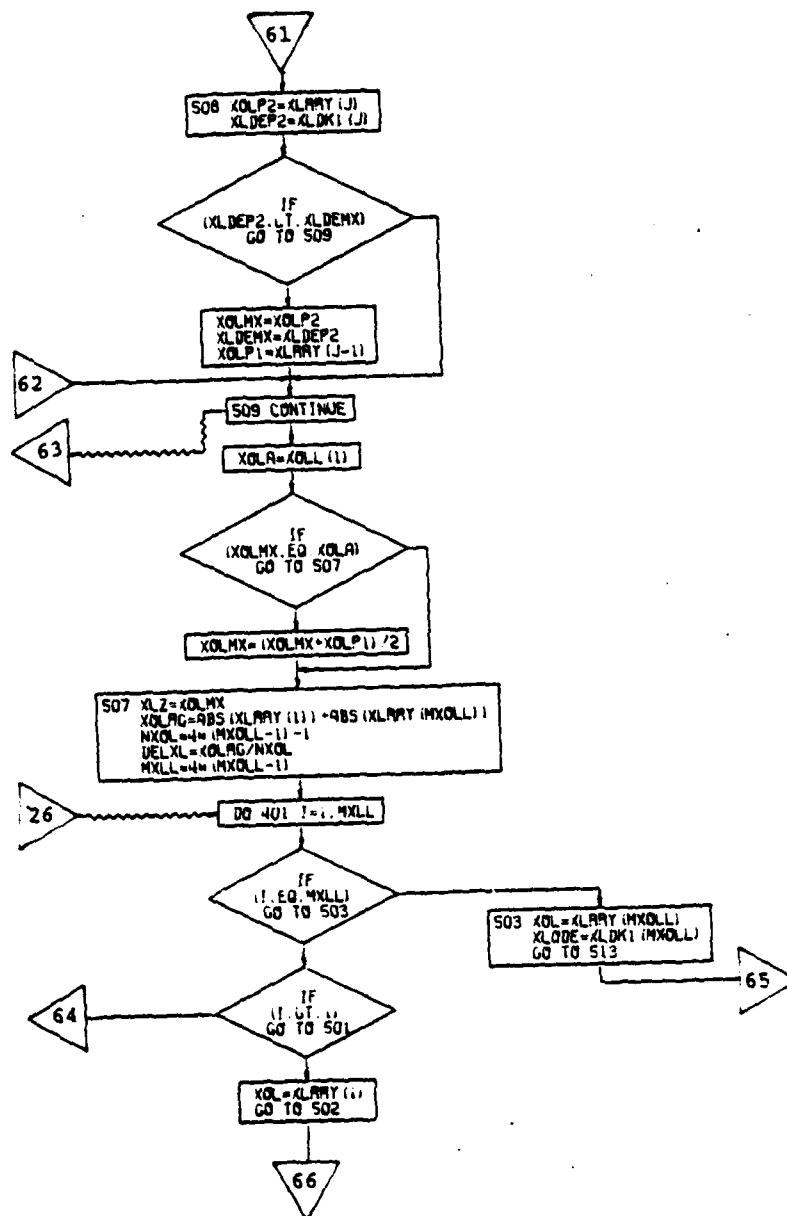


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 17 of 23)

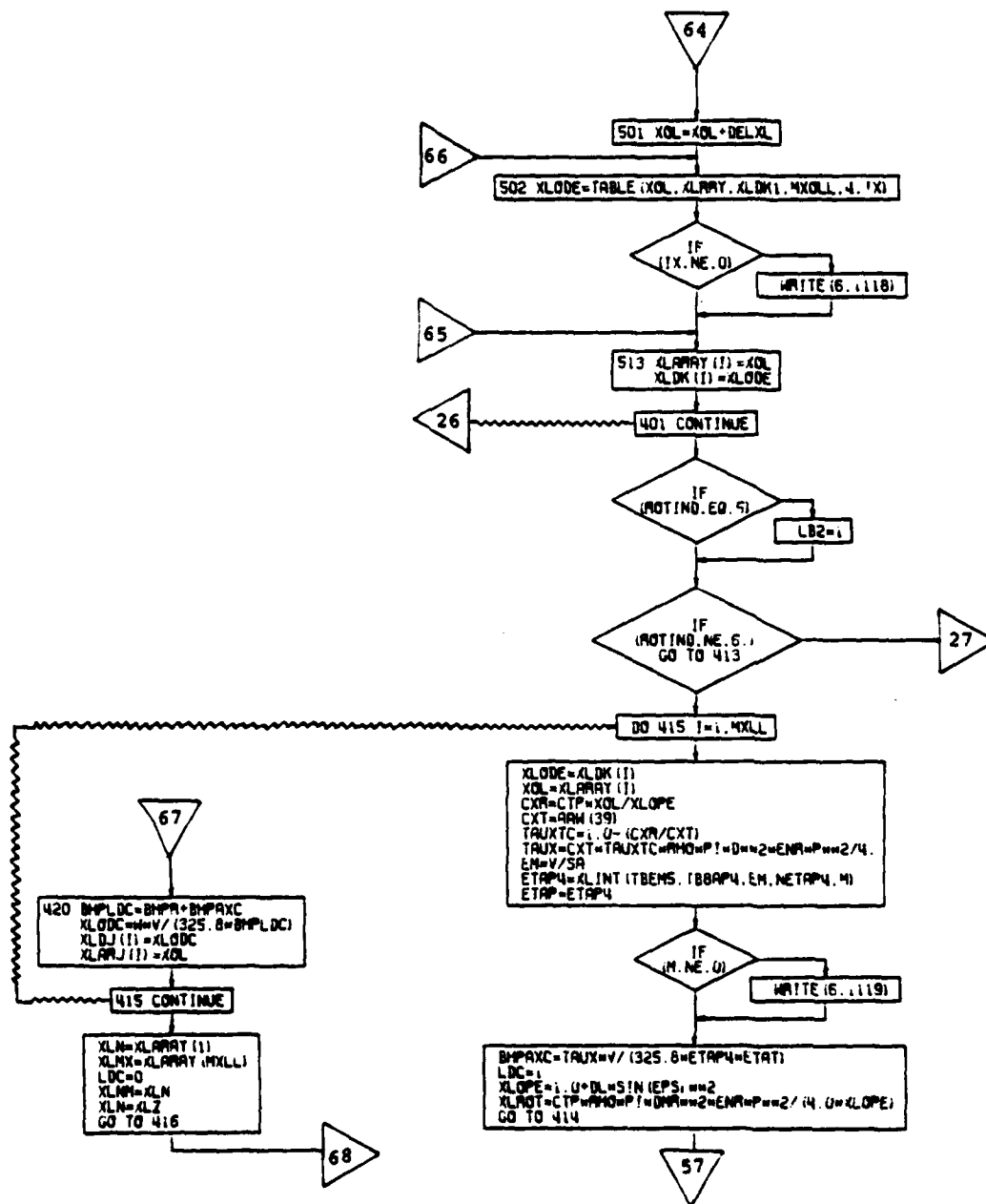


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 18 of 23)

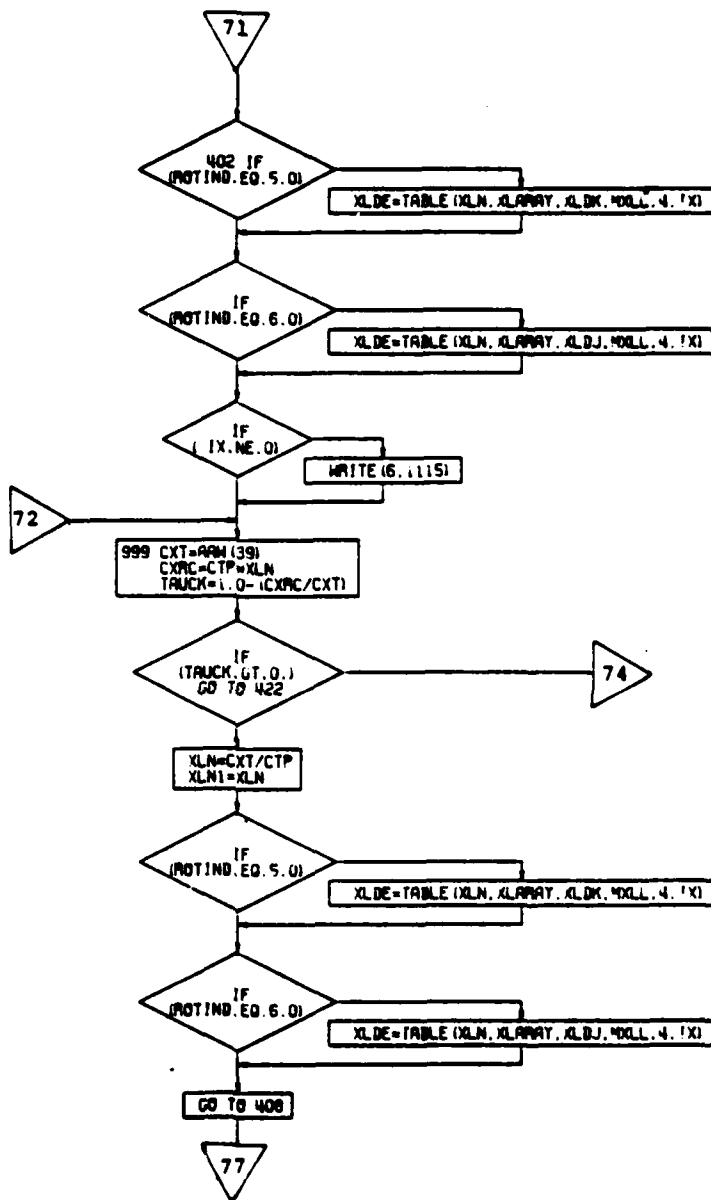


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 19 of 23)

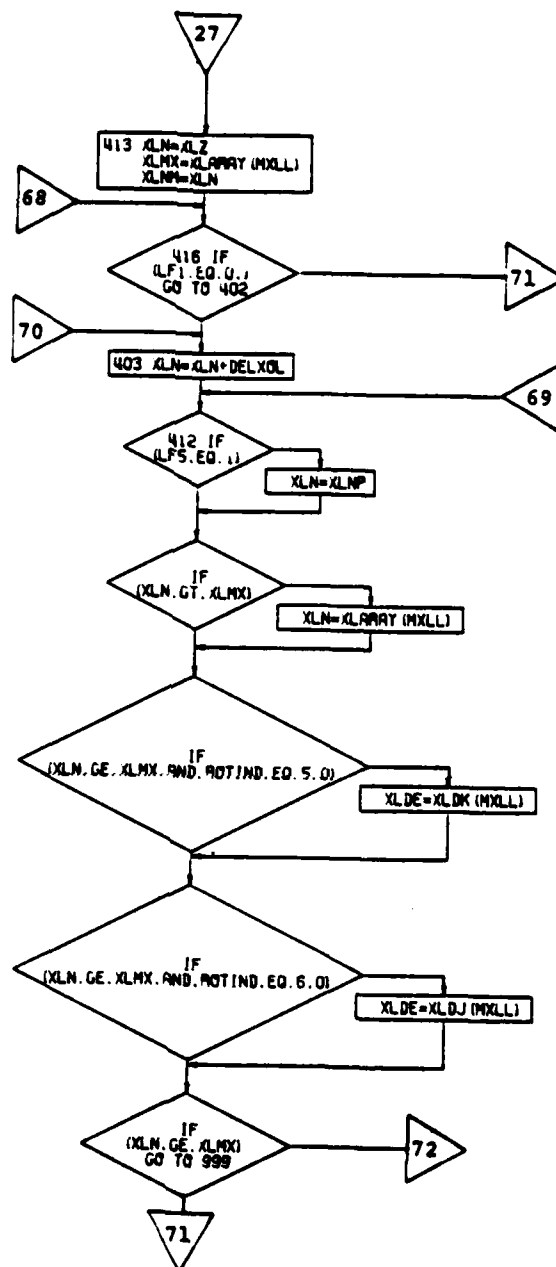


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 20 of 23)

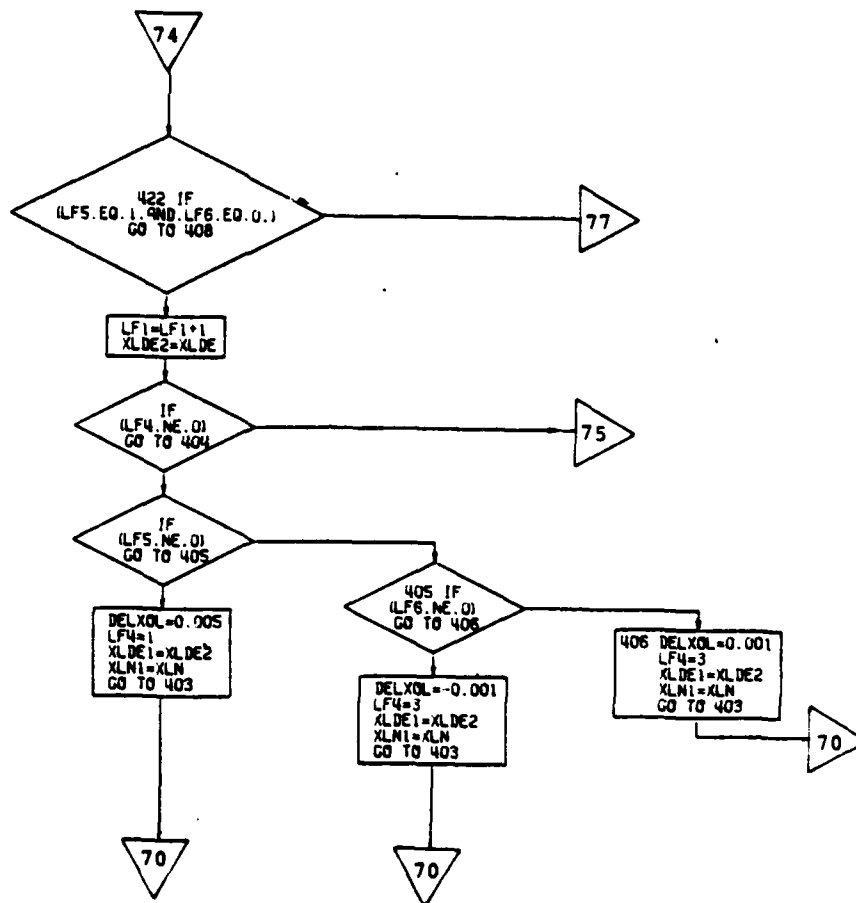


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 21 of 23)

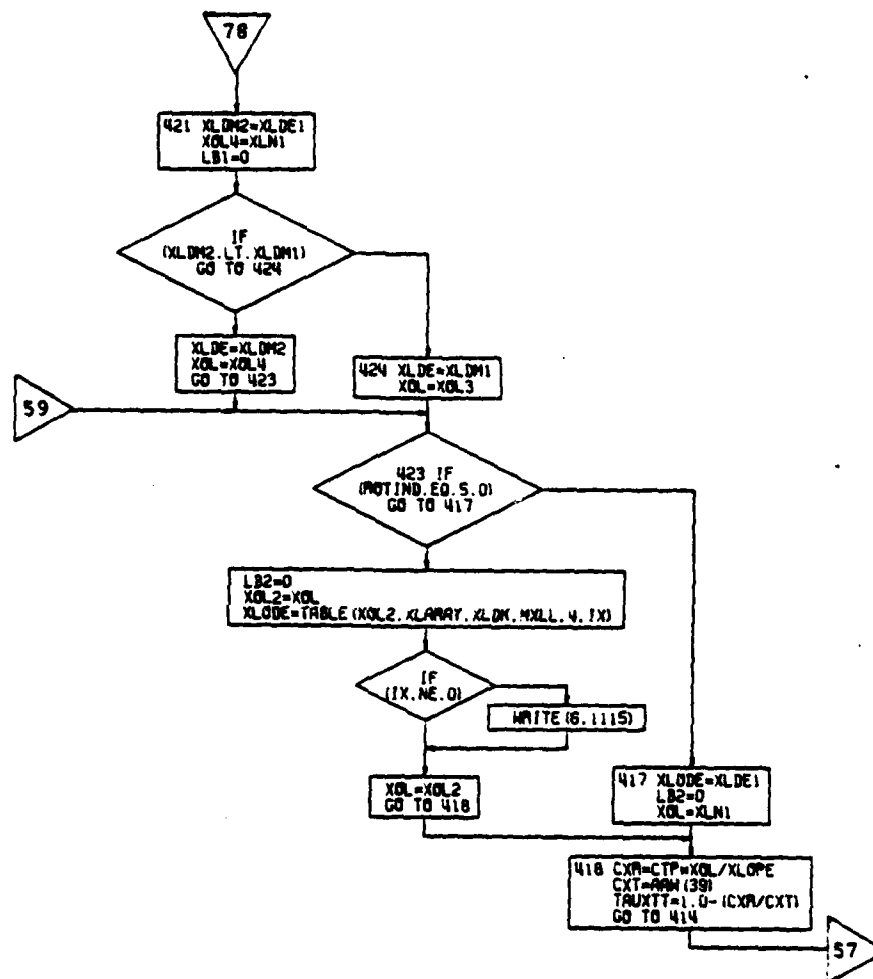


Figure 4-19. ROTPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 23 of 23)

4.6 ROTOR LIMITS SUBROUTINE

The rotor limits subroutine compares the main rotor operating values of μ , $\frac{C_{X_R}}{\sigma}$, and C_T'/σ to those input in the rotor limits

information table (LOC 0347-0395). In the takeoff, hover, and landing subroutine, if the main rotor operating value of C_T'/σ exceeds the table value, the following statement is printed out:

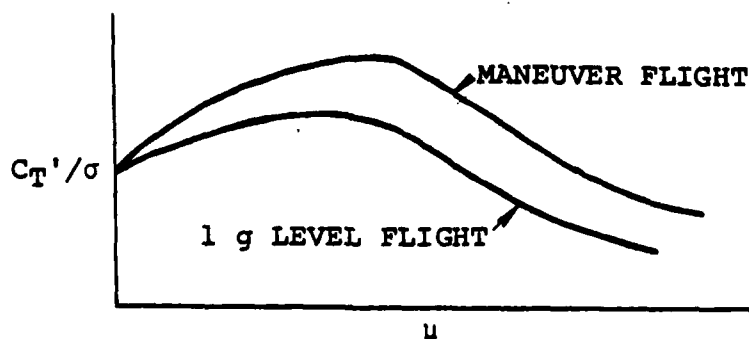
WARNING: ROTOR LIMIT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED. EITHER REDUCE MAIN ROTOR THRUST REQUIREMENTS AT THESE OPERATING CONDITIONS, OR INCREASE MAIN ROTOR TIP SPEED. CHECK ALL VALUES OF C_T'/σ IN THIS PERFORMANCE LEG.

In the climb, cruise, descent, and loiter subroutines, if the main rotor operating value of C_T'/σ for a given $\frac{C_{X_R}}{\sigma}$ and μ ex-

ceeds the table value, cruise speed is reduced until the operating and table values of C_T'/σ coincide and the following message is printed out:

WARNING: ROTOR LIMIT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED. FORWARD FLIGHT SPEED HAS BEEN REDUCED ACCORDINGLY. CHECK ALL VALUES OF TAS, MU, C_T'/σ , AND CXR IN THIS PERFORMANCE LEG.

The function of the rotor limits table input is to provide realistic (1g) level flight boundaries for helicopter rotor operation. This is important because, although the rotor performance calculation (whether using rotor "cycles" or maps) reflects operation near stall through rapidly increasing power required levels, it would still be possible, using a greatly oversized engine, to operate in this region, even though in actual fact the rotor could be overstressed or subject to structural failure. A typical rotor limits plot is illustrated by the sketch below:

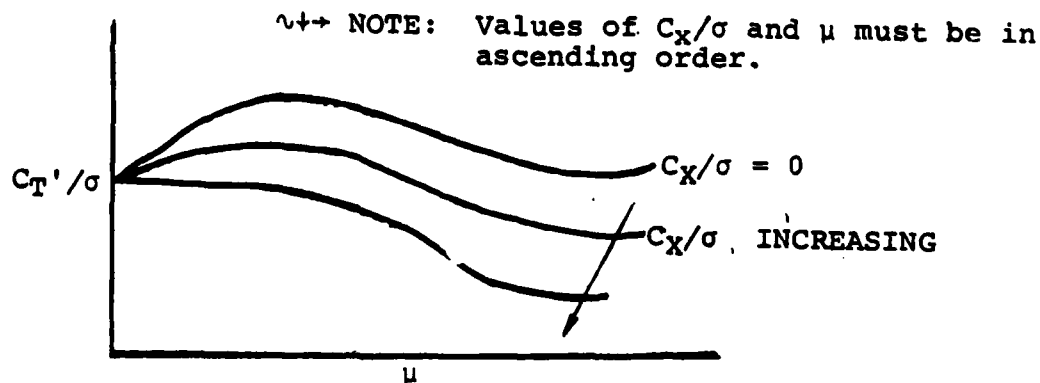


For purposes of defining the tabular rotor limits input, the level flight conditions are of interest only, although single point values $(C_T/\sigma)_H$, $(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$ from the maneuver flight curve are necessary for determining (sizing) main rotor solidity. Rotor limits then can be based on:

- a) incipient rotor blade stall limits (lg level flight), or
- b) incipient rotor blade stall and/or rotor blade structural limits for maneuver flight.

Figure 4-20 shows a summary of miscellaneous rotor limits data (theoretical and flight test), for both the lg level flight and maneuver conditions. The rotor limit value $(C_T/\sigma)_H$ encountered in hover is typically due to stall flutter. This is primarily an aeroelastic/control system stiffness problem. Level flight rotor limit values, as noted earlier, are a function of incipient stall and/or stall flutter. Rotor limits in maneuver flight are more complex to understand because of the interaction of various rotor configurations and rotor parameters on the result. For example, a rotor system with relatively high rotor blade inertia in the flapwise direction should potentially (in a maneuver) exhibit a higher maneuver g capability (due to gyroscopic precessional effects) than a rotor with less inertia in the flapwise direction. Other factors influencing rotor limits include the torsional natural frequency of the blade as it interacts with stall flutter, chordwise bending stresses of the blade, the type of maneuver performed, etc. For a more detailed discussion of this matter, see References 12 to 15.

Provision has been made in the rotor limits table for inclusion of rotor limits which are a function of C_X/σ (based on rotor propulsive thrust) as well as μ (see the sketch below).



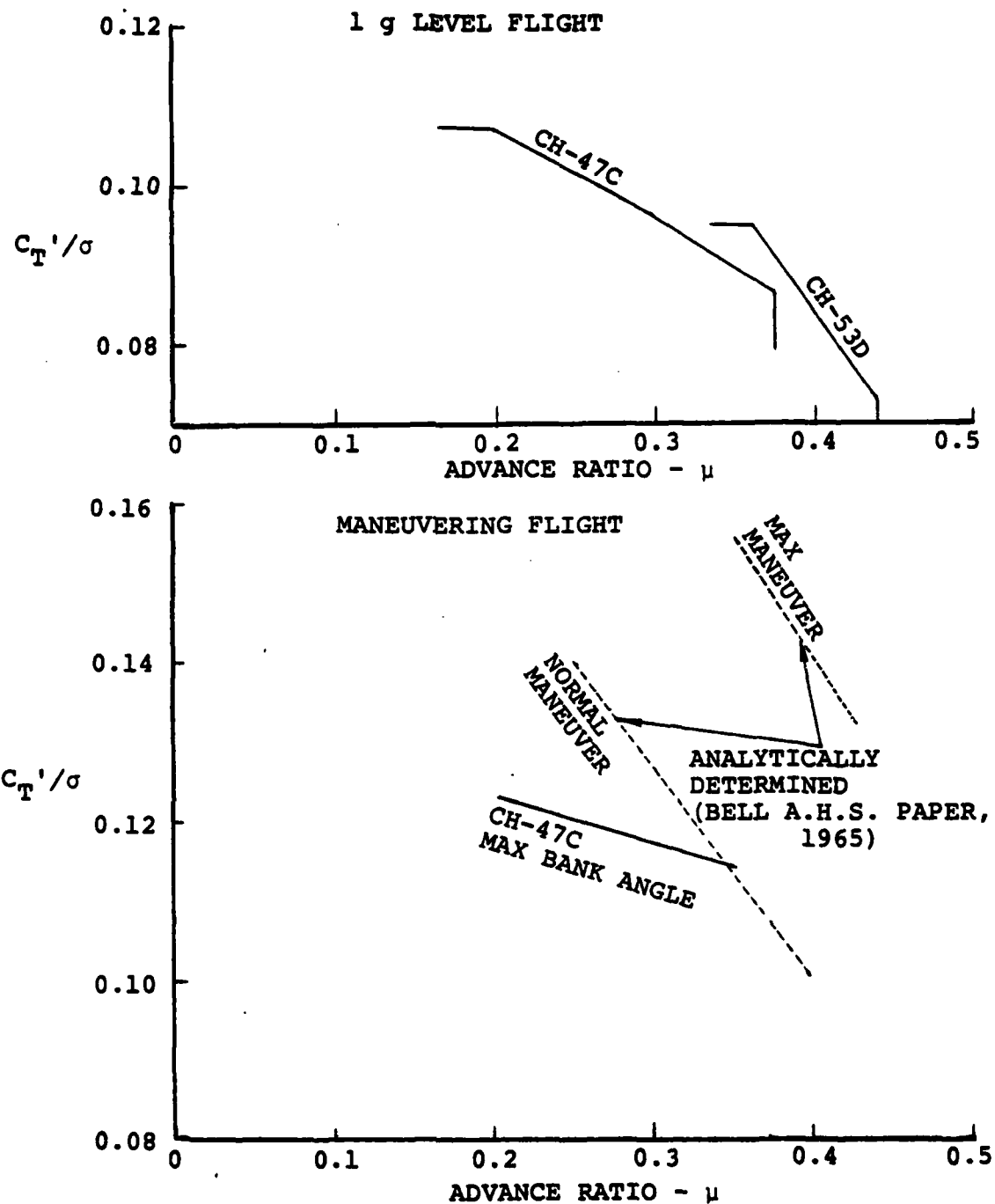


Figure 4-20. Summary of Typical Rotor Limits.

In those instances where $C_{X/\sigma}$ is not a variable, the user simply inputs $C_{T'}/\sigma$ versus μ at dummy values of $C_{X/\sigma}$ (0 and 1.0). If the user wishes to operate the program without using rotor limits, large "dummy" values of $C_{T'}/\sigma$ (say 1.0) are input at $C_{X/\sigma} = 0$ and 1.0.

Figure 4-21 is a flow chart of this subroutine.

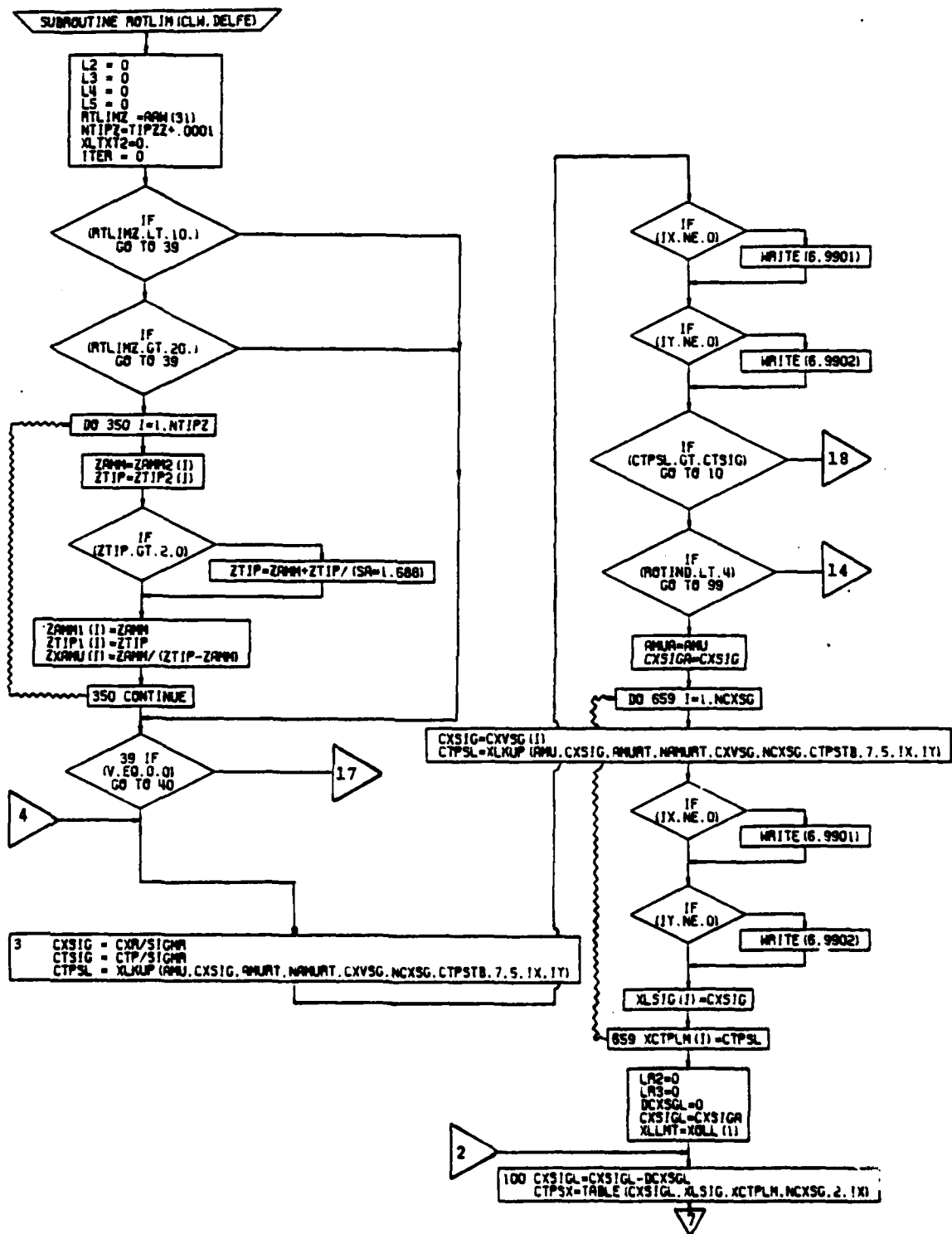


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 7)

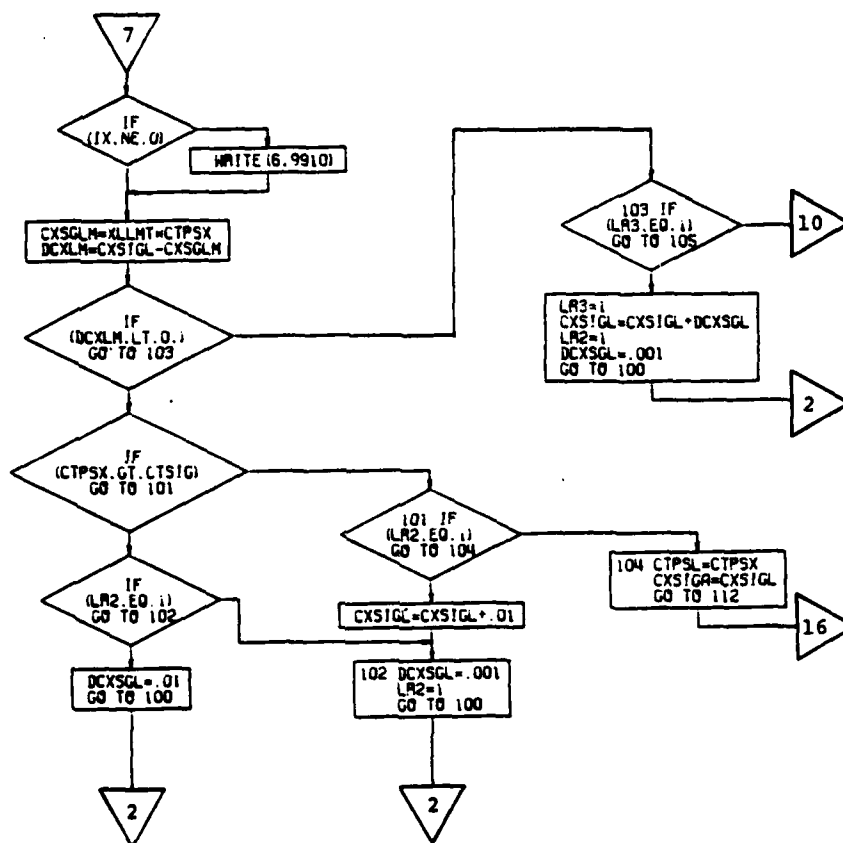


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 7)

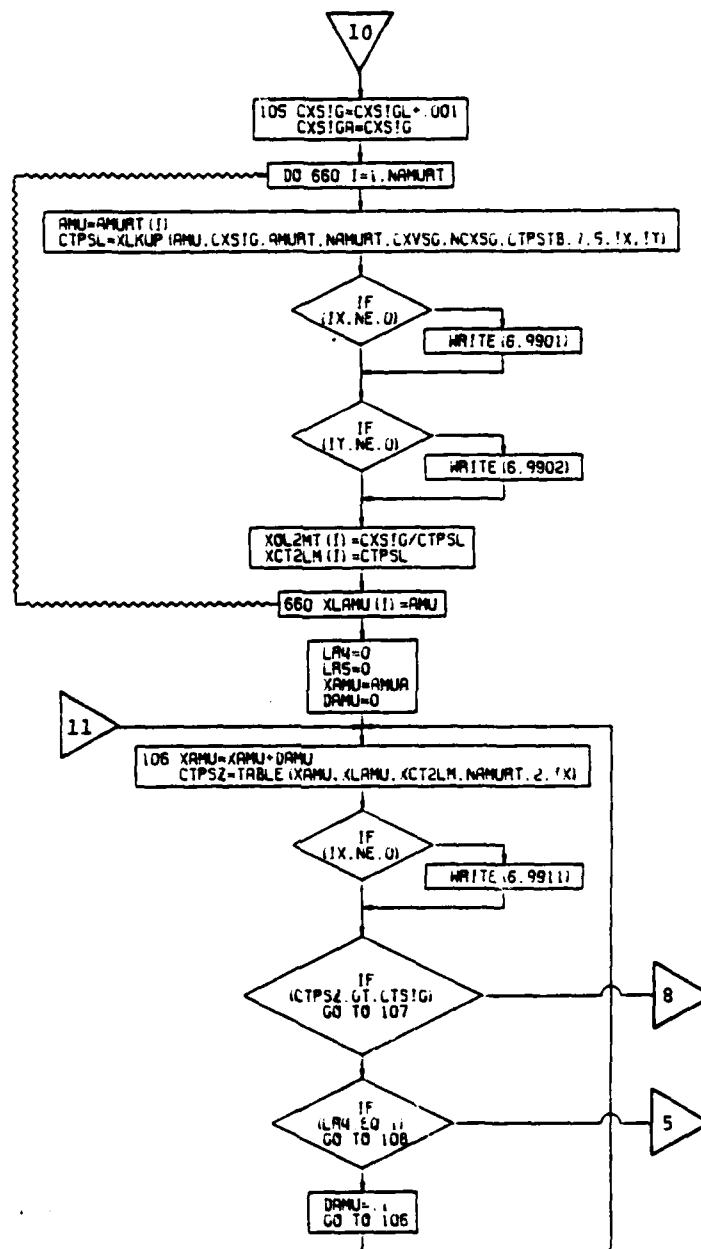


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 7)

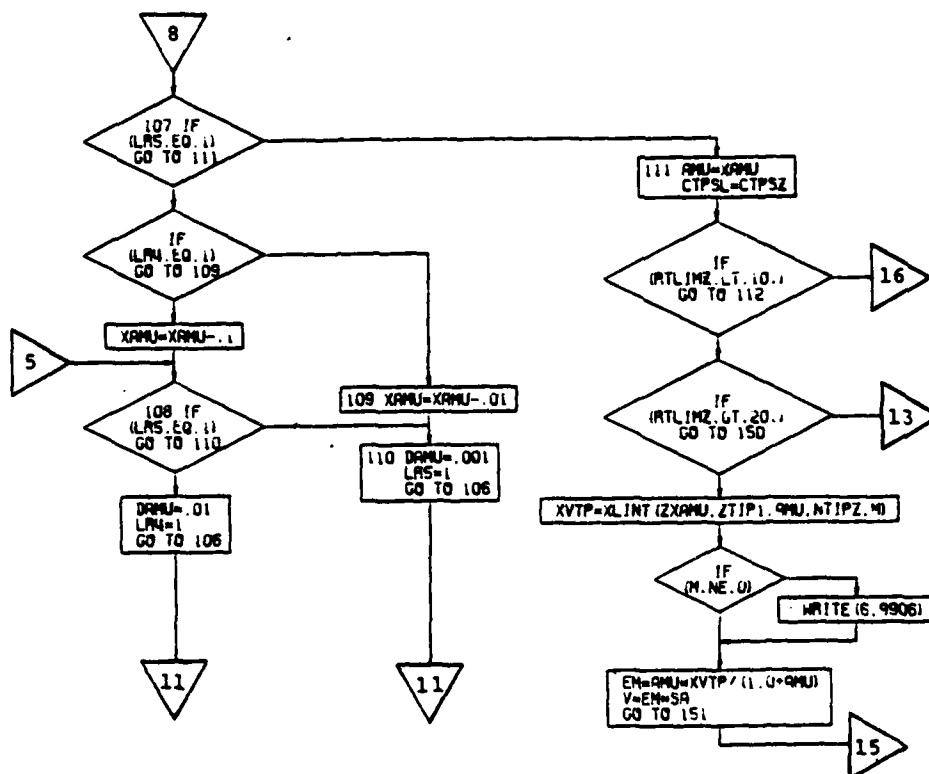
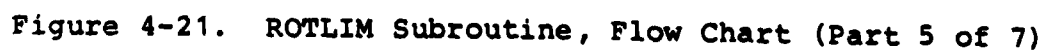


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 7)



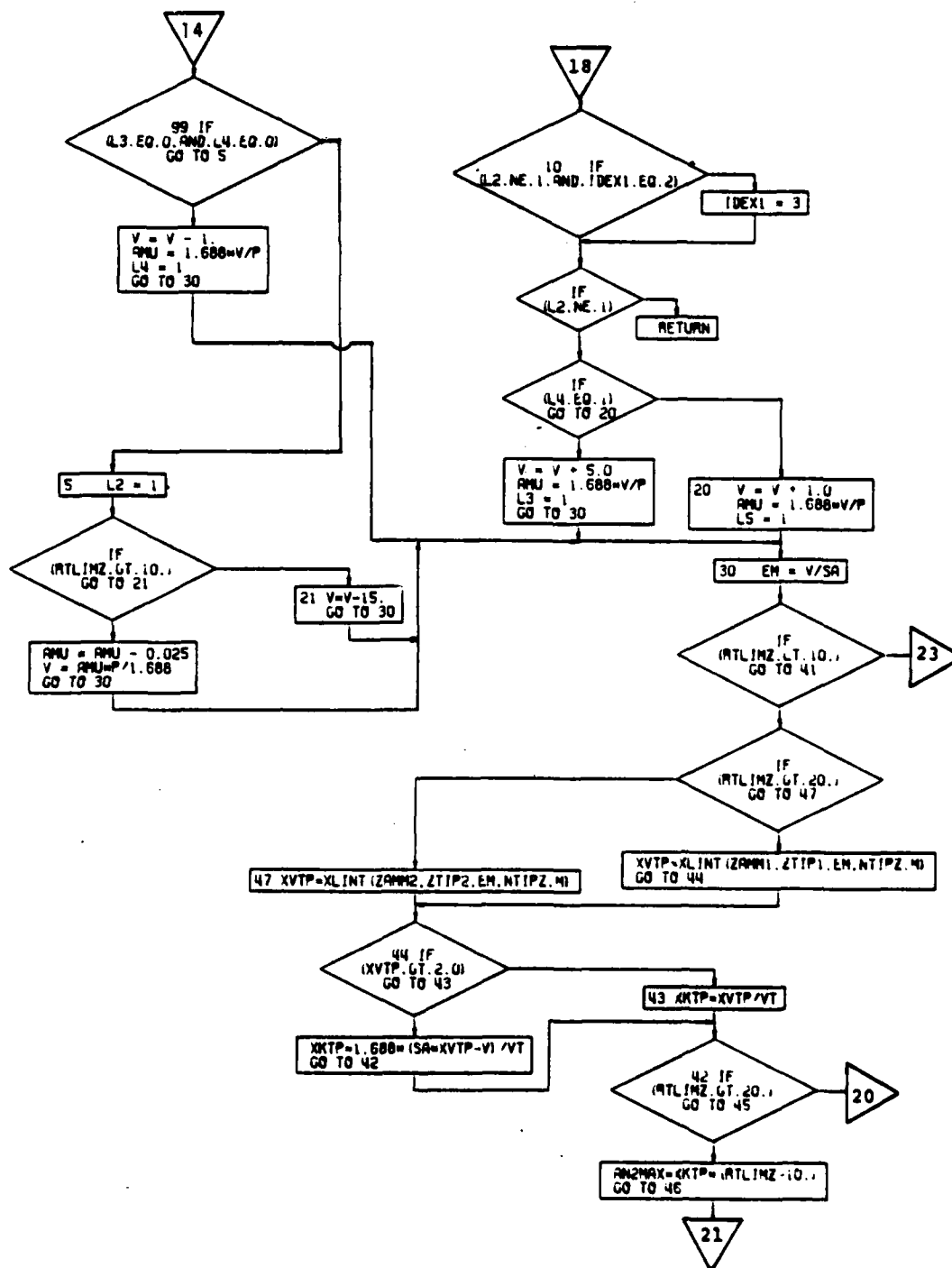


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 7)

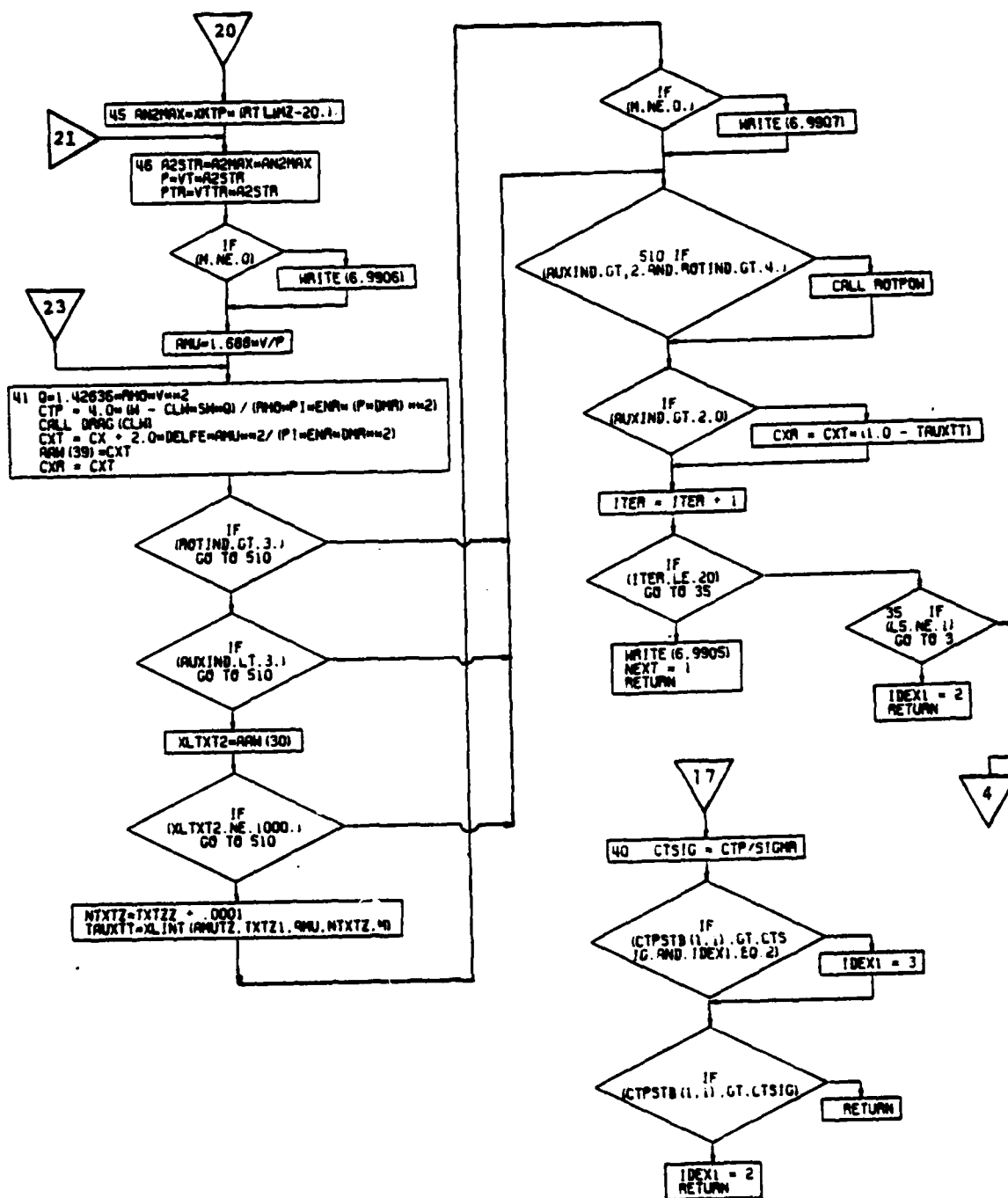


Figure 4-21. ROTLIM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 7)

4.7 PROPELLER PERFORMANCE CALCULATIONS

The final selection of a propeller blade design to best suit a given compound helicopter mission is a rather arduous task because the suboptimization of many considerations, such as propeller efficiency, propeller weight, power transmission system weight, powerplant performance, and others, is required for each mission segment followed by an overall mission optimization. A single propeller design does not satisfy the requirement.

The basic problem faced in evolving a single propeller design to satisfy all flight conditions is that of achieving the optimum blade loading for each of the flight conditions. This is virtually impossible due to the degree and manner in which thrust required and power available vary with engine and vehicle speeds. From an aerodynamic viewpoint, this basic problem manifests itself in terms of problems associated with blade chord, twist and design C_L distributions, engine-propeller performance matching, and compressibility.

Propeller blade loading is a function of the spanwise distribution of blade twist, blade chord, and blade section design lift coefficient. These three parameters must be employed so as to yield the optimum propeller performance at a given flight condition. This will occur when each section of the blade is adjusted to operate at or near its maximum lift-drag ratio while maintaining an optimum spanwise load distribution. As the operating conditions vary, the degree to which near optimum conditions can be maintained changes for a fixed blade geometry. Therefore, some compromise must take place, and best efficiency cannot be achieved at each and every operating condition.

As one can appreciate, with fixed blade geometry the attainment of overall propeller optimization is somewhat limited with regard to what can be aerodynamically achieved with twist, solidity, and design lift coefficient. Furthermore, changing these variables results in variations in blade centrifugal twisting moment, hub centrifugal loads, blade pitch control loads, and numerous other items which result in either operational envelope limitations or weight constraints. Variable blade geometry can result in aerodynamic improvements, but these may well be offset by increased weight and cost. Variable geometry propeller blade development and application, furthermore, have been quite limited.

The ability to alter propeller speed in cruise will help the designer cope with blade loading problems and result in better mission efficiency. This can be done whether by using a multiple speed power transmission system between the engine and propeller or by exercising the variable output shaft speed capability of free turbine powerplants. The former method is generally not used due to weight penalties, while the latter

method is extensively employed. Engine-propeller matching, though, is not as simple as it may sound. Engine power does fall off at nonoptimum turbine speed, and transmission torque requirements and weight increase with reduced turbine speed.

The combination of vehicle speed, propeller speed, diameter and altitude produce a constraint in the form of Mach number. Exceeding a helical tip Mach number of about 0.95 appears to significantly reduce propeller efficiency.

Current state of the art regarding propeller aerodynamics appears to permit very accurate appraisal of a given propeller design performance over most of the flight envelope. Performance prediction capability is generally inadequate in the following areas: 1) static thrust, 2) at moderate to high propeller shaft angles of attack (say 30 to 90 degrees), and 3) under the "mixed" flow conditions where the blade sections are in neither wholly subsonic nor wholly supersonic flows. For purposes of preliminary design, however, the short methods for predicting propeller performance available from propeller manufacturers (e.g., Curtiss-Wright and Hamilton Standard) generally produce acceptable results, and should certainly be given consideration.

Whenever possible, the aircraft designer should consult the propeller manufacturers' and his own propeller staffs early in the preliminary design phase. Lacking this, he should freely exercise the methodology published by propeller manufacturers. These methods require only several minutes to manually compute a propeller performance point and are well worth the effort. Too many preliminary aircraft designs have proceeded too far assuming propeller efficiencies in excess of the ideal induced (i.e., zero drag) value.

Three different options are available for representing the performance of propellers when using turboshaft engines (ENGIND = 0). The option to be used is specified to the program by means of a prop efficiency indicator - " η_p IND".

η_p IND = 0 - The user inputs a set of point values for the prop efficiency for the performance segments of climb and descent and a table of efficiency as a function of flight Mach number for cruise and loiter. The following input is required:

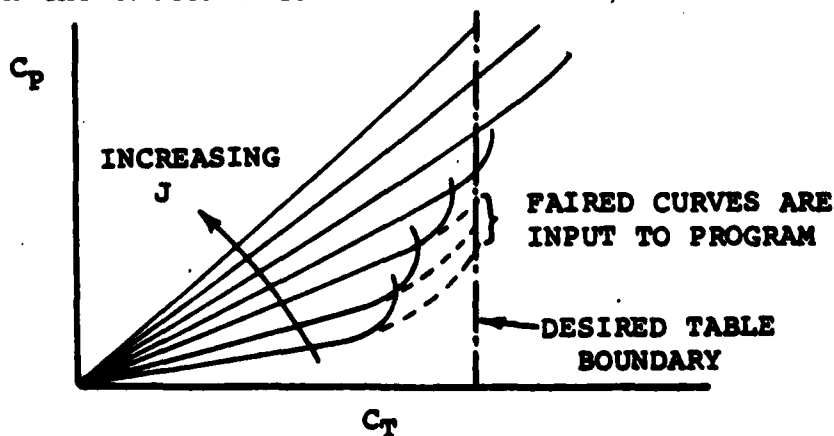
η_{p2} - The static propeller efficiency (Figure of Merit) to be used in calculation of Takeoff, Hover and Landing (SGTIND=2) is input as a single point value. It should be noted that η_{p2} is also a required input for jet engines (ENGIND=1) or for convertible engines (ENGIND=2). In the former case η_{p2} may be used to represent the turning efficiency of jet engines being

used with turning vanes. In the latter case it represents the Figure of Merit of the props or rotors being used with the convertible engines.

- η_{p3} - A single point value is input for the prop efficiency during climb (SGTIND=3).
- η_{p4} - A table is input of prop efficiency during cruise (SGTIND=4) and Loiter (SGTIND=6) as a function of flight Mach number.
- η_{p5} - A single point value is input representing the prop efficiency during Descent (SGTIND=5).

The primary advantage of this option of propeller performance representation is that it permits rapid evaluation of the sensitivity of aircraft performance and size to changes in propeller performance. For example, a series of runs with different values of η_{p2} and η_{p4} will quickly show the tradeoff between Figure of Merit and cruise efficiency for a family of propellers. It may also prove desirable to use this option in early conceptual studies when a specific prop has not been picked and it is desired to use "reasonable" values of efficiency.

$\eta_{pIND} = 1$ - This option permits the user to input a table representing the performance of the propeller throughout the flight envelope with the exception of DESCENT (SGTIND = 5) for which a value of η_{p5} is input as before. For all other performance segments the table, input in the format of C_p (prop power coefficient) as a function of C_T (prop thrust coefficient) and J (advance ratio), is used. The table which is prepared must include all compressibility losses for the known tip speed at which the propeller is intended to operate. The user is cautioned that the tabular values must be monotonic. That is, the table cannot include the maximum in C_T which reflects blade stall at high values of C_p . This must be faired out as shown in the sketch below.



The advantage of this option is that it permits the user to input the performance of a real propeller as determined from test data.

$\eta_{p\text{IND}} = 2$ - Through use of this option the program will automatically calculate the performance of a wide variety of V/STOL propellers. The user need only specify the number of blades (3 or 4), the activity factor per blade, and the integrated lift coefficient, C_{L_i} . The method used for the calculation of

propeller performance is the "short method" originated at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's Propeller Division (Reference 10). The method involves the use of a set of equations which can be developed from strip theory. These equations permit the propeller performance maps (C_p , C_T , J) to be transformed into an "equivalent" lift-drag polar for the propeller. Conversely, the lift-drag polars, once developed, can be used with the equations to predict the propeller performance. For incompressible flow, the "equivalent" lift-drag polar which is used depends only on the value of C_{L_i} being considered.

That is, for a given C_{L_i} the same polar can be used to

accurately represent the performance of props with a wide variation in activity factor and number of blades and for a wide range of C_p and J . For compressible flow conditions, the curves correlate very well on the basis of the value of helical Mach number at the 3/4 radial station. The equivalent lift-drag polars which are contained in the program were developed from detailed strip analysis calculations for cruise. These detailed calculations covered the following range of parameters:

Number of blades:	3 and 4
Activity factor/blade:	60 - 220
Integrated lift coefficient, C_{L_i} :	0.15 - 0.7

Although the user is permitted to input values of activity factor and C_{L_i} greater than (or less than) those shown above,

the level of confidence in the predictions is reduced when values for those parameters are outside the range used in the detailed calculations.

Figures 4-22a and 4-22b are characteristic of the level of accuracy obtained from the short method when compared to the detailed calculations.

FIGURE OF
MERIT
%

NOTE: SYMBOLS ARE FROM
DETAILED CALCULATIONS
BASED ON "EXPLICIT VORTEX
INFLUENCE TECHNIQUE".
SOLID LINES ARE PREDICTIONS
USING "SHORT METHOD".

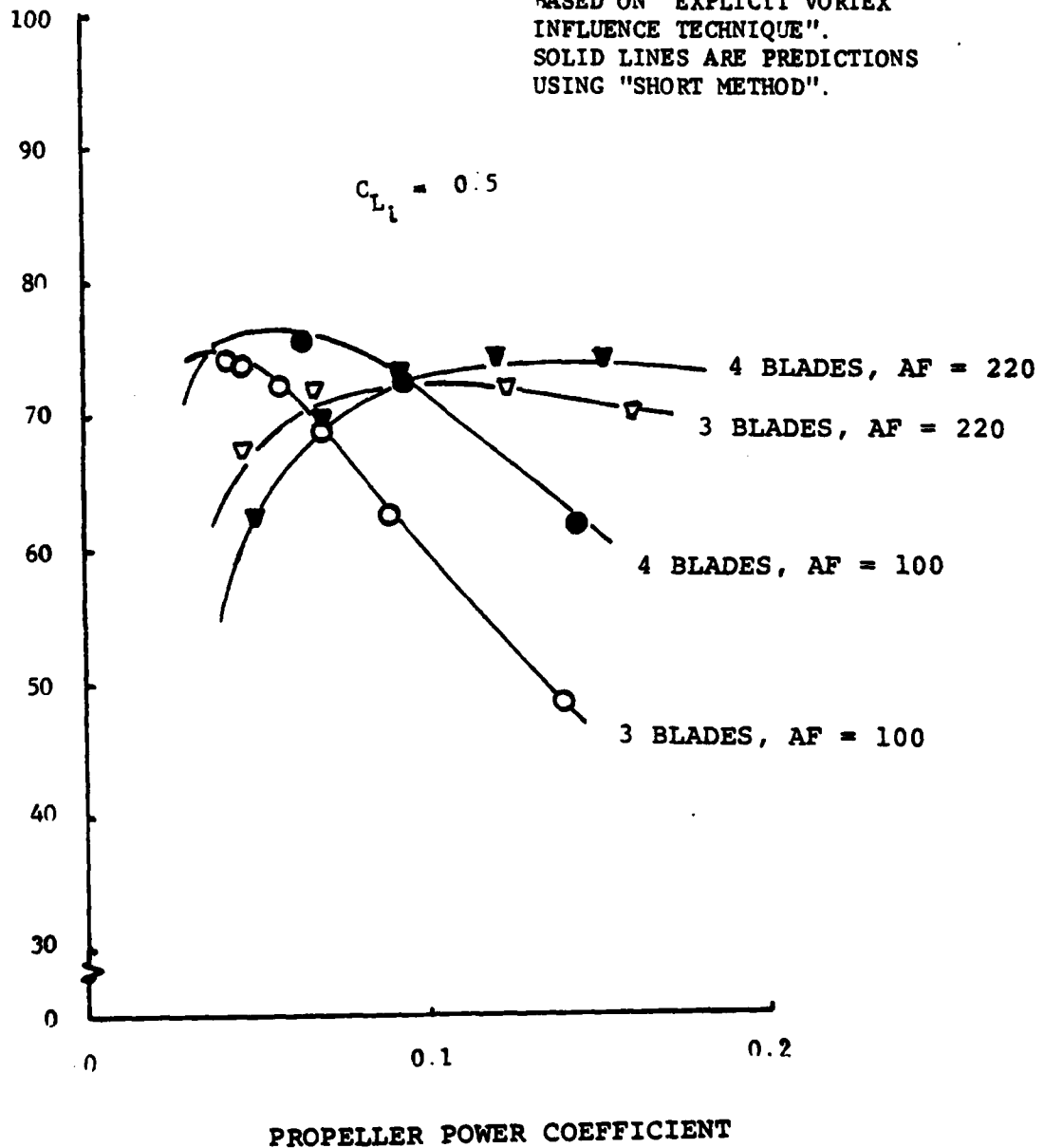


Figure 4-22a. Comparison of "Short Method" and Detailed Calculation for Propeller Hover Efficiency.

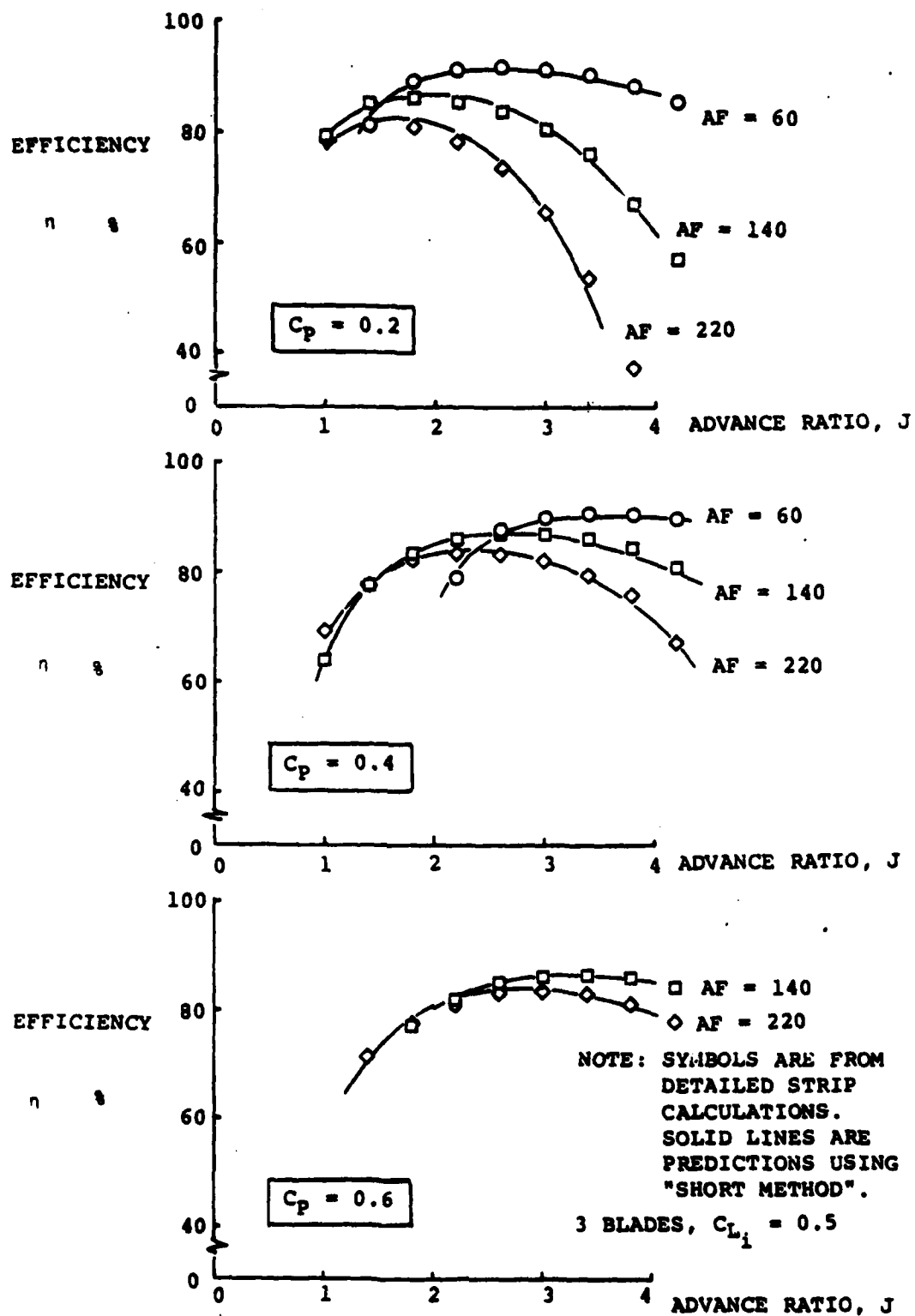


Figure 4-22b. Comparison of "Short Method" and Detailed Calculations for Propeller Cruise Efficiency.

This option will calculate the propeller performance for all mission performance segments except Descent (SGTIND = 5). For Descent, the user inputs a value for η_{p5} . Figure 4-23 is a flow chart of subroutine THRUST which calculates the propeller thrust available for known values of power and flight speed. Figures 4-24 and 4-25 are flow charts for subroutines POWER and POWERI in which the power required for specified thrust and flight speed is calculated. These subroutines make use of propeller equivalent lift-drag polars, as mentioned above, to calculate the performance of the propeller. The polars are developed in the main control loop for the particular value of integrated lift coefficient, C_{L_i} , being studied

from the following equations:

$$\gamma = \tan^{-1} (C_D/C_L) = \text{function of } M_H, C_L, C_{L_i}$$

M_H = helical Mach number @ $3/4$ r/R

C_L = equivalent lift coefficient at which prop is operating

C_{L_i} = integrated lift coefficient of prop

For Cruise

$$\gamma = a_0 + a_1 C_{L_i} + a_2 C_{L_i}^2$$

a_0 , a_1 , and a_2 are coefficients stored in the program and are functions of M_H and C_L .

The coefficients a_0 , a_1 , a_2 , are listed in Table 4-3.

The calculations of propeller performance for $\eta_{p \text{ IND}} = 1$ and 2 are based on the assumption that the engines are interconnected by a cross shaft. That is, if engines are shut down during cruise and loiter the remaining power is evenly distributed to all of the propellers.



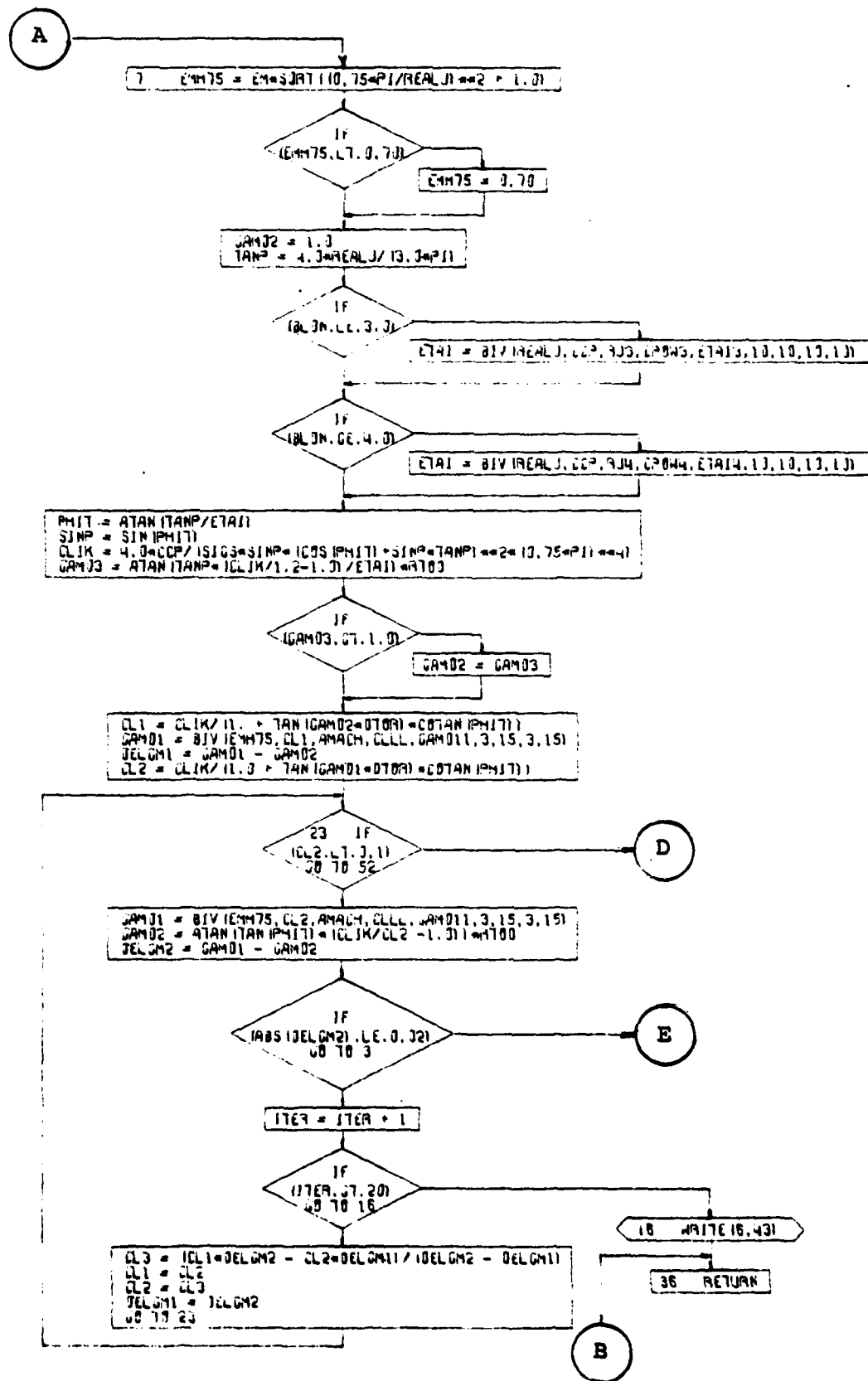


Figure 4-23. THRUST Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 4).

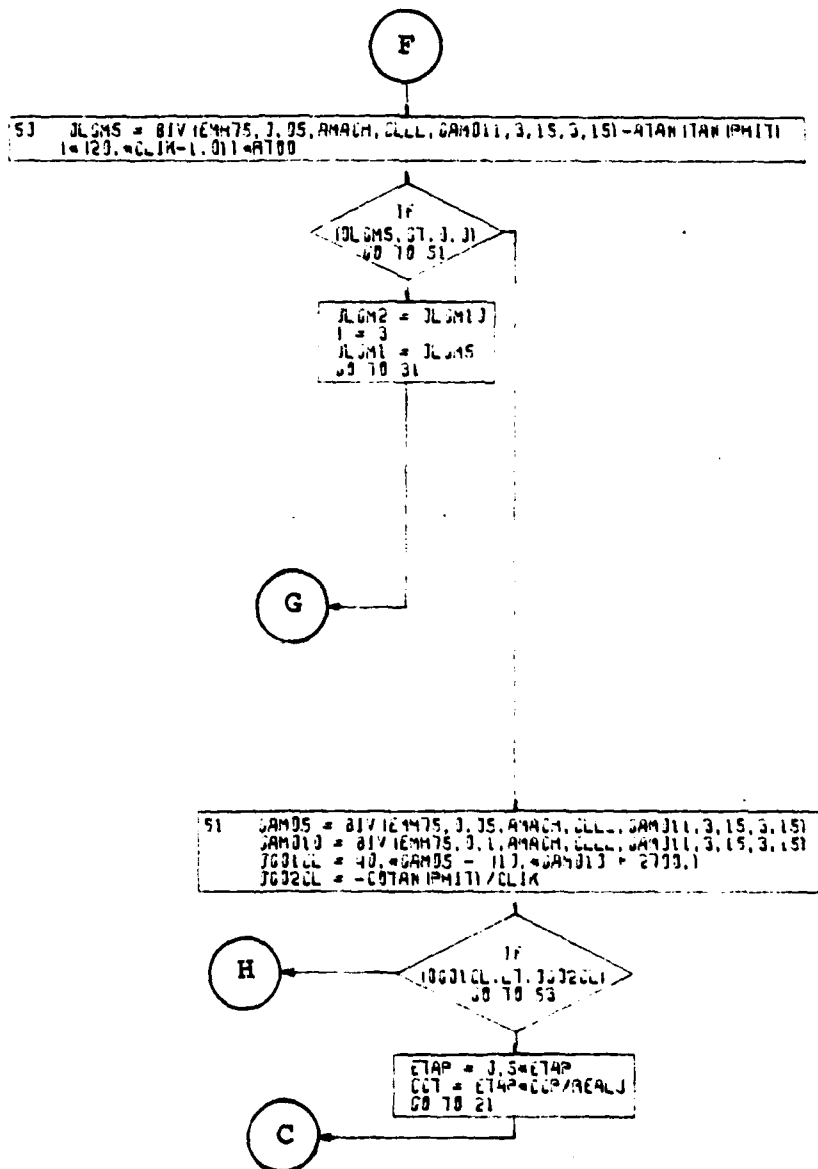


Figure 4-23. THRUST Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 4 of 4).

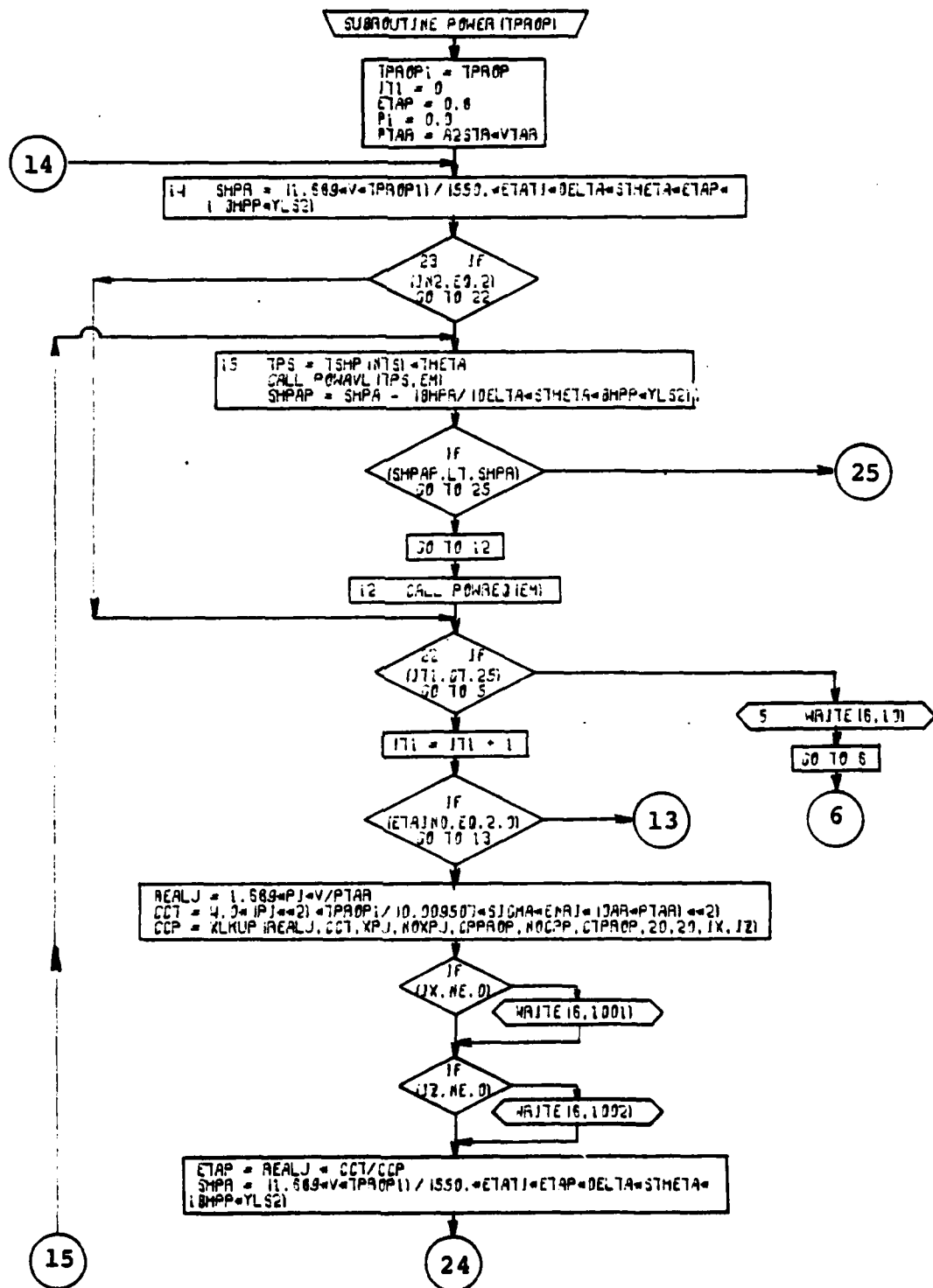


Figure 4-24. POWER Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 3).

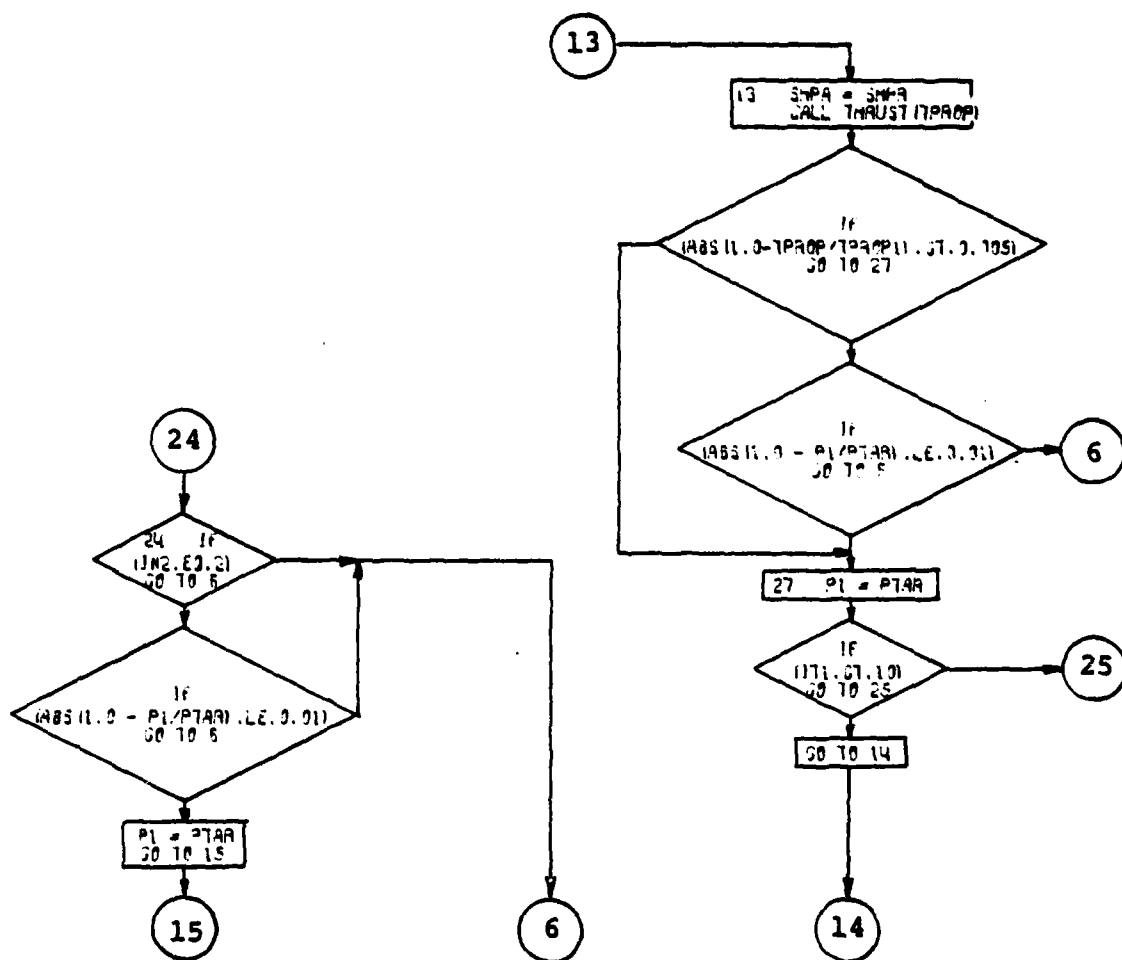


Figure 4-24. POWER Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 3).

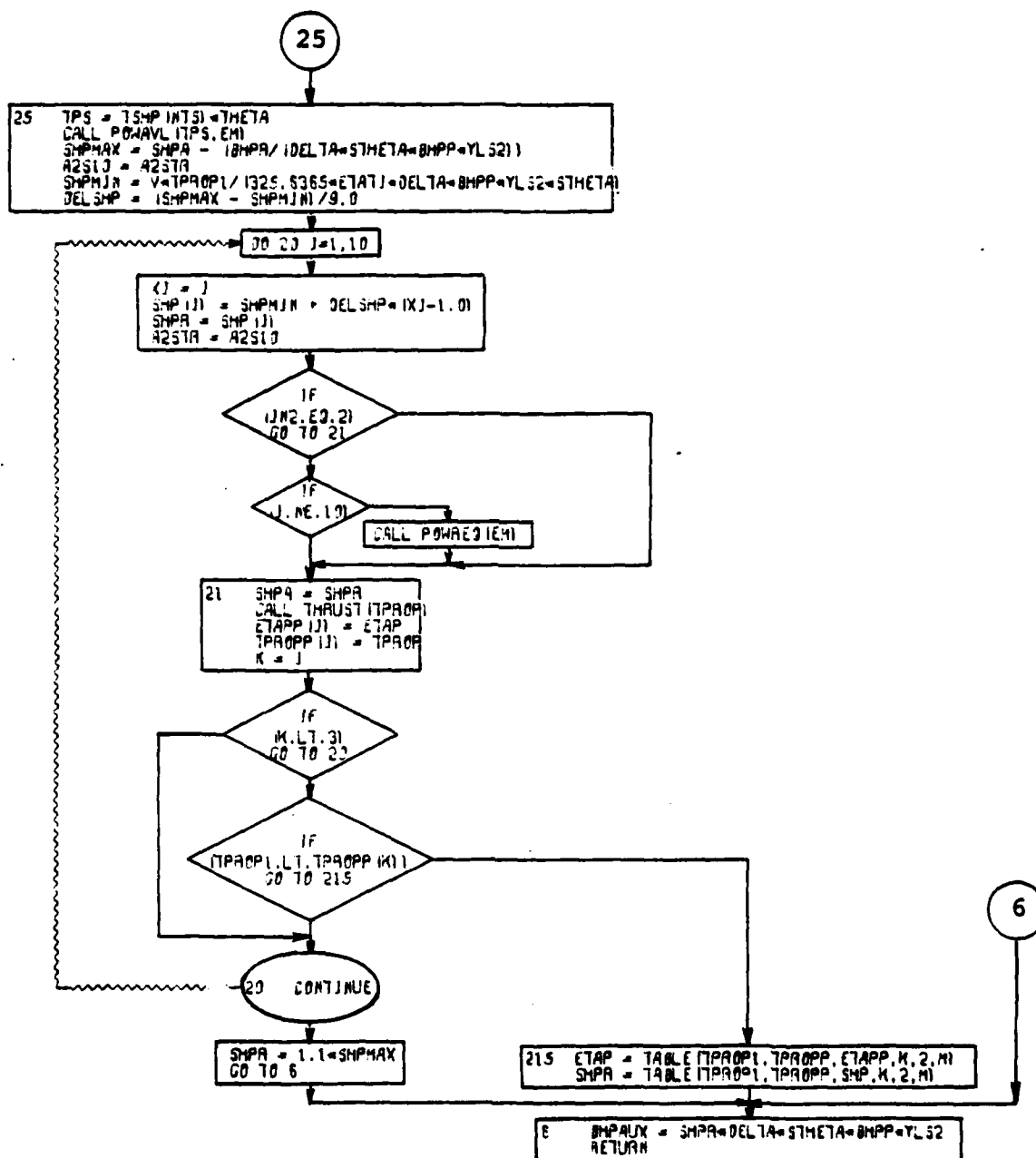


Figure 4-24. POWER Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 3 of 3).

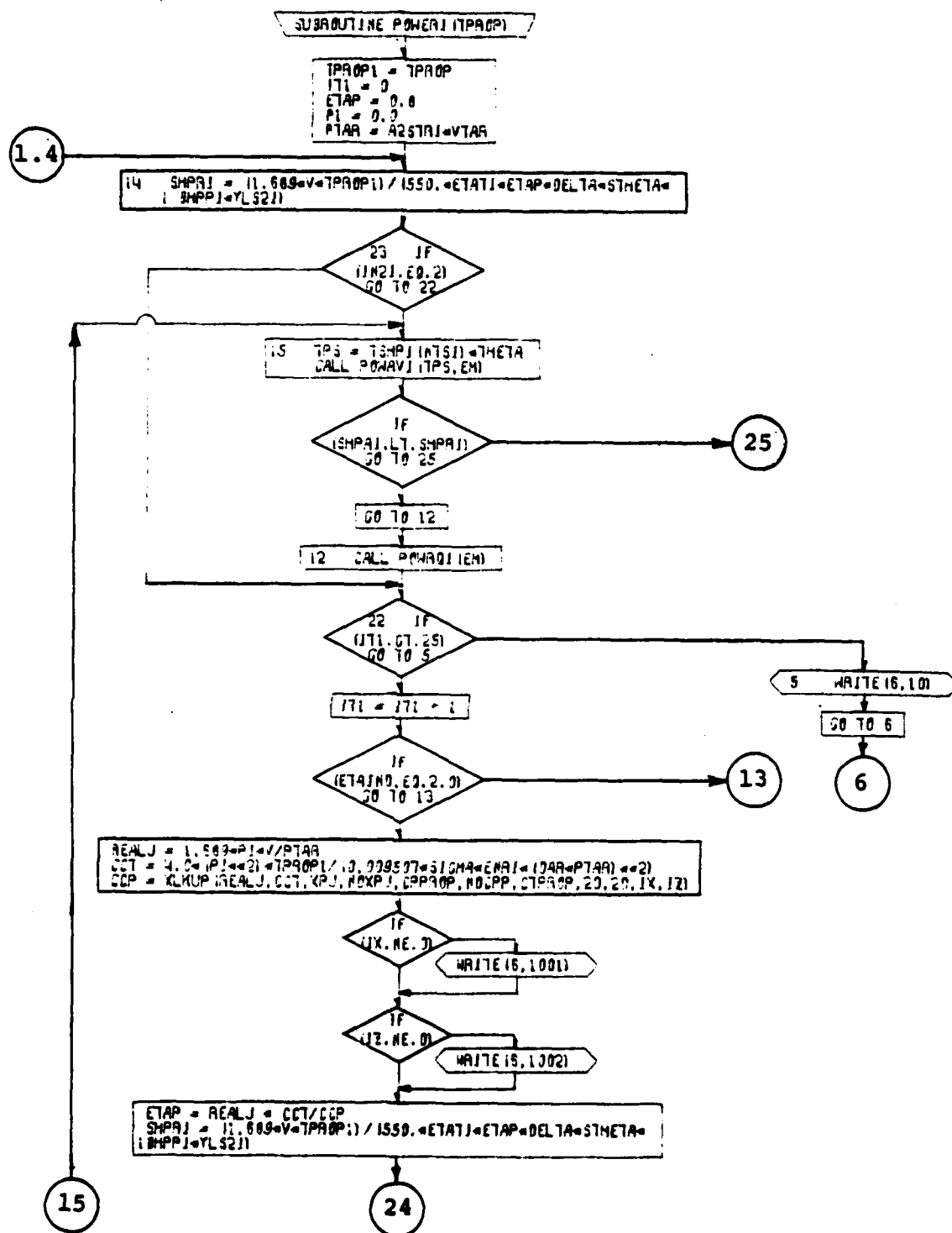


Figure 4-25. POWERI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 1 of 3).

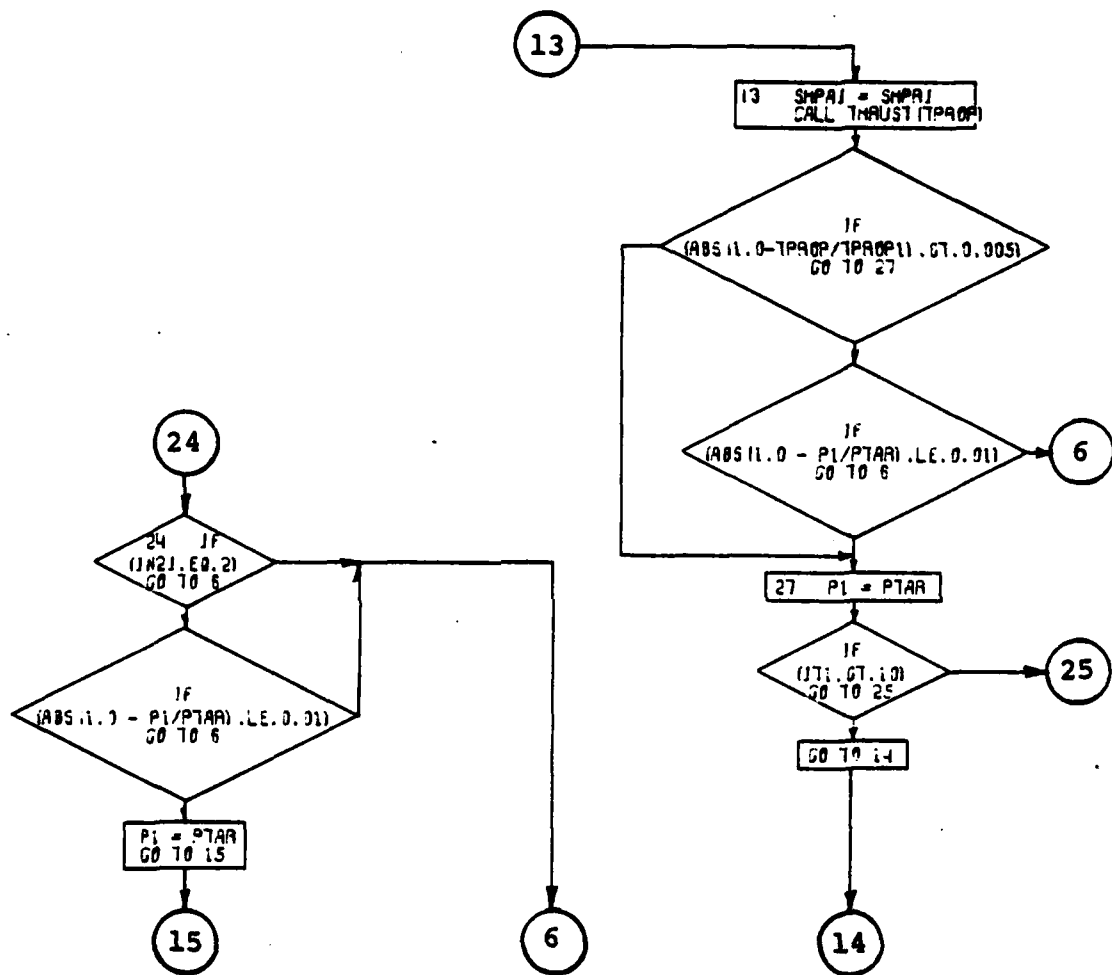


Figure 4-25. POWER1 Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 3).

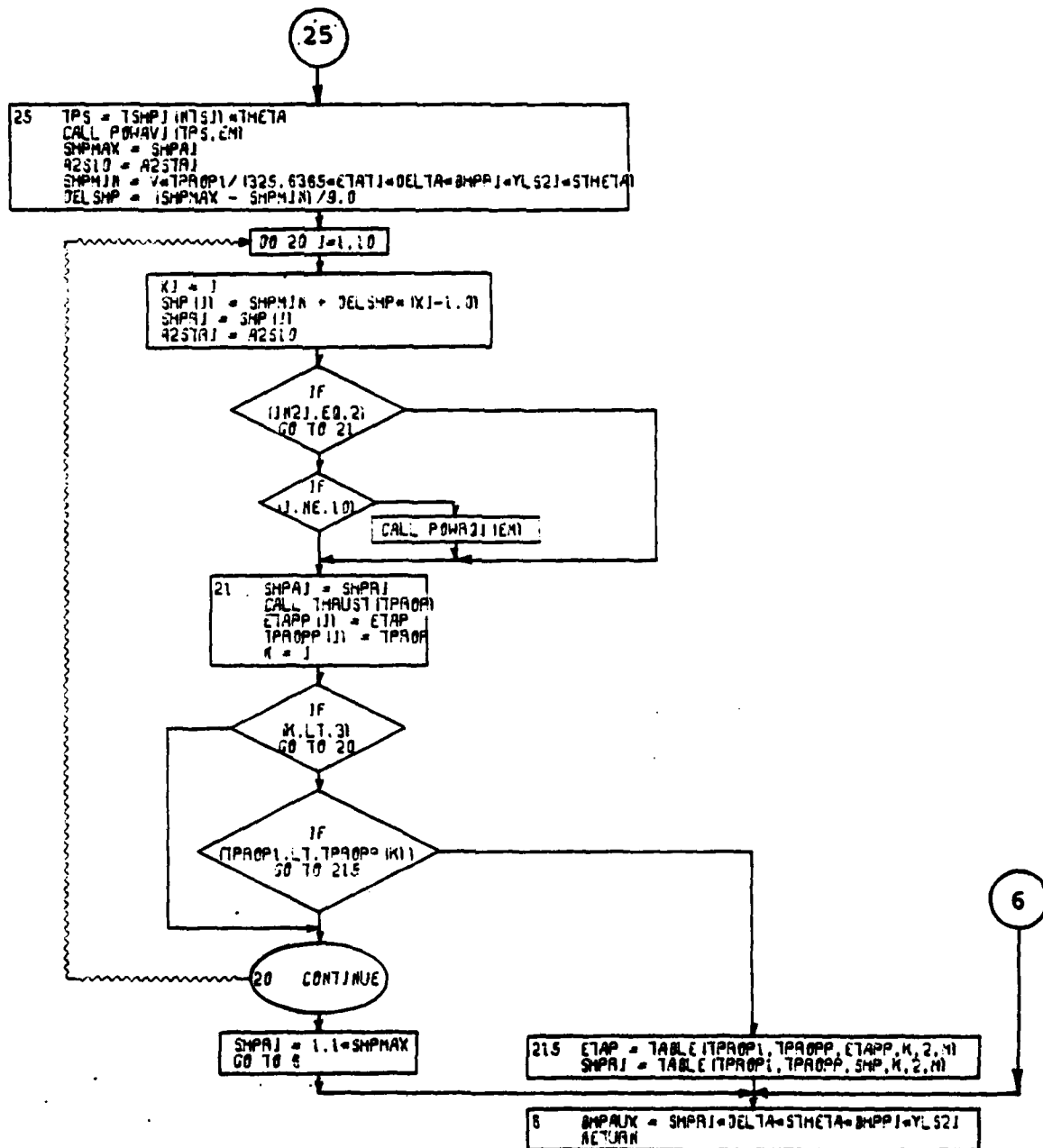


Figure 4-25. POWERI Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 3 of 3).

TABLE 4-3. COEFFICIENTS FOR PROPELLER EQUIVALENT POLARS

COEFFICIENTS FOR CRUISE:

C_L	M_H	a_0	a_1	a_2	M_H	a_0	a_1	a_2	M_H	a_0	a_1	a_2
0	0.7	90.	0.	0.	0.8	90.	0	0	0.9	90.	0.	0.
.05		7.0392	1.9949	61.2416		10.2148	2.4433	86.4731		11.3227	40.9515	21.9481
.10		4.8350	-4.1639	19.2195		8.3106	-22.6338	56.0		11.3355	-14.062	62.0142
.15		3.2218	-1.7030	8.291		5.4623	-14.9997	35.3636		8.3676	-12.2425	36.0889
.20		2.7551	-2.5322	7.0366		4.0458	-9.9837	23.0606		6.5856	-9.574	25.9573
.3		2.481	-4.5422	7.3774		3.9439	-13.0524	22.0028		5.3862	-8.9808	18.6439
.4		2.4521	-5.4949	7.4251		3.6769	-11.7146	17.3803		5.2054	-9.3153	16.4063
.5		2.8149	-7.092	8.3401		3.8766	-12.0044	16.0882		6.1902	-14.7567	23.2672
.6		3.8725	-10.861	11.4678		4.5901	-13.8756	17.2451		8.153	-25.0375	39.117
.7		5.6653	-16.2691	15.8093		6.1044	-18.2607	21.8349		10.1745	-30.7342	51.0509
.8		8.5799	-24.8115	22.6773		8.9031	-26.0958	30.7056		13.0822	-33.2211	58.1494
.9		12.25	-33.6185	28.7271		12.2042	-29.4588	34.1515		16.5344	-34.9378	64.3529
1.0		17.0496	-43.061	33.8798		17.0398	-37.3809	43.697		20.8089	-40.6314	76.3927
1.1		21.8332	-47.8821	33.6322		22.784	-47.3791	55.5455		25.6453	49.145	94.4326
1.2		31.7062	-49.6246	26.4923		28.7851	-57.8217	68.2121		33.5049	7.6449	144.4176

4.8 SIZE TRENDS SUBROUTINE

The size trends subroutine calculates the trends of the aircraft geometric dimensions as the weight of the aircraft changes throughout the iterative sizing loop. Figure 4-29 displays a flow chart showing the options available within the size trends subroutine.

The first of these is the option which determines main rotor diameter and solidity. It is possible to input diameter and solidity directly, or combinations of disc loading, design C_T/σ , diameter, and solidity. The following choices, specified by the main rotor sizing indicator, RDMIND, are available:

<u>RDMIND</u>	<u>INPUT</u>
1	Diameter and solidity
2	Disc loading and solidity
3	Diameter and C_T/σ
4	Disc loading and C_T/σ

If main rotor solidity is calculated, the program will choose the solidity satisfying the most critical of the three groups of requirements specified by input locations 0182 - 0190. These solidity sizing requirements are:

- (a) Solidity sized for hover conditions (Input $(C_T/\sigma)_H$, T/W)
- (b) Solidity sized for maneuver conditions (Input cruise speed, atmospheric conditions, maneuver C_T/σ , and rotor g loading)
- (c) Solidity sized for cruise conditions (Input cruise speed, atmospheric conditions, cruise C_T/σ , and rotor loading (N))

If so desired, the user may dictate which of these solidity choices the program makes simply by manipulating the inputs. For example:

If the solidity
sizing choice
desired is:

Then input:

Hover

Desired value for $(C_T/\sigma)_H$, $(C_T/\sigma)_{CR} =$
1.0, $g_{ROTOR} = .001$, $N(\text{Rotor Loading}) =$
0.1

Maneuver $(C_{T/\sigma})_H = 1.0$, Desired values for $(C_{T/\sigma})_{CR}$ and g_{ROTOR} , $N(\text{Rotor Loading}) = 0.1$

Cruise $(C_{T/\sigma})_H = 1.0$, Desired value of $(C_{T/\sigma})_{CR}$, $G_{ROTOR} = 0.001$, Desired value of $N(\text{Rotor Loading})$

As noted earlier, two basic types, the single and tandem rotor helicopter, can be sized using this program. The following (beginning with the single rotor helicopter) provides a brief description of the options available to the user.

Tail rotor diameter may be input directly, or calculated. The choices open to the user are:

TRDIND

- 0 No tail rotor used on this configuration
- 1 Tail rotor diameter calculated using a trend
- 2 Tail rotor diameter input directly
- 3 Tail rotor diameter calculated based on an input tail rotor disc loading

TRDIND = 0 signifies a single rotor helicopter without a tail rotor (e.g., a coaxial rotor, or a single rotor configuration employing main rotor torque cancellation by means other than a tail rotor or fan).

The tail rotor diameter trend used when TRDIND = 1 is illustrated in Figure 4-26 (see also Reference 6). The tail rotor disc loading input when TRDIND = 3 does not include vertical fin sideload losses.

Tail rotor solidity may be input directly or calculated. If calculated (TRDIND = 2), the tail rotor solidity is determined by either hover-antitorque requirements or hovering-turn requirements (including tail rotor precession effects, see References 5 and 6). The former is obtained by setting $\dot{\psi}$ (yaw rate) and $\ddot{\psi}$ (yaw acceleration) equal to zero.

Yaw moment inertia (I_{ZZ}) is required in calculating the tail rotor solidity for the single rotor helicopter in a hovering turn. The following equation is included in the size trends subroutine to determine the aircraft yaw inertia.

$$I_{ZZ} = \frac{W}{32.2} (0.115K_{ZZZ} e)^2$$

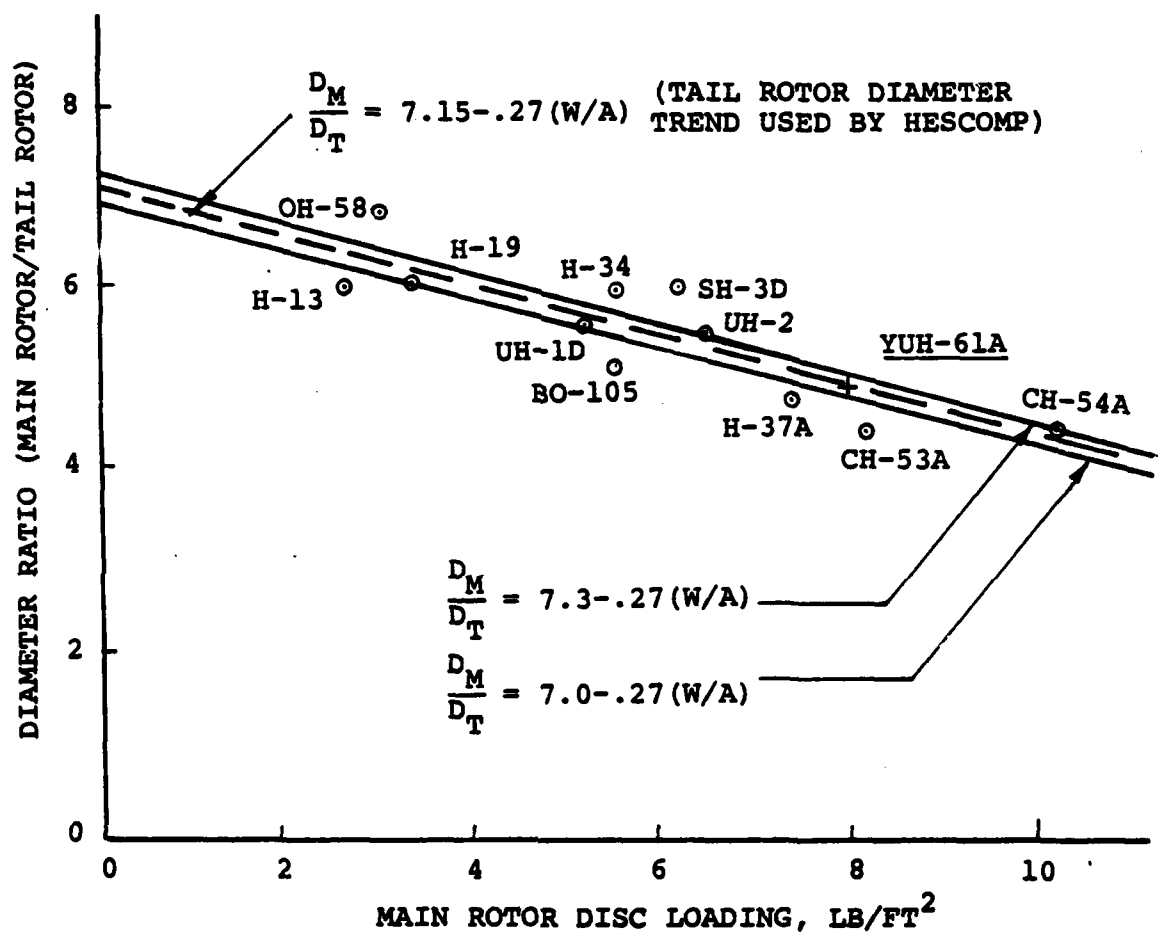


Figure 4-26. Tail Rotor Diameter Sizing Trend.

Where I_{ZZ} = Yaw moment of inertia, slug ft²

W = Aircraft design gross weight, lb

K_{ZZZ} = Inertia adjusting factor (nominally = 1.0)

e = The combined sum of the study aircraft fuselage length and the cabin length measured from the nose of the aircraft to the end of the cabin.

0.115 = Trend constant for determining the single rotor helicopter yaw moments of inertia.

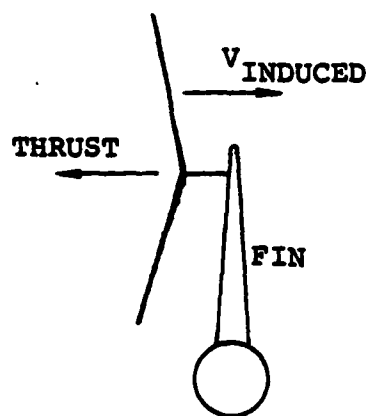
To modify the equation inertia value, enter a fractional input in the K_{ZZZ} block (LOC 0213) (entering 1.1 will increase the 0.115 constant by 10 percent, entering 0.9 will decrease it by 10 percent, etc.)

K_{TRS} (LOC 0215) is tail rotor solidity multiplicative factor.

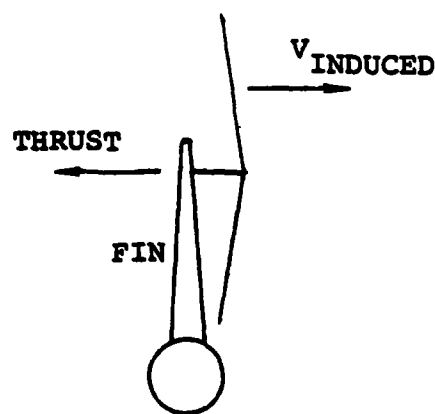
It should be noted that the tail rotor gross/net thrust ratio (C_{TG}/C_{TNET}) may either be input directly or calculated. In

the latter instance, C_{TG}/C_{TNET} is set equal to 1.00 and a

value of the induced velocity ratio (\bar{C}) is input. Figure 4-27 illustrates typical values of \bar{C} for both tractor and pusher tail rotor (see sketch below).



Tractor Tail Rotor



Pusher Tail Rotor

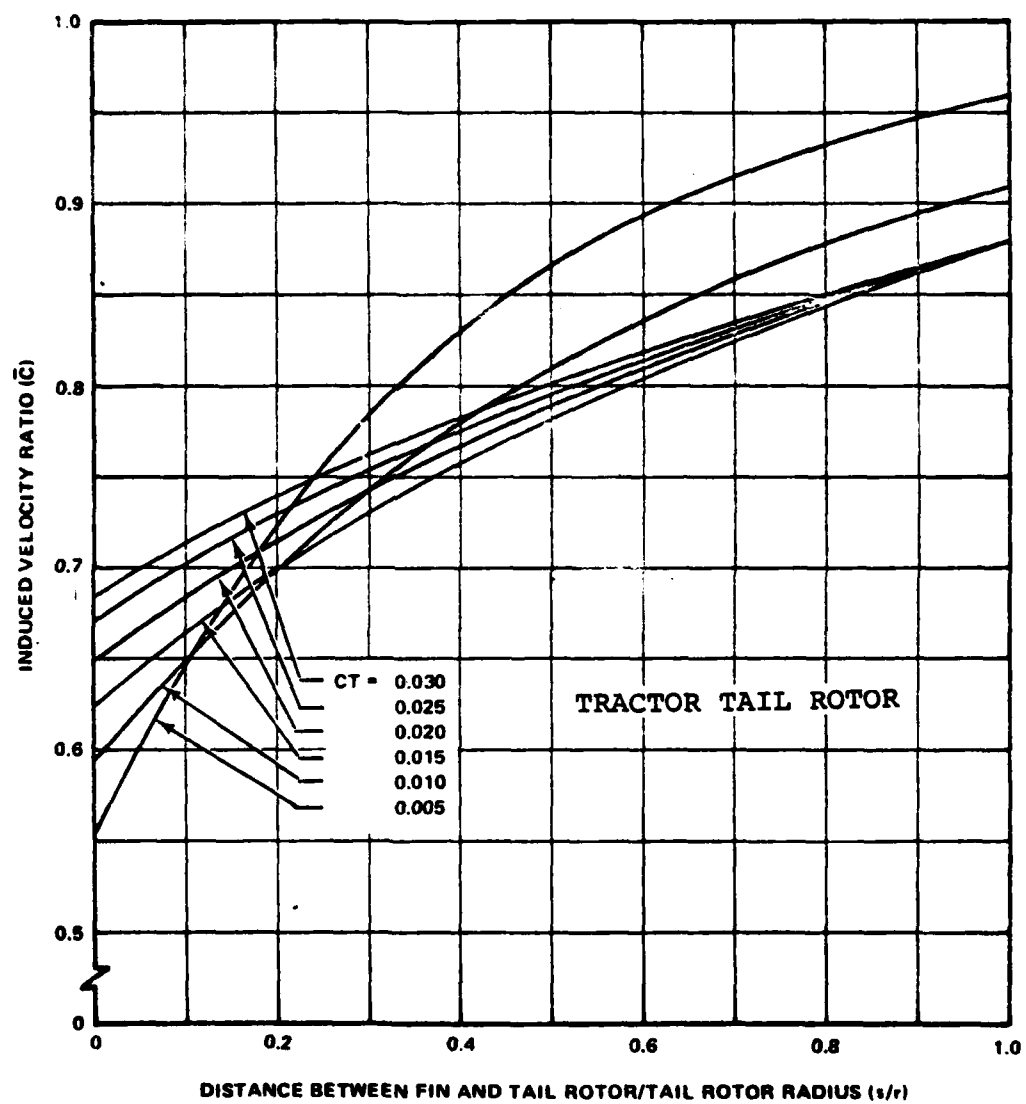


Figure 4-27. Tail Rotor/Vertical Tail Fin Interference Data (Part 1 of 2).

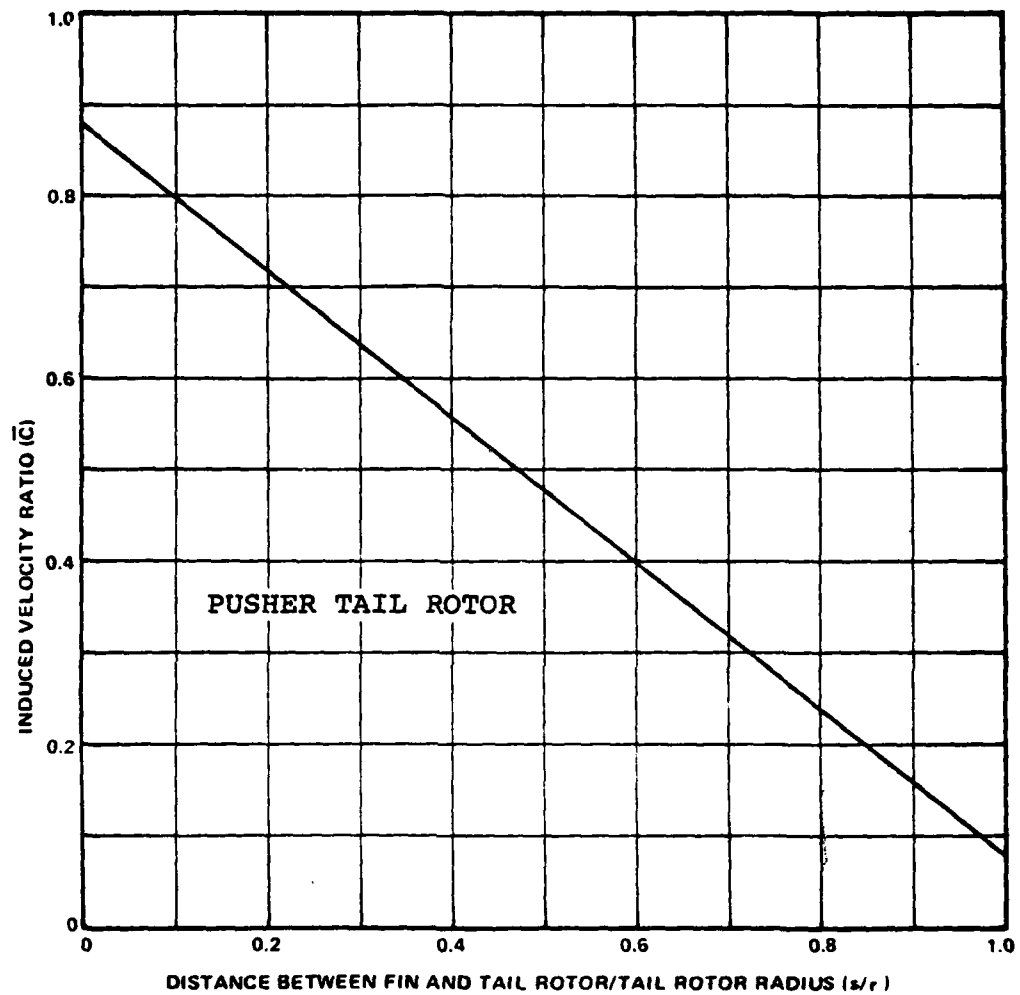


Figure 4-27. Tail Rotor/(Pusher Tail Rotor) Vertical Tail Fin Interference Data (Part 2 of 2).

Note the difference in variations of \bar{C} for the two different configurations. At low tail fin/rotor separation distances, the "tractor" values of \bar{C} are sensitive to variations in tail rotor C_T . Thus, the closer the tractor tail rotor is located to the fin, the larger the error (admittedly small to begin with) involved in calculating C_{T_G}/C_{T_N} , since the user must

"guess" what tail rotor C_T to use in selecting \bar{C} . The "pusher" \bar{C} on the other hand is a function only of the fin/tail rotor separation distance.

In any event, use of this option is desirable in that tail rotor/fin sideload losses are matched to the vertical tail area calculated in the sizing process. Detailed explanations of all the factors involved in tail rotor design and sizing are contained in References 5 and 6.

Representation of a single rotor helicopter utilizing a "Fenestron" or shrouded tail rotor/fan is provided by the use of inputs D_{TRE}/D_{FAN} (LOC 0282), $FANOP_H$ (LOC 0283), and $FANOP_C$ (LOC 0284).

Such shrouded tail rotor/fans can provide the same thrust as a larger diameter unshrouded rotor for a given power input. This is achieved by "sharing" the total tail rotor thrust requirement between the rotor and the shroud, the fractional split (T_{SHROUD}/T_{TOTAL}) depending on such factors as shroud length/fan diameter, duct inlet lip shape, etc. The ratio of the equivalent diameter unshrouded rotor to the shrouded rotor/fan diameter can be related to the rotor/shroud thrust split by the following relationship:

$$D_{TRE}/D_{FAN} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_{SHROUD}}{T_{TOTAL}}}}$$

Typical values of T_{SHROUD}/T_{TOTAL} range from .3 to .5 (resulting in values of $D_{TRE}/D_{FAN} = 1.2 - 1.4$).

Setting $FANOP_H$ or $FANOP_C$ equal to 1.0, allows representation of tail rotor/fan shutdown in hover and cruise flight respectively.

The vertical tail size may be determined in three ways. If VTFIND = 1, aspect ratio and tail fin/tail rotor overlap is input. If VTFIND = 2, tail fin/tail rotor overlap and configuration directional stability requirements are input. If VTFIND = 3, the input is the same as with VTFIND = 2, with the exception that AR_{VT} is specified instead of tail rotor/fin overlap. These latter two options are important in that they allow the user to size the vertical tail to meet cruise anti-torque requirements at specified conditions ($C_{L_{Des}}$, V_{Des}) in the event of tail rotor loss. It should be noted that $C_{L_{Des}}$ is assumed to represent the total lift coefficient developed by a conventional tail fin in sideslip, or a tail fin with a variable camber device (i.e., a rudder or flap) deployable under these circumstances.

The horizontal tail size is an input and must be specified as planform area S_{HT} (option HTIND = 1) or tail volume \bar{V}_H (option HTIND = 2) defined as follows:

$$\bar{V}_H = \frac{16 l_{TH} S_{HT}}{\pi 2 D_{MR}^3}$$

Where: l_{TH} = distance from the main rotor hub to the aerodynamic center of the horizontal tail - ft

D_{MR} = main rotor diameter - ft

The horizontal tail is designed to achieve angle of attack as well as speed stability of the helicopter. The planform area required to achieve an acceptable longitudinal stability level is a function of the design gross weight, type of rotor system, tail rotor cant angle and tail moment arm as illustrated by the sizing trends for current helicopters presented in Figure 4-28. These trends represent a design criteria of approximately neutral static longitudinal stability at $\mu \geq .2$. As illustrated in this figure, aircraft with hingeless or articulated rotor systems require larger tail areas than aircraft with teetering rotors due to the larger destabilizing hub moment associated with locating the flapping hinge outboard of the center of rotation. The largest tail size is required for configurations employing canted tail rotors because of their large aft c.g. range.

For preliminary design studies, the sizing trends shown in Figure 4-28 can be used to define the inputs S_{HT} or \bar{V}_H ; however an estimate of design gross weight and moment arm is required. As noted in Table 4-4, the ratio l_{TH}/R_{MR} for current helicopters is on the order of 1.0 to 1.2. The main rotor radius (R_{MR}) can be defined from gross weight and disk loading estimates.

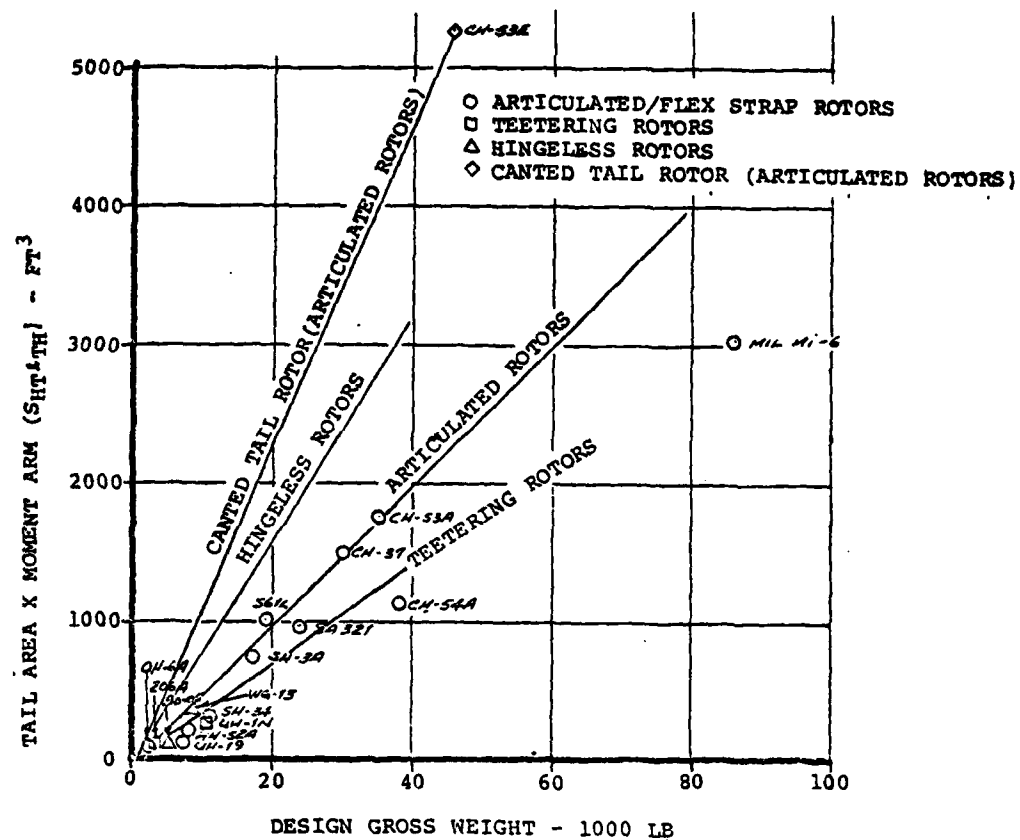


Figure 4-28. Horizontal Tail Sizing.

TABLE 4-4. PRODUCTION HELICOPTER HORIZONTAL TAIL PARAMETERS.

TYPE OF ROTOR	AIRCRAFT	DESIGN GROSS WEIGHT-LB	MAIN ROTOR DIAMETER-FT	TAIL AREA - FT ²	l _{TH} /RMR
ARTICULATED & FLEXSTRAP	OH-6A	2200	26.3	6.7	1.09
	UH-19	7200	53	4.5	1.09
	HH-52A	7900	53	7.2	1.17
	SH-34	11000	56	10.7	1.01
	SH-3A	17000	62	20	1.21
	S-61L	19000	62	27	1.21
	SA321	24000	62	25.5	1.23
	CH-37	30000	72	34.2	1.22
	CH-53A	35000	72	40	1.22
	CH-54A	38000	72	26	1.22
	MIL Mi-6	86000	114.8	53	1.0
HINGELESS	BO-105	5070	32.2	8.6	.93
	WG-13	8500	42	12	1.23
ARTICULATED WITH CANTED TAIL ROTOR	CH-53E	46000	79	121	1.10
TEETERING	206A	3000	33.3	9.4	.75
	UH-1N	10500	48	23.5	.70

For detailed design studies, further analyses of aircraft longitudinal stability is required prior to finalizing the tail design. This is particularly true for winged and compound helicopters where wing and auxiliary propulsion effects must be considered.

Forward rotor pylon dimensions are specified directly (input LOCS 0152 - 0156).

The computer program calculates the length and wetted area of the fuselage based upon input values of cabin length, cabin mean diameter, fineness ratios of the pilots section and tail section, and calculated tail boom dimensions. The tail boom length is established by the tail rotor diameter, the need to maintain a reasonable gap between the main and tail rotor discs and the relative position of the main rotor on the fuselage. This position (X_m/λ_B - LOC 0128) may either be input (MRPIND = 0) or calculated (MRPIND = 1, 2), using a simple weight-balance subroutine. If MRPIND = 1, the program calculates main rotor positions based on simple mass balance. The relative positions (from the aircraft nose) of the various aircraft components (engines, primary drive system, etc.), must be input (LOCS 2678-2696). If MRPIND = 2, the program calculates main rotor positions based on simple mass balance as in MRPIND = 1, except for the case of a compound helicopter, the auxiliary drive system, propeller and auxiliary independent engines are assumed to be located on the wing. Additional increments of fuselage wetted area (to account for miscellaneous bulges, fairings, etc.) may be input through the use of $\Delta S_{wet}/S_F$ (LOC 0120) and ΔS_{wet} (LOC 0121).

A single rotor helicopter without a tail rotor (e.g., a coaxial rotor) may be sized by setting TRDIND = 0. In this case, fuselage dimensions are input as before, with the exception of the tail boom. Tail boom length is determined by the relative position of the main rotor on the fuselage and the horizontal distance between the tip of the tail boom and the main rotor disc. This distance is input in the location (LOC 0214) used for specifying the main/tail rotor disc gap for conventional single rotor helicopters. Note that this dimension can be either positive or negative, the latter defining a configuration where the empennage carried by the tail boom lies under the main rotor disc. In addition, VTFIND (LOC 0017) must be input as 1, vertical tail area being calculated from input values of AR_{VT} (LOC 0135) and vertical tail span (when TRDIND = 0, vertical tail span (in feet) is input in LOC 0139 (K_z)).

Three options are available for sizing a tandem rotor helicopter fuselage. These options, specified by the indicator FDMIND, are:

<u>FDMIND</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Calculated</u>
1	$((O/L)/D)$, forward, aft rotor positions	fuselage length (l_F)
2	$((O/L)/D)$, cabin length (l_C)	fuselage length (l_F) forward & aft rotor positions
3	cabin length (l_C), forward and aft rotor positions	$((O/L)/D)$, fuselage length (l_F)

In cases (FDMIND = 1) where the calculated cabin length is less than zero, an error statement is printed and the case terminated. Likewise, if the rotor overlap/diameter ratio exceeds either +0.5 or -0.5, the case is terminated.

The aft rotor pylon dimensions may either be input directly (APHIND = 1) or calculated (APHIND = 2) based on an input of rotor gap/stagger ratio. The forward pylon dimensions are input directly as in the case of the single rotor helicopter.

In the case of a compound helicopter, propeller dimensions and characteristics (i.e., AF, blade number, C_{L_i} , etc.) are input directly.

Wing sizing options are divided into two groups, those for determining wing area (S_{WIND}) and those for determining wing span (b_{WIND}). Wing area may either be input directly ($S_{WIND} = 1$), calculated based on an input wing loading ($S_{WIND} = 2$), or sized to meet a maneuver requirement. In the latter case, the wing size is dictated by the need to carry the difference between the overall g requirement (LOC 0188) and the maneuver g's (LOC 0189) carried by the main rotor(s). Wing span may be determined on the basis of an input wing span/rotor diameter ratio ($b_{WIND} = 1$), an input aspect ratio ($b_{WIND} = 2$); or, in the case of a compound helicopter with wing mounted propellers, on the basis of propeller tip/fuselage clearance considerations ($b_{WIND} = 3$).

The dimensions of the primary and auxiliary independent engine nacelles are determined by the horsepower or thrust level of the engines. Separate input constants z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , z_4 , z_5 and z_6 are used to calculate the size of the nacelles.

Primary engine nacelles

$$\text{Diameter (ft)} = z_1 \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*}{N_p} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{length (ft)} = z_2 + z_3 \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*}{N_p} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{wetted area (ft}^2\text{)} = N_p \pi (\text{dia}) (\text{length})$$

Auxiliary independent engine nacelles

$$\text{diameter (ft)} = z_4 \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*_i}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2} \quad \text{or} \quad z_4 \left[\frac{\text{FN}^*}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{length (ft)} = z_5 + z_6 \left[\frac{\text{SHP}^*_i}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2} \quad \text{or} \quad z_5 + z_6 \left[\frac{\text{FN}^*}{N_{p_i}} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{wetted area (ft}^2\text{)} = N_{p_i} \pi (\text{dia}) (\text{length})$$

Figure 4-29 shows a flow chart of this subroutine.

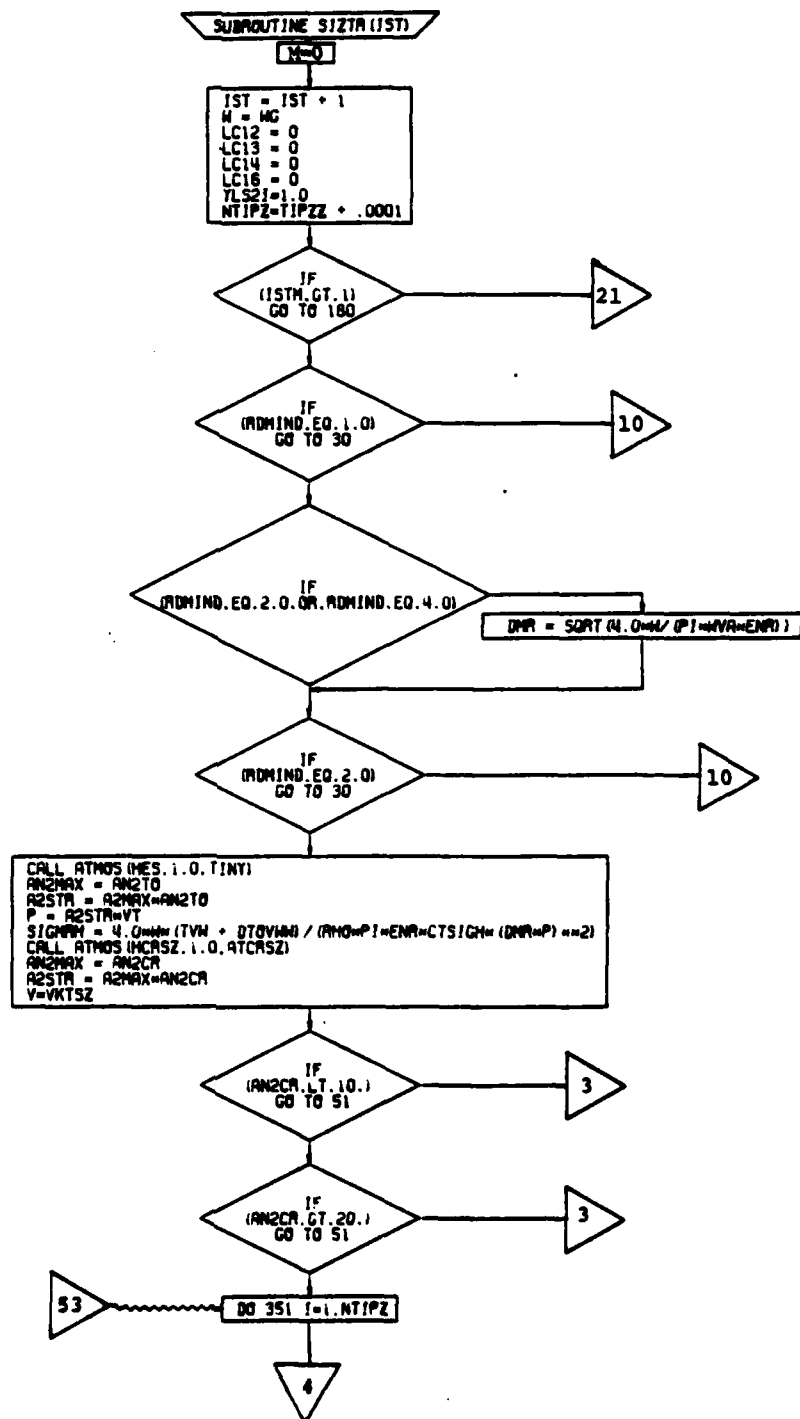


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 12)

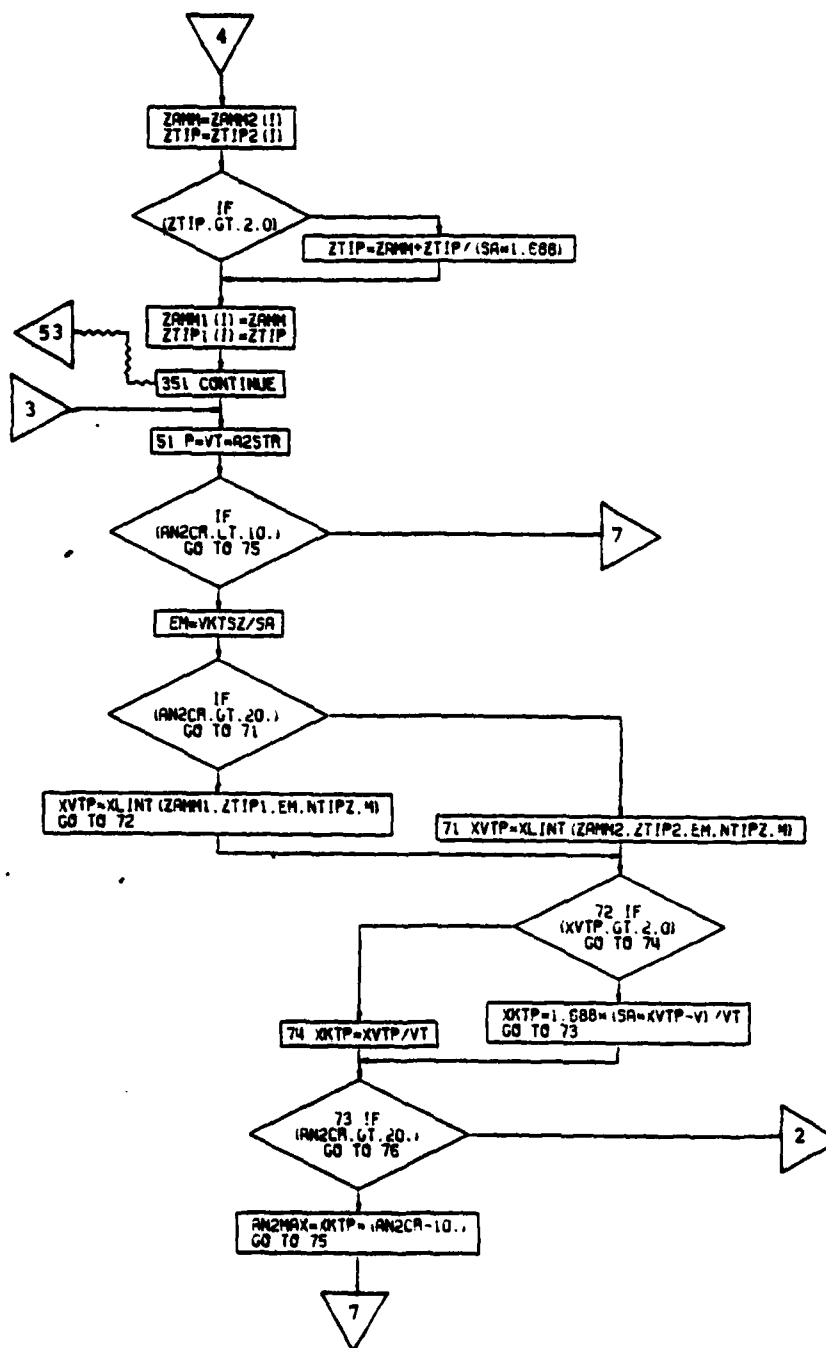


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 12)

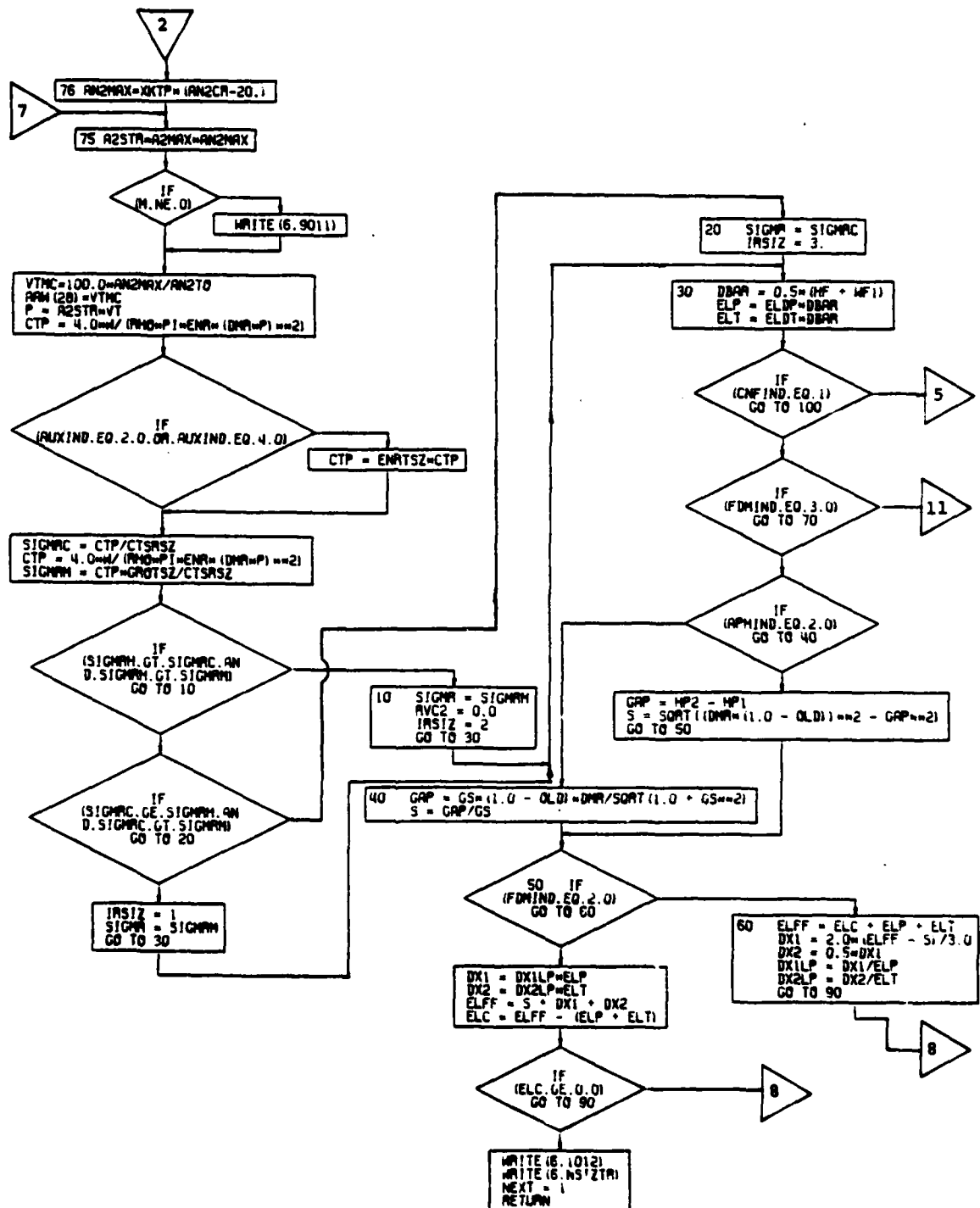


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 12)

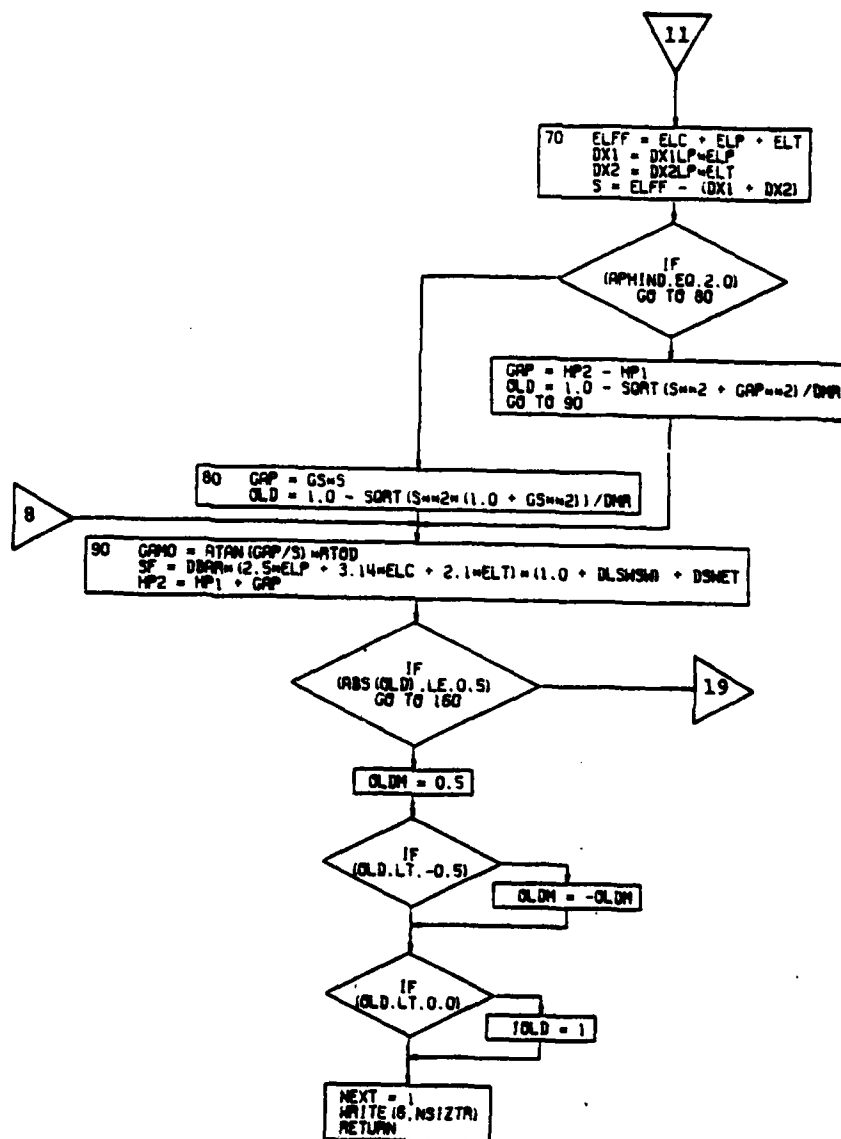


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 12)

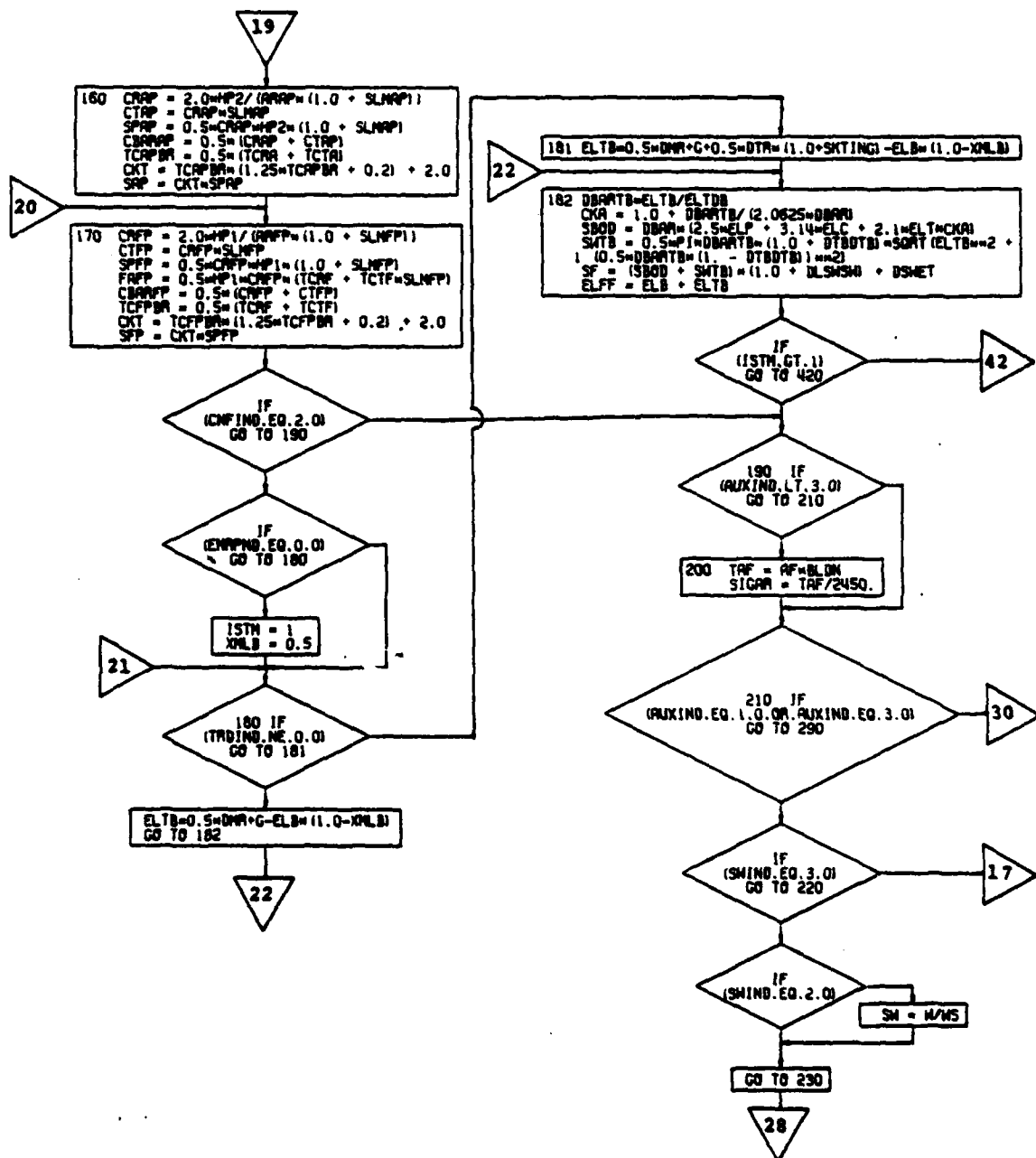


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 12)

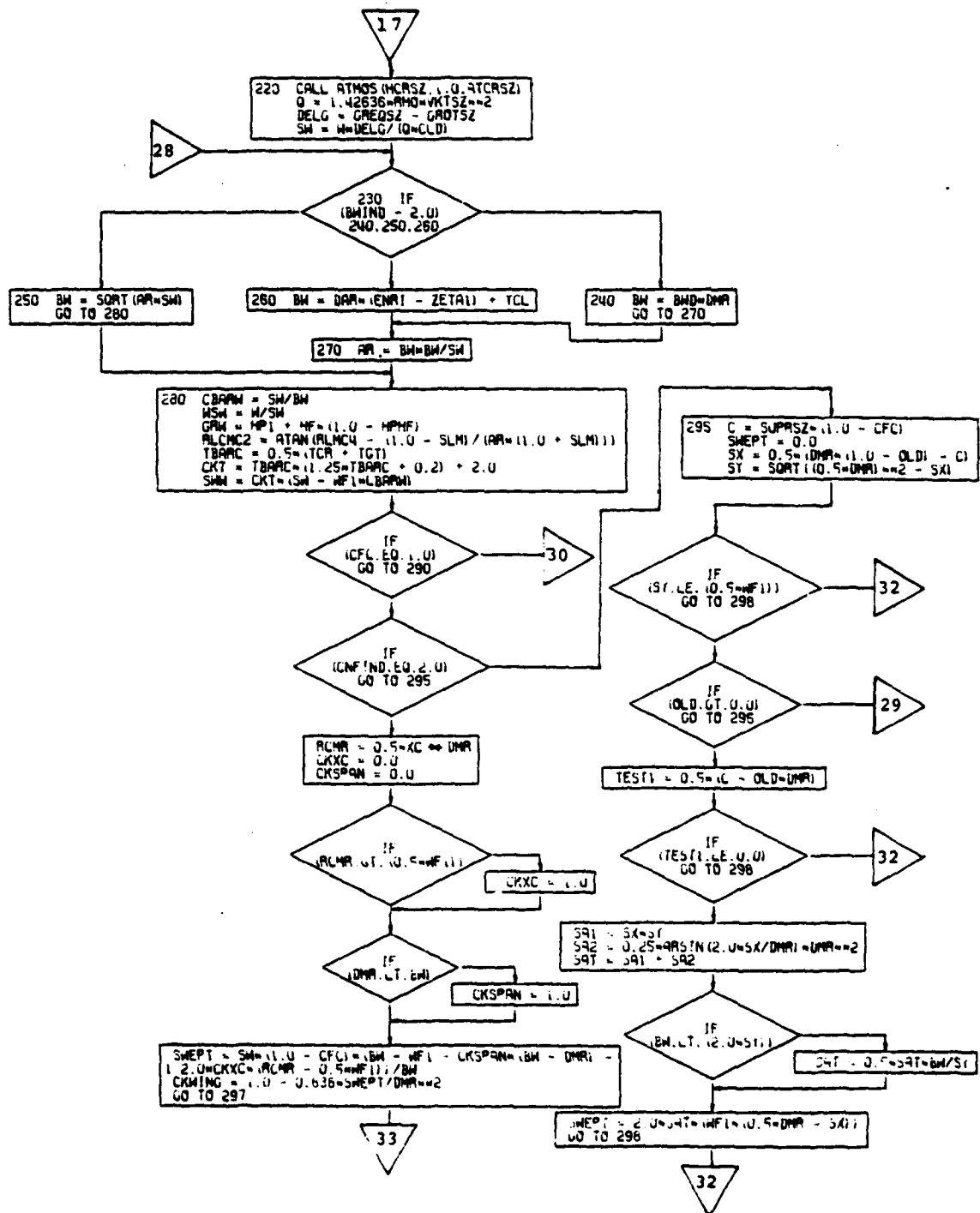


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 12)

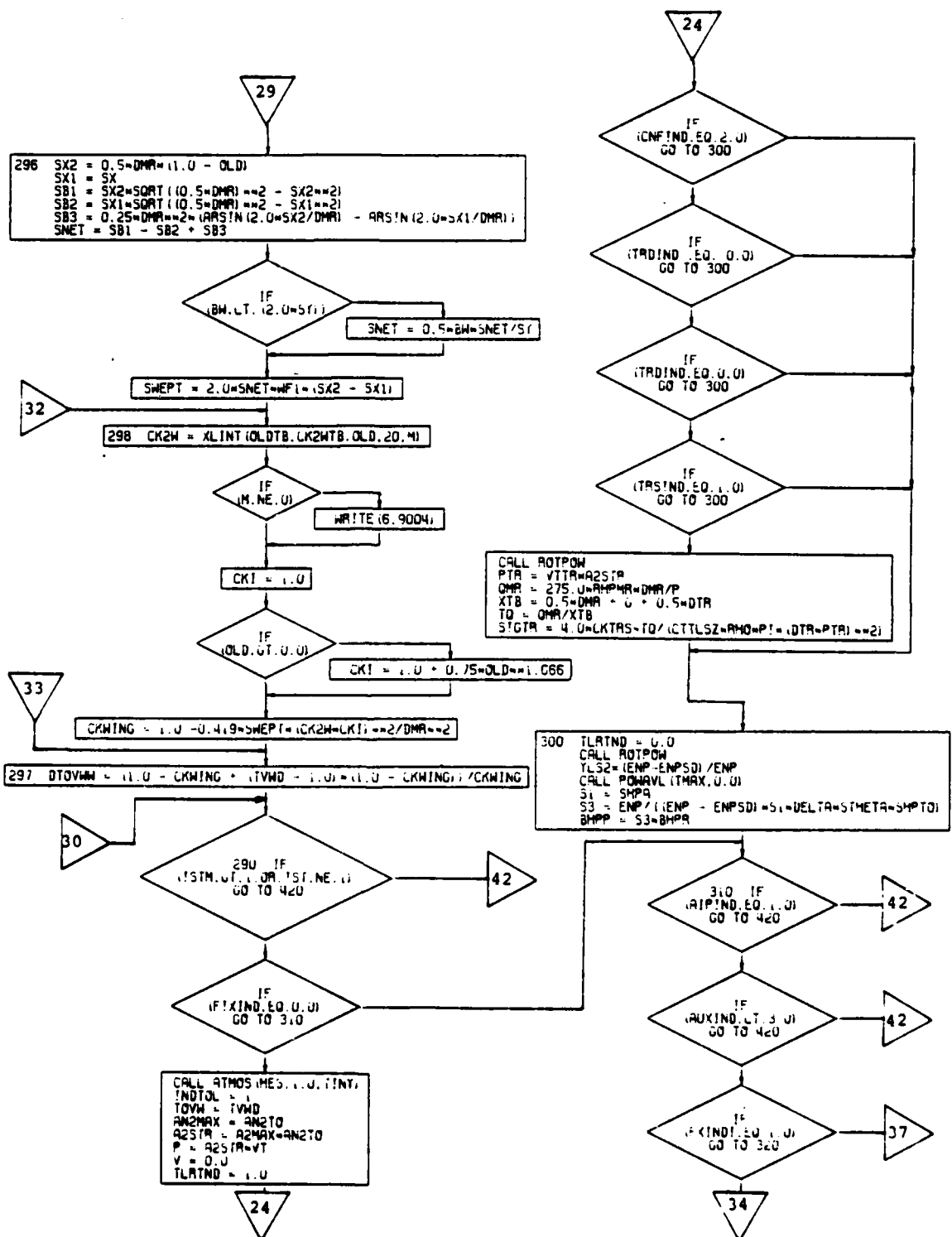


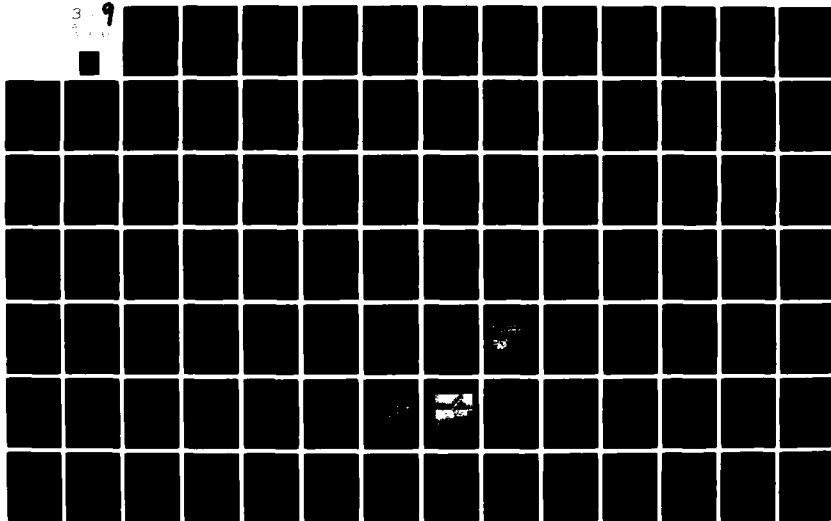
Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 12)

AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

3-9



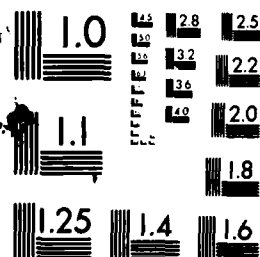
3

OF



AD

AI 3037



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

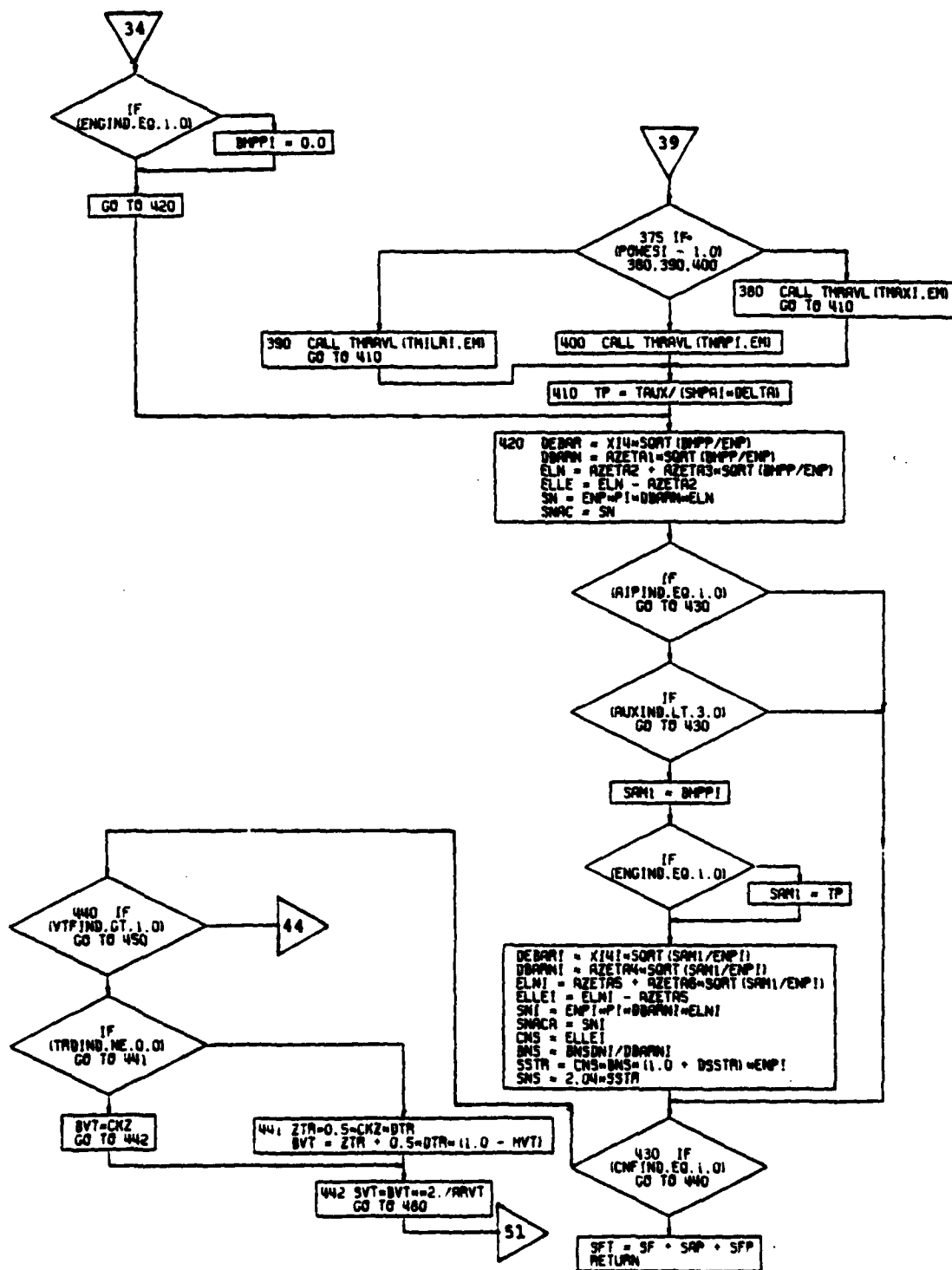


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 12)

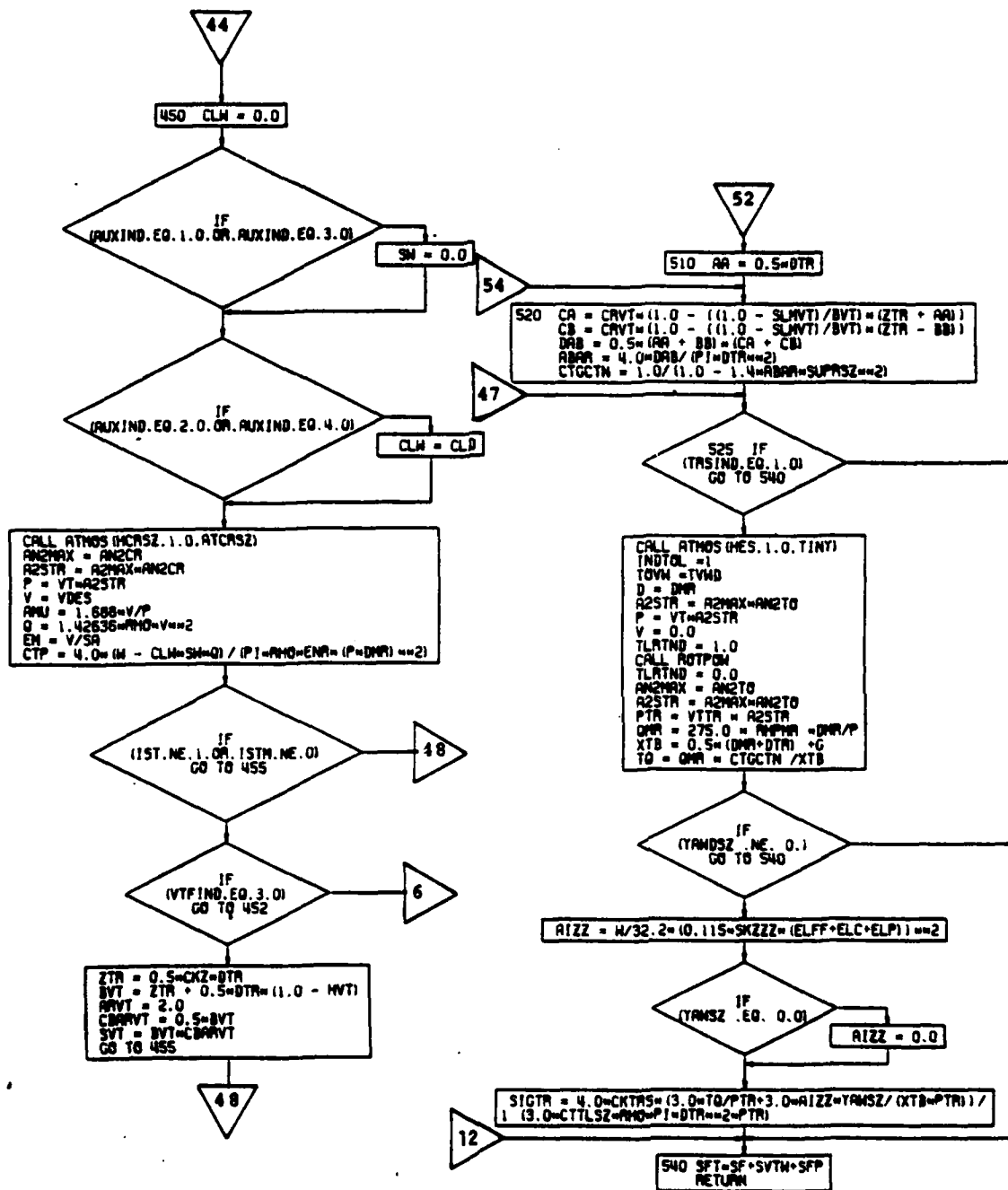


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 12)

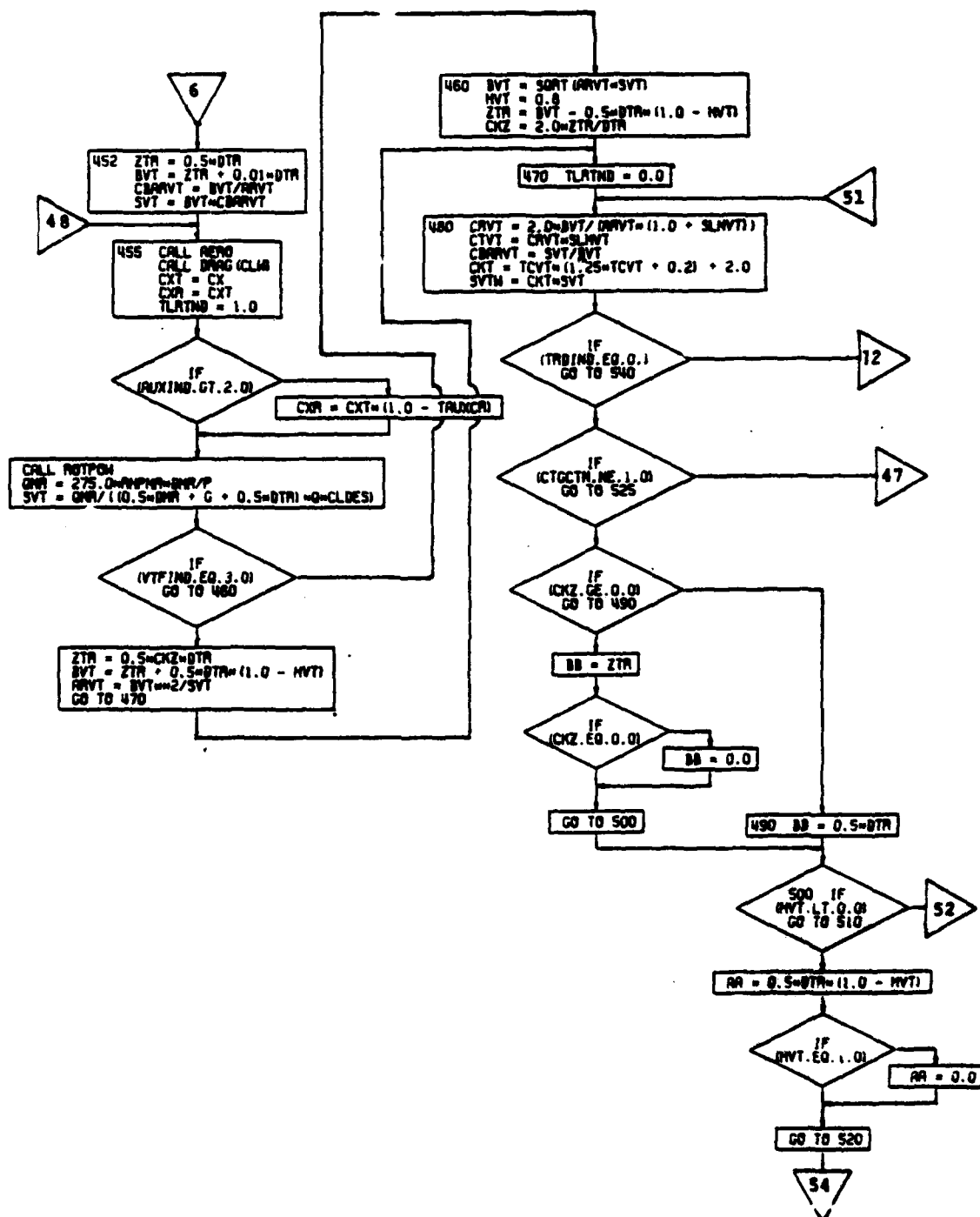


Figure 4-29. SIZTR Subroutine. Flow Chart (Part 11 of 12)

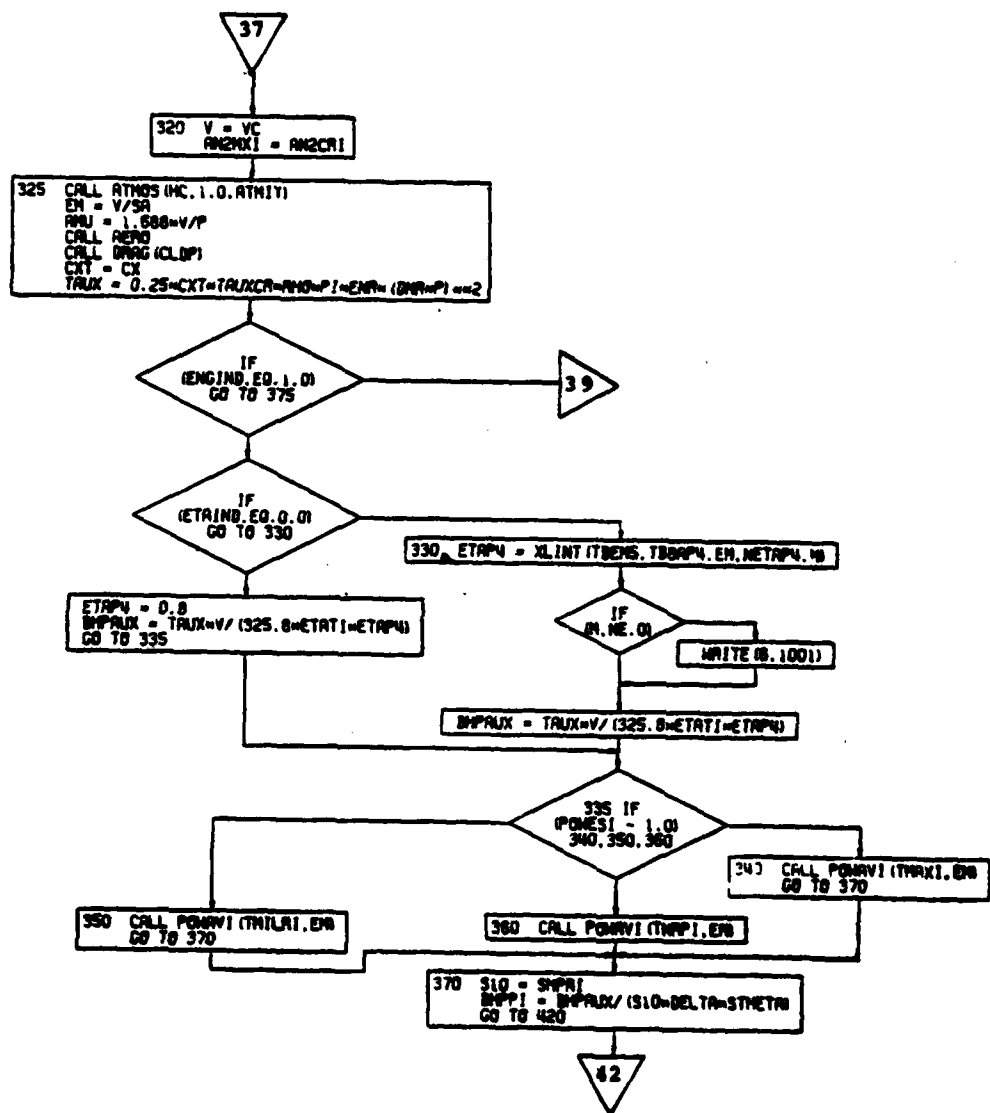


Figure 4-29. SI2TR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 12 of 12)

4.9 AERODYNAMICS CALCULATIONS SUBROUTINE

The aerodynamics subroutine calculates a series of factors (a_5 , a_6 , a_7 , a_8 , and a_9) which are used in the calculation of drag. The drag calculation has been written in the most general manner possible. Drag is assumed to be divided into profile, induced, and interference components; namely,

$$F_{eTOT} = a_5 + \underbrace{a_6 C_{D_{W_i}} S_W}_{\text{Wing Profile Drag}} + \underbrace{a_7 C_{L_W}^2 S_W}_{\text{Wing Induced Drag}} + \underbrace{a_9 C_{L_{FIN}}^2 S_{VT}}_{\text{Vertical Tail Induced Drag}} + F_{eIF}$$

where,

F_{eTOT} = Total configuration equivalent flat plate drag area

a_5 = Basic configuration flat plate drag area (including fuselage, rotor hubs, rotor pylons, etc).

$a_6 = K_W [f_W (Re)]$

$a_7 = 1/\pi e AR$

$a_9 = 1/\pi e_{VT} AR_{VT} TFEF$

F_{eIF} = Rotor/wing interference equivalent flat plate drag area (calculated by the program using simplified Prandtl Bi-Plane Theory).

The basic configuration flat plate drag area may be calculated in two different ways: by a detailed build up, or by a trend (see Figure 4-30). The wing profile drag is assumed to be a function of lift coefficient, as specified by an input table.

If the user elects to determine the basic configuration flat plate drag area (a_5) by build up ($DRGIND = 1$), then profile drag coefficients ($C_{D_{HT}}$, $C_{D_{VT}}$, etc.) and form factors (K_{HT} , K_{VT} , etc.) for each component are input to the program, a_5 then being calculated from the following relationship:

$$a_5 = \underbrace{.00287 K_F S_F [f_F (Re)]}_{\text{Fuselage Profile Drag}} + \underbrace{K_{FP} C_{D_{FP}} F_{AFP}}_{\text{Forward (Main) Rotor Pylon Profile Drag}}$$

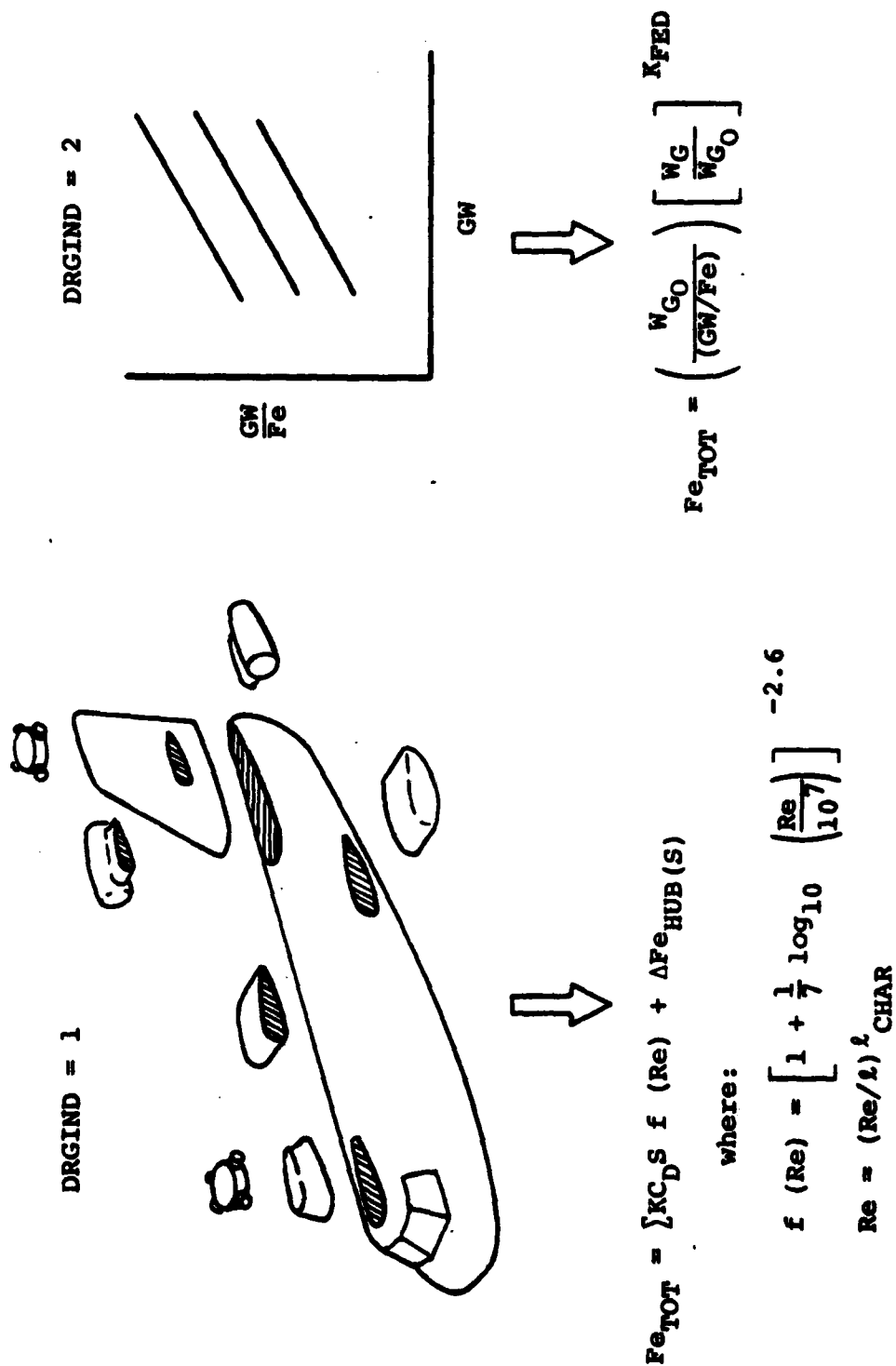


Figure 4-30. Parasite Drag Buildup Options.

$$+ K_{AP} C_{DAP} S_{AP} [f_{AP} (Re)] + K_{VT} C_{DVT} S_{VT} [f_{VT} (Re)]$$

Aft Rotor Pylon Profile Drag Vertical Fin Profile Drag

$$+ K_{HT} C_{DHT} S_{HT} [f_{HT} (Re)] + K_N C_{DN} S_N [f_N (Re)]$$

Horizontal Tail Profile Drag Primary Engine Nacelle(s) Profile Drag

$$+ K_{NI} C_{DNI} S_{NI} [f_{NI} (Re)] + K_{NS} C_{DNS} S_{NS} [f_{NS} (Re)]$$

Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle Profile Drag Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle Strut Profile Drag

$$+ \underbrace{\Delta F_{eMRH} N_R}_{\text{Main Rotor Hub(s) Total Drag}} + \underbrace{\Delta F_{eTRH}}_{\text{Tail Rotor Hub Total Drag}} + \underbrace{\Delta F_e [f_F (Re)]}_{\text{Miscellaneous Drag}}$$

NOTE: If OPTIND=2, $A5 = \Delta F_e$

The terms $f_w (Re)$, $f_F (Re)$, $f_{VT} (Re)$, etc., are Reynolds number functions for the wing, fuselage, vertical tail, etc., which reflect the variation of skin friction coefficient with Reynolds number. The function which is used is a normalized form of the Prandtl-Schlichting turbulent flat plate skin friction equation:

$$f(Re) = \frac{C_f}{C_{fRe=10^7}} = \left[1 + \frac{1}{7} \log_{10} \frac{Re}{10^7} \right]^{-2.6}$$

The program user inputs a value for average Reynolds number per foot for the mission and the program then calculates the Reynolds' number for each component of the aircraft and uses the Reynolds' number functions $f_w (Re)$, $f_F (Re)$, etc., to determine the variation in component drag as the aircraft dimensions change during the iteration on gross weight. The individual profile drag coefficients, C_{DVTi} , C_{DHTi} , etc., are input at a reference Reynolds number of 10^7 .

Particular care must be exercised in the input of data required for calculating the hub drag, as this particular component can typically account for as much as 1/2 to 2/3 of the

total parasite drag of a helicopter. The hub drag calculation method (Reference 8) used in this program is based on the following relationships:

$$\Delta Fe_{HUB} = \underbrace{Fe_{HUB_{CS}}}_{\text{Hub center}} + \underbrace{Fe_{SH}}_{\text{Rotor shanks}} + \underbrace{Fe_{INT}}_{\text{Misc hub/shank Interference}}$$

where:

$$Fe_{HUB_{CS}} = f \left\{ C_{D_{CS}} \text{ (Hub projected frontal area)} \right\}$$

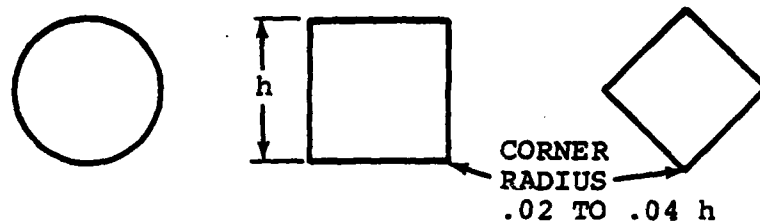
$$Fe_{SH} = f \left\{ C_{D_{SH}}, \text{ Number of shanks, shank projected frontal area, and local advance ratios at the hub/shank and shank/rotor blade interfaces} \right\}$$

Typical values of hub center section and shank drag coefficients are illustrated in Figure 4-31. A few notes of caution on the use of values such as are contained in Figure 4-31 is in order. First, estimates of the Reynolds number of the hub or shank sections to be used should be made in order to establish whether the sections are sub or super critical. Second, while 2-dimensional section drag coefficients are appropriate for use with shanks of extended length, test data indicates that 3-dimensional coefficients are more representative for low aspect ratio shanks bounded by lower drag shapes (for example, a short stubby shank bounded on one side by a faired hub and on the other side by the root end of the rotor blade). Figure 4-32 illustrates the hub geometry and interference drag factors implicitly assumed in this program. If the actual hub geometry or interference drag variation desired by the user differs appreciably from these, the differences can be reflected by ratioing the input drag coefficients $C_{D_{CSMR}}$, $C_{D_{SHMR}}$, $C_{D_{CSTR}}$, and $C_{D_{SHTR}}$ accordingly. Table 4-5 summarizes these corrections.

If it is desired to calculate a_5 by use of a drag trend (DRGIND = 2), the following relationship then obtains:

$$a_5 = \left[\frac{W_{G0}}{(G_W/Fe)} \right] \left[\frac{W_G}{W_{G0}} \right]^{K_{FED}}$$

INFLUENCE OF CROSS SECTION SHAPE ON SHANK DRAG COEFFICIENTS (CYLINDERS AT SUPERCRITICAL REYNOLDS NO.)



**FINENESS
RATIO**

$C_{D \square}$

1:2		1.00		2.30		1.80
1:1		.35		2.00		1.50
2:1		.15		1.40		1.10

**SECTION
DRAG
COEFF.
 $\sim C_D$**

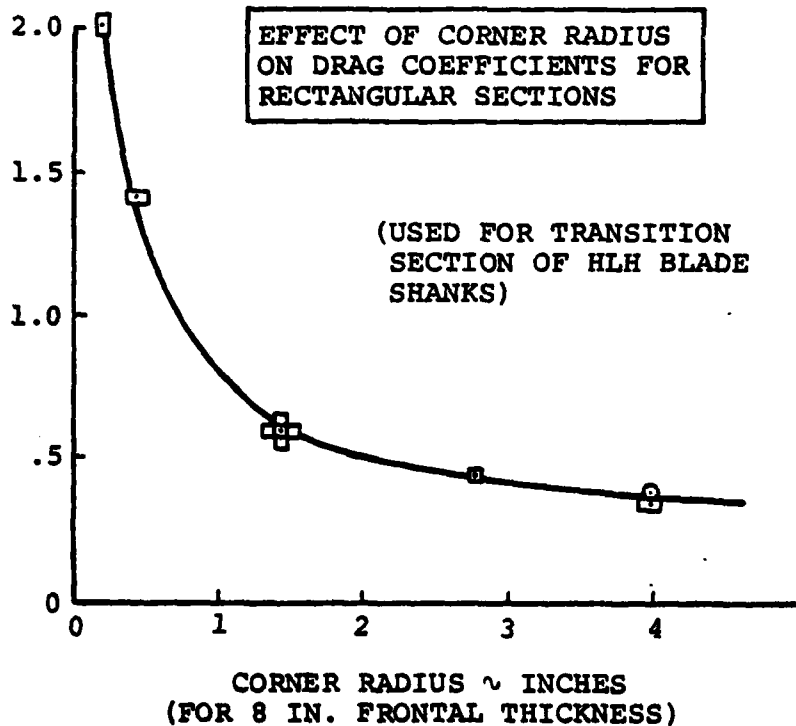


Figure 4-31. Typical Hub and Shank Drag Coefficients (Part 1 of 2).

HUB CENTERSECTION DRAG COEFFICIENTS

CH-47 HUB (INCLUDING INTERFERENCE)

@ $\alpha_{\text{FUSE}} = 0$ $C_D = 1.61$
 @ $\alpha_{\text{SHAFT}} = 0$ $C_D = 1.91$

CH-47 HUB (WITH INTERFERENCE CORRECTION)

BASED ON STATIC AREA $C_D = 1.03$
 BASED ON ROTATING AREA $C_D = .88$

DRTS/12' DIA. - 3/6 BLADED ROTOR HUB (NO INTERFERENCE)

BASED ON STATIC AREA $C_D = 1.03$
 BASED ON ROTATING AREA $C_D = .88$

NASA MEMO 1-31-59L (NO INTERFERENCE)

BASED ON ROTATING AREA

HUB 1. CYLINDRICAL HUB	$C_D = .65$
HUB 2 TWO BLADED TEETERING HUB	$C_D = .63$
HUB 3 HILLER SERVO ROTOR HUB	$C_D = .70$
HUB 4 H-19 HUB	$C_D = .72$
HUB 5 HUP-2 HUB	$C_D = .55$

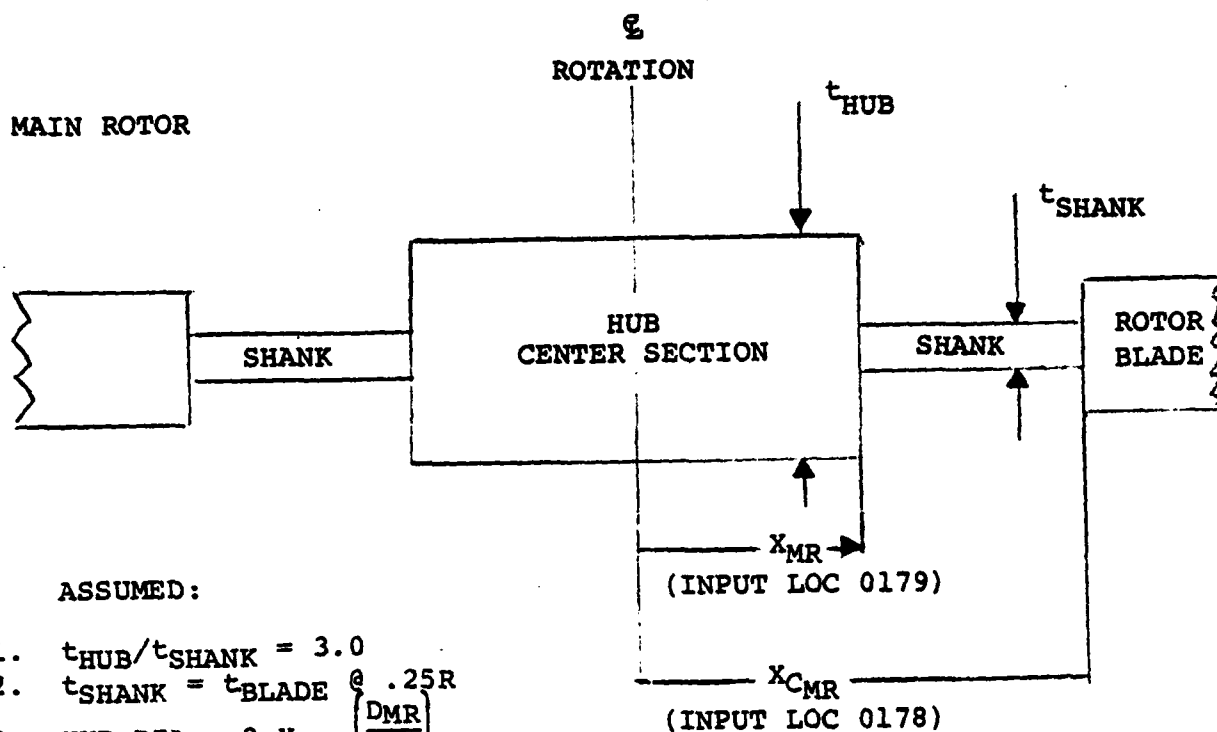
NOTE: HUB CENTERSECTION COEFFICIENTS ARE GENERALLY LOWER THAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED SINCE CENTERSECTION IS USUALLY MORE TYPICAL OF 3 DIMENSIONAL RATHER THAN 2 DIMENSIONAL FLOW

SHAPE

C_D @ SUBCRITICAL REYNOLDS NO.

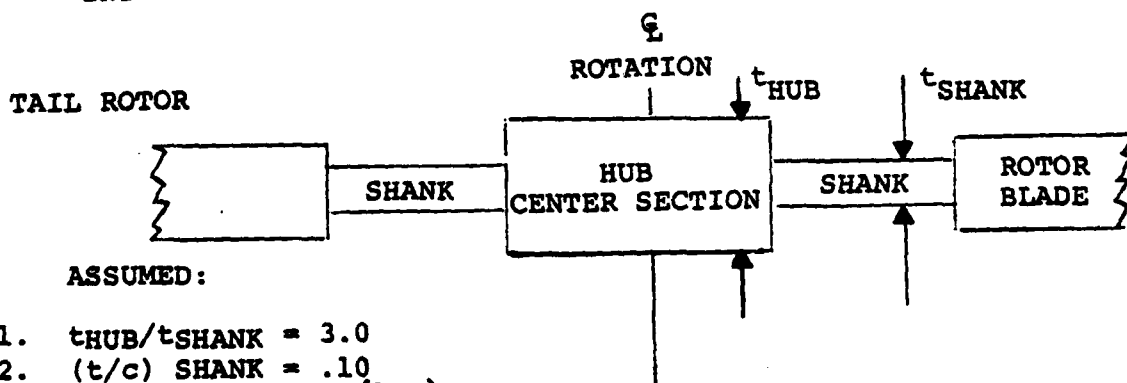
	3-DIMENSIONAL TYPICAL OF CENTERSECTION	2-DIMENSIONAL TYPICAL OF SHANKS
○	.47	1.17
◇	.80	1.55
□	1.05	2.05
	1.17	1.98

Figure 4-31. Typical Hub and Shank Drag Coefficients
 (Part 2 of 2).



ASSUMED:

1. $t_{HUB}/t_{SHANK} = 3.0$
2. $t_{SHANK} = t_{BLADE} @ .25R$
3. $HUB\ DIA = 2 X_{MR} \left(\frac{DMR}{2} \right)$
4. $HUB\ FRONTAL\ AREA = HUB\ DIA \times t_{HUB}$
5. $SHANK\ FRONTAL\ AREA = (X_{CMR} - X_{MR}) \left(\frac{DMR}{2} \right) t_{SHANK}$
6. $K_{INT} = 1.00$



ASSUMED:

1. $t_{HUB}/t_{SHANK} = 3.0$
2. $(t/c)\ SHANK = .10$
3. $HUB\ DIA = 2 X_{TR} \left(\frac{D_{TR}}{2} \right)$
4. $HUB\ FRONTAL\ AREA = HUB\ DIA \times t_{HUB}$
5. $SHANK\ FRONTAL\ AREA = (X_{CTR} - X_{TR}) \left(\frac{D_{TR}}{2} \right) t_{SHANK}$
6. $K_{INT} = 1.00$

Figure 4-32. Rotor Hub/Shank Geometry Used in Program for Hub Drag Calculations.

TABLE 4-5. HUB AND SHANK DRAG COEFFICIENTS CORRECTION SUMMARY

MAIN ROTOR

$$C_{DCSMR} = C_{DCSMR} \left[\frac{(t_{HUB}/t_{SHANK})_{MR}}{3.0} \right] \left[\frac{(t/C)_{SHANK}}{(t/C)_{.25R}} \right] \left[\frac{x_{MR}}{x_{MR}} \right] \left[\frac{K_{INT}}{1.00} \right]^*$$

OBT FROM FIG 4-25

INPUT LOC 0180 INPUT LOC 0179

$$C_{DSHMR} = C_{DSHMR} \left[\frac{(t/C)_{SHANK}}{(t/C)_{.25R}} \right] \left[\frac{(x_{CMR} - x_{MR})}{(x_{CMR} - x_{MR})} \right] \left[\frac{K_{INT}}{1.00} \right]^*$$

INPUT LOC 0180 INPUT LOC 0178 INPUT LOC 0179

TAIL ROTOR

$$C_{DCSTR} = C_{DCSTR} \left[\frac{(t_{HUB}/t_{SHANK})_{TR}}{3.0} \right] \left[\frac{(t/C)_{SHANK}}{.10} \right] \left[\frac{K_{INT}}{1.00} \right]^*$$

OBT FROM FIG. 4-25

$$C_{DSHTR} = C_{DSHTR} \left[\frac{(t/C)_{SHANK}}{.10} \right] \left[\frac{K_{INT}}{1.00} \right]^*$$

*NUMERATORS SHOW ACTUAL HUB/SHANK CHARACTERISTICS DESIRED.
DENOMINATORS SHOW FIXED CHARACTERISTICS.

where,

W_{G0} = Initial "guess" at iterated helicopter gross weight (input LOC 0023) Note, this is also the value of gross weight at which the input value of (GW/Fe) is obtained. (See sketch below)

W_G = "Iterated" or final design gross weight of the aircraft.

(GW/Fe) = "Drag Loading" input at a given gross weight (in this case W_{G0}).

K_{FED} = Exponent defining the slope of a typical logarithmic drag trend.

The following sketch should serve to illustrate these facts more clearly.

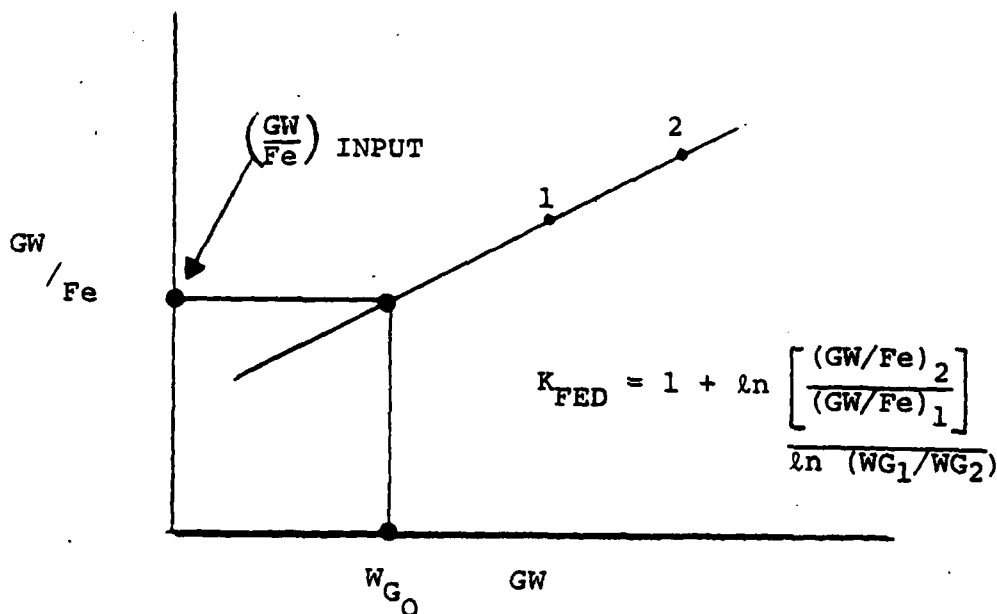
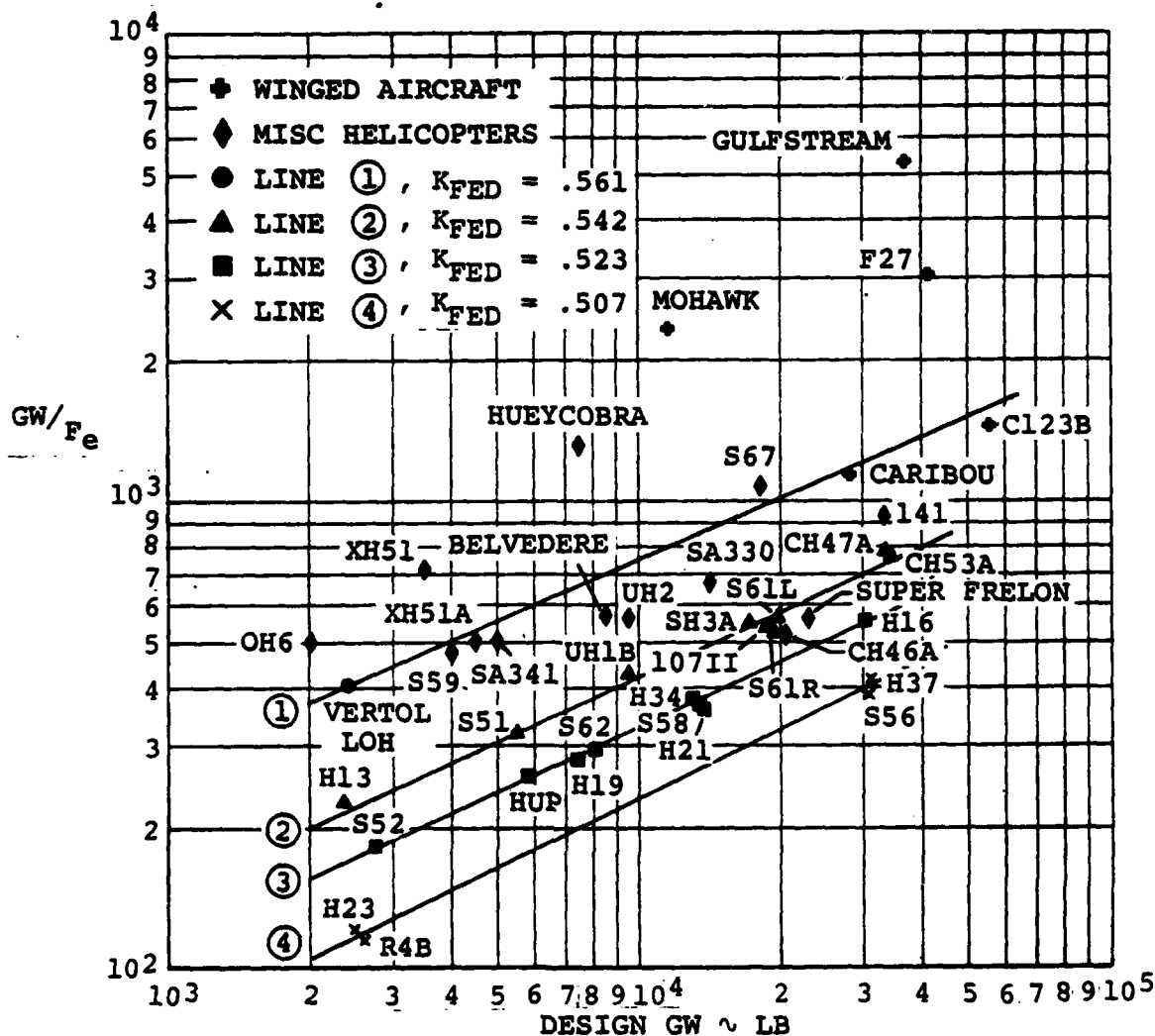


Figure 4-33 illustrates typical parasite drag area trend for various helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft.

The drag routine may be used in many different ways. The four most common applications are:

1. Drag Build up for a New Aircraft Design - This is best illustrated by first referring to the complete drag breakdowns of the hypothetical helicopters shown in Tables 4-6 and 4-8. The input C_D for each component (C_{DWi} , $DHTi$,



1. Advanced drag cleanup (e.g. faired hubs, low drag or retractable landing gear etc.).
2. Current standard of landing gear, hub design, skin finish etc.
3. Unfaired landing gear, hubs, protuberances, poor body shape, etc.
4. Exceptionally dirty configuration due to such things as open construction, exceptionally dirty engine installation, landing gear, etc.

NOTE: The drag area for the winged aircraft excludes the C_{DA} of the wings, to be compatible with the helicopters.

Figure 4-33. Typical Parasite Drag Trends.

etc.) may be used to represent the reference C_f at $Re = 10^7$ and at the mean flight Mach number. Drag increases above the drag of a flat plate such as three dimensional effects, interference, roughness, and excrescences may be accounted for by the multiplying factors (K_W , K_{HT} , etc.). Miscellaneous drag increments can be summed and input as ΔFe . Examples of these increments are cooling momentum, trim, and airconditioning. The K factor for wings and tails should include a factor for relating the wetted area of the surface to the planform area. An example of the program inputs for the hypothetical helicopters of Tables 4-6 and 4-8 are shown in Tables 4-7 and 4-9.

2. Study of the Sensitivity of Aircraft Size with Respect to the Component Drag or the Total Drag about a Certain Drag Level - Let the total drag of each component be contained in the drag coefficient of each component, CD_{Wi} , CD_{HTi} , CD_{VTi} , etc. The change in drag of each component will then be determined by the values assigned to the component multiplying factor, K_W , K_{HT} , K_{VT} , etc. The fuselage drag change, however, will have to be represented by an incremental value of ΔFe .
3. Use of Component Drag Data from Wind Tunnel Test - Let the drag of each component (including interference) be contained in the component drag coefficient, CD_{Wi} , CD_{HTi} , CD_{VTi} , etc. The skin friction drag must first be corrected to $Re = 10^7$. The drag increase due to items found only on the full scale airplane would then be represented by the factors and increments. Increases due to excrescences and roughness are represented by the factors, K_W , K_{HT} , K_{VT} , etc. Increments such as inlets, cooling, trim, and after-body drag, can be summed and represented by ΔFe .
4. Simplified Drag Model for Parametric Studies - The program is often used to study the influence of variations of parameters, such as disc loading, solidity, etc. on the size of a helicopter. During these studies, it is often not desirable to go into the design depth required in the three applications above. Use of the drag trends ($DRGIND = 2$) is therefore dictated by this requirement.

Figure 4-34 is a flow chart of this subroutine.

TABLE 4-6. DRAG BREAKDOWN FOR HYPOTHETICAL SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER $R_e/FT = 1.56 \times 10^6$ ($V = 189$ KT)

COMPONENT	WETTED AREA	C_f	INCREMENT		f_e ft ²
			%	Δf_e	
FUSELAGE	1949.	0.00191		3.72	6.60
3-Dimensional Effects			12.3	0.46	
Excrescences			7.0	0.29	
Canopy				0.20	
Afterbody				1.93	
WING	345.	0.0030		1.04	1.59
3-Dimensional Effects			29.3	0.31	
Excrescences			2.0	0.03	
Flaps, Slats, Ailerons, Spoilers			-	-	
Body Interference			15.6	0.21	
MAIN ROTOR PYLON	286.				3.19
Basic F_e (including interference and 3-D effects) C_{D_0} (Based on frontal area) = 0.10	Frontal Area = 26.6 Ft ²			2.66	
Excrescences				20.0	
				0.53	
HORIZONTAL TAIL	246.	0.00305		0.75	1.60
3-Dimensional Effects			43.4	0.33	
Excrescences			7.0	0.08	
Interference			40.7	0.44	
VERTICAL TAIL	210.	0.00270		0.57	1.03
3-Dimensional Effects			22.3	0.13	
Excrescences			7.0	0.05	
Interference			40.7	0.28	
PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLES	188.	0.00278		0.52	1.72
3-Dimensional Effects			40.4	0.21	
Excrescences			25.0	0.18	
Interference			75.0	0.55	
Inlets				0.26	
ROTOR HUBS (TOTAL)					14.82
Main Rotor Hub (center section)				6.22	
Main Rotor Hub (shanks)				5.85	
Tail Rotor Hub (center section)				0.48	
Tail Rotor Hub (shanks)				0.67	
Total Interference (main & tail rotor)				1.60	
MISC					1.34
Roughness (50% of $C_f A_{WET}$)				0.54	
Cooling				0.50	
Trim				-	
Air Conditioning				0.30	
TOTALS ft ²	3224				31.89
<p>NOTES: (1) Basic $f_e = (C_f A_{WET}) + (3-D \text{ Effects } \Delta f_e)$</p> <p>(2) Excrescences and interference are % of basic f_e</p>					

TABLE 4-7. SUMMARY OF AERODYNAMICS INPUT FOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER OF TABLE 4-6	
GENERAL	
	$C_{D_{HI}} = C_{D_{HT}} = C_{D_{DW}} = C_P = 0.00287 \theta R_e = 10^7 (R_e/l)_1 = 1.56 \times 10^6$
COMPONENTS	$S_F = 1949$ FUSELAGE WETTED AREA
FUSELAGE	$K_F = (1+0.123) \uparrow (1+0.07) \uparrow + 0.05 \uparrow = 1.25 \quad \Delta F_e = \left(\frac{0.90287}{0.90197} \right) (1.93 + 0.20 + 0.26 + 0.50 + 0.30) = 4.80$ 3-D effects excr roughness Body C_F Afterbody Canopy Macelle inlets Cooling Air Condit.
WING	$K_W = (1.80) \uparrow [(1 + 0.293) \uparrow (1 + 0.02 + 0.156) + 0.05] \uparrow = 2.83$ $(A_{wet}/S_W) \uparrow$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness
MAIN PYLON	$K_{TP} = 1 + 0.20 + 0.05 = 1.25 \quad C_{DPP} = 0.10$ excr roughness
HOR & VERTICAL TAIL	$K_{HT} = 2.02 \uparrow [(1 + 0.434) \uparrow (1 + 0.07 + 0.407) + 0.05] \uparrow = 4.38$ $(A_{wet}/S_{HT}) \uparrow$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness $(A_{wet}/S_{VT}) \uparrow$ $K_{VT} = 2.06 \uparrow [(1 + 0.223) \uparrow (1 + 0.07 + 0.407) + 0.05] \uparrow = 3.83$
PRIMARY ENGINE MACELLES	$K_M = (1 + 0.404) \uparrow [1 + 0.25 + 0.75] \uparrow + 0.05 \uparrow = 2.86$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness
NOTOR HUBS	$C_{D_{C_{SHR}}} = 0.75 \quad K_{HPIM} = 1.3 \quad C_{D_{CSTR}} = 0.75$ $C_{D_{SHWR}} = 1.4 \quad K_{HPSM} = 0.3 \quad C_{D_{SHTR}} = 1.4$
MISC	Cooling, Airconditioning, and nacelle inlets included in fuselage ΔF_e

TABLE 4-8. TYPICAL DRAG SUMMARY
DRAG BREAKDOWN FOR HYPOTHETICAL TANDEM ROTOR
WINGED HELICOPTER $R_e/ft = 1.49 \times 10^6$ ($V = 181$ KT)

COMPONENT	WETTED AREA	C_f	INCREMENT		f_e ft ²
			$\%$	f_e	
FUSELAGE	1640.	0.00208		3.41	6.52
3-Dimensional Effects			12.2	0.42	
Excrescences			7.0	0.27	
Canopy				0.20	
Afterbody				2.22	
WING	389.	0.0030		1.16	1.77
3-Dimensional Effects			29.3	0.34	
Excrescences			2.0	0.03	
Flaps, Slats, Ailerons, Spoilers			15.2	0.24	
Body Interference					
FORWARD PYLON	41.5				1.69
Basic f_e (including interference and 3-D effects) C_{D_0} (Based on Frontal Area) = 0.15	(Frontal Area = 9.5 ft ²)			1.41	
Excrescences			20.0	0.28	
AFT PYLON	421.	0.00252		1.06	2.38
3-Dimensional Effects			46.4	0.49	
Excrescences			20.0	0.31	
Interference			33.5	0.52	
PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE	188.	0.00278		0.52	1.72
3-Dimensional Effects			40.4	0.21	
Excrescences			25.0	0.18	
Interference			75.0	0.55	
Inlets				0.26	
ROTOR HUBS (TOTAL)					19.48
Main rotor hub (center section, total)				10.4	
Main rotor hub (shanks, total)				7.78	
Hub/Shank Interference (total)				1.30	
MISC					1.25
Roughness (5.0% of $C_f A_{WET}$)				0.45	
Cooling				0.50	
Trim				-	
Air Conditioning				0.30	
TOTALS ft ²	2679.5				34.81
NOTES: (1) Basic $f_e = (C_f A_{WET}) + (3-D \text{ Effects } \Delta f_e)$ (2) Excrescences and interference are % of basic f_e					

TABLE 4-9. SUMMARY OF AERODYNAMICS INPUT FOR HELICOPTER OF TABLE 4-8

GENERAL		
$C_{D_{Hi}} = C_{D_{AP}} = C_{DM} = C_F = 0.00287 @ R_e = 10^7 \quad (Re/4)_i = 1.49 \times 10^6$		
COMPONENTS	FUSELAGE WETTED AREA	cooling air condit
FUSELAGE	$S_F = 1640$ $K_F = (1+0.122) (1+0.07) + 0.05 = 1.25 \quad \Delta F_e = \left(\frac{0.00287}{0.00208} \right) (2.22+0.20+0.26+0.50+0.30) = 4.81$ 3-D effects excr roughness Body C_F Afterbody Canopy Nacelle inlets	
WING	$K_W = (1.80) [(1 + 0.34) (1 + 0.02 + 0.152) + 0.05] = 2.92$ $\left(\frac{A_{wet}}{S_W} \right)$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness	
FORWARD PYLON	$K_{FP} = 1 + 0.20 + 0.05 + 1.25 \quad C_{D_{FP}} = 0.15$ excr roughness	
AFT PYLON	$K_{AP} = (0.455) [(1 + 0.464) (1 + 0.20 + 0.335) + 0.05] = 1.045$ $\left(\frac{S_{PAP}}{A_{wet}} \right)$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness	
PRIMARY ENGINES NACELLES	$K_N = (1 + 0.404) [1 + 0.25 + 0.75] + 0.05 = 2.86$ 3-D effects excr interf roughness	
ROTOR HUBS	$C_{D_{CSMR}} = 0.75 \quad K_{HPIM} = 1.3$ $C_{D_{GSMR}} = 1.4$	
MISC	Cooling, air conditioning and nacelle inlets included in fuselage ΔF_e	

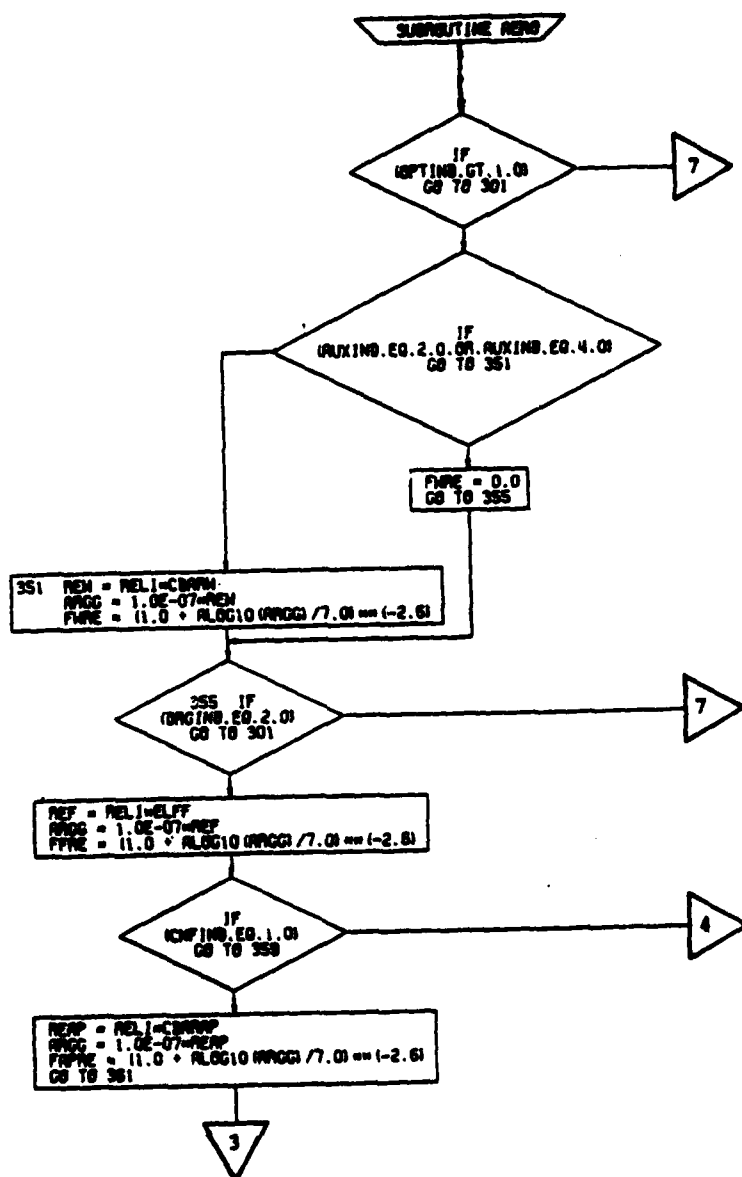


Figure 4-34. AERO Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 4)

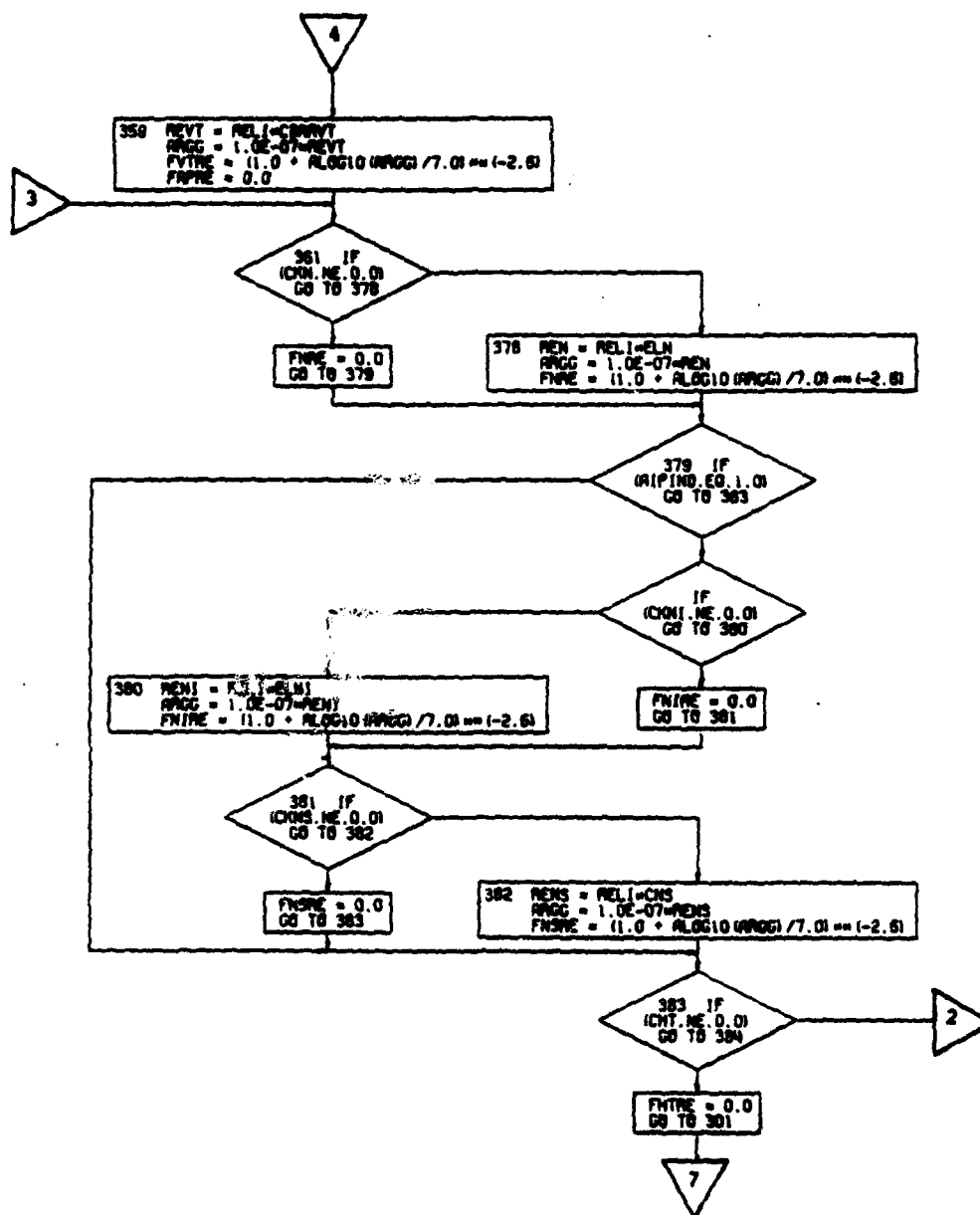


Figure 4-34. AERO Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 4)

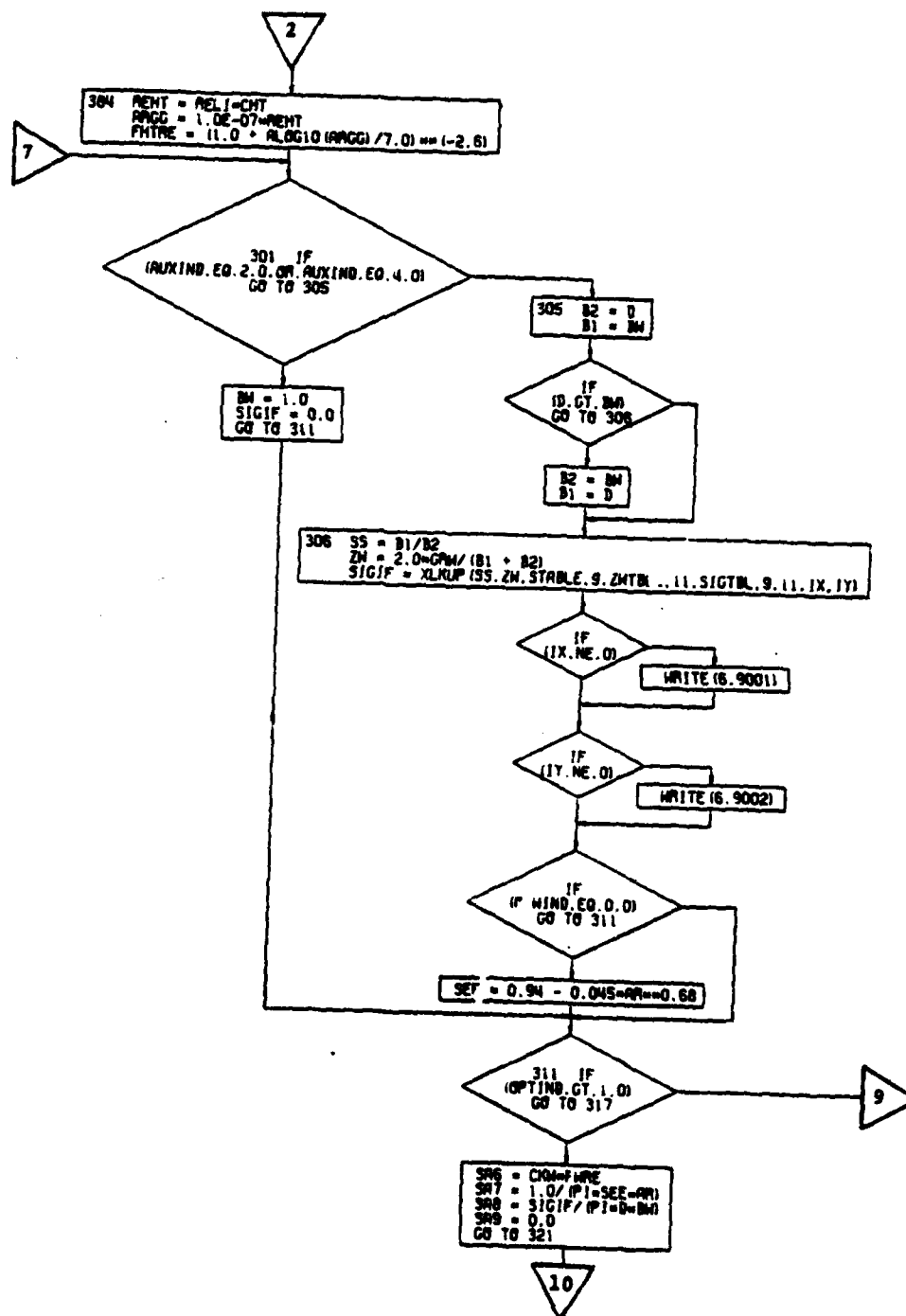


Figure 4-34. AERO Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 4)

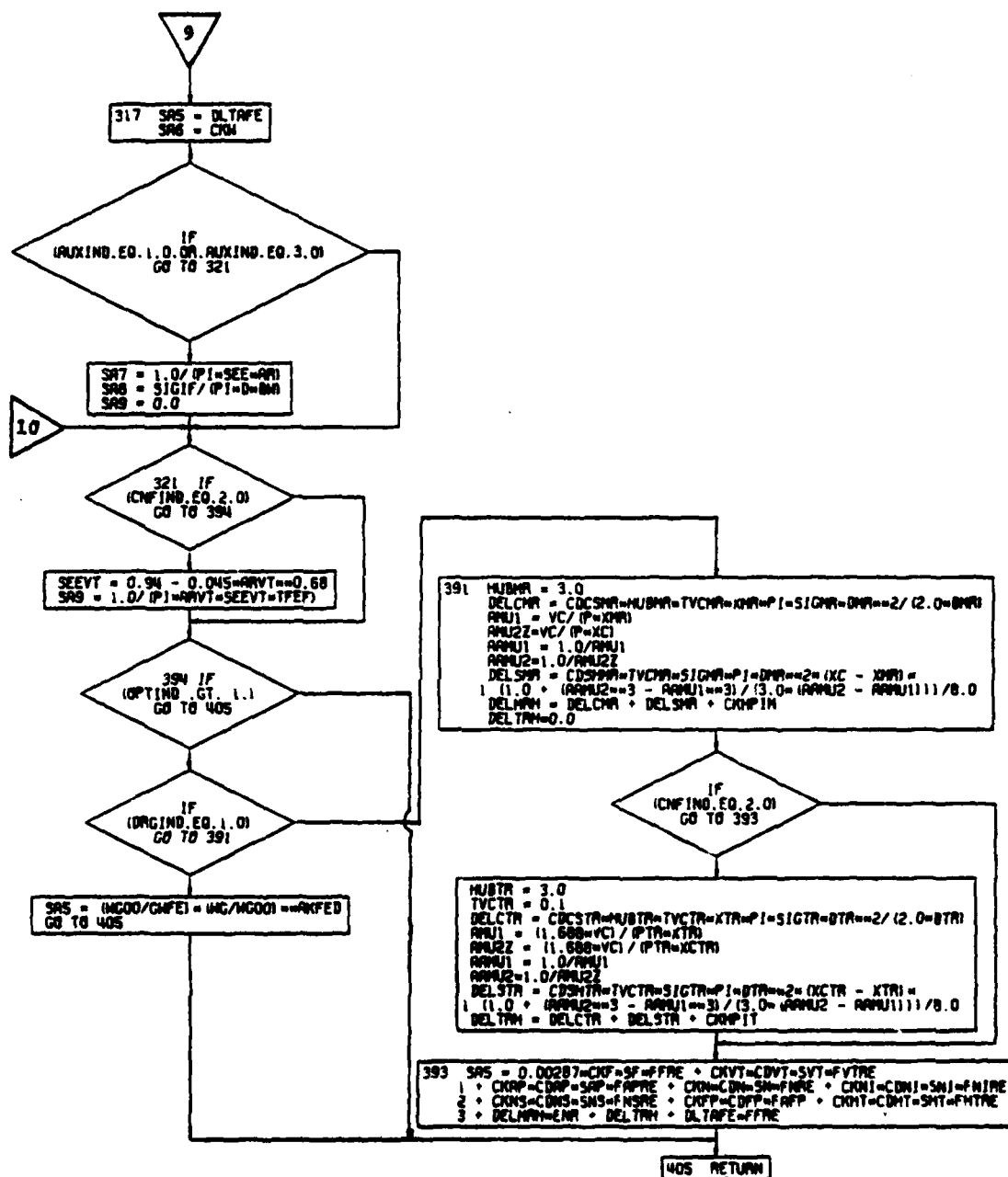


Figure 4-34. AERO Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 4)

4.10 ENGINE SIZING SUBROUTINE

The engine cycle performance data included in the engine library consists of detailed performance maps of power (or thrust), fuel flow, N_I , and N_{II} . The data, as shown in Table 4-1, is in normalized, referred format. In particular, horsepower is normalized with respect to the value of power at the maximum static rating at sea level, standard day conditions. Thrust is similarly normalized to the maximum static thrust at sea level for standard day.

The engine sizing subroutine calculates the value of the scaling factors; namely, the maximum static thrust or power (S.L., std.). If so desired, the user may study a helicopter with fixed rather than "rubberized" primary engines. This is accomplished by means of the indicator FIXIND. If FIXIND = 0, the user inputs the maximum (installed) power of the primary engines. If FIXIND = 1, the engine sizing subroutine calculates the installed power.

A variety of different criteria are often applied to determine engine size requirements. These criteria, differing as they do, can generally be related by a single factor. For a takeoff condition this factor is the value of equivalent required thrust-to-weight ratio. Similarly, engine sizing requirements for forward flight can be related to a set of cruise conditions; namely, cruise altitude and true airspeed.

Engine sizing requirements for helicopters are generally set by takeoff conditions, and less frequently by forward flight conditions. The program, therefore, permits the user two options of calculation. The first option (ESCIND = 1) will calculate engine size for takeoff conditions only; the second option (ESCIND = 2) will calculate engine size for both takeoff and forward flight conditions, compare the two, and pick the more critical condition. The engines are sized for takeoff to provide a required (input) equivalent thrust-to-weight ratio with a specified (input) number of engines inoperative, at a specified fraction (SHP_E/SHP^*) of the maximum power the specified sizing condition.

Cruise conditions are specified by means of altitude ambient temperature, true airspeed; and in the case of a compound helicopter, the propulsive thrust split (T_{AUX}/T_{TOT})_C, LOC 0239, between the auxiliary propulsor and the main rotor. When the engine is sized for cruise the program will accept the T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} schedule input, LOCS 1671-1692. In addition, the user may select the power setting to be used; maximum, military, or normal, input LOC 0234.

In case of a configuration having auxiliary independent cruise engines (APIND = 2), these engines may either be fixed or sized independently of the primary engines. The auxiliary independent engines can only be sized for cruise. For example, it would be possible to study a configuration with fixed size primary engines (FIXIND = 0) while sizing the auxiliary engines to meet cruise requirements. NOTE: in a case like this, input locations 0234-0241 must be filled out to allow sizing for the auxiliary engines, even though the primary engines are fixed in size.

In addition to sizing the primary and auxiliary engines, this subroutine calculates the main rotor, tail rotor (in the case of a single rotor helicopter) and auxiliary propulsion drive system rating (in the case of a compound helicopter). The options available to the user for this purpose are:

XMSNIND = 0 Main, tail and auxiliary drive system ratings specified as fraction of primary engine installed power (in the case of a compound helicopter with auxiliary independent propulsion, the auxiliary independent drive system rating is specified as a fraction of the auxiliary independent engine installed power).

XMSNIND = 1 The drive system ratings calculated are equal to the product of the applicable multiplicative factors (SHP_{MRX}/SHP^*MR , SHP_{TRX}/SHP^*TRP , SHP_{AUX}/SHP^*AUX) and the component (main tail, and auxiliary) power obtained from the proportional split (based on power required) of the total sea level standard maximum (installed) engine power. NOTE: IF FIXIND = 0, user must input proper power split between main rotor and tail rotor.

$$SHP_{MRX} = \left(\frac{SHP_{MXR}}{SHP^*MR} \right) \left(\frac{SHP^*MR}{SHP^*} \right) SHP^*$$

$$SHP_{TRX} = \left(\frac{SHP_{TXR}}{SHP^*TR} \right) \left(\frac{SHP^*MR}{SHP^*} \right) SHP^*$$

XMSNIND = 2 Main, tail, and auxiliary drive system ratings specified at fraction of power required to hover or cruise at design conditions (more critical of the two conditions is selected).

- XMSNIND = 3 Same as 2, except the most critical of the two design conditions is compared to the drive system rating required at an alternate payload/gross weight hover at the design point conditions. The most critical of these three conditions is selected.
- XMSNIND = 4 Same as 2, except that tail rotor drive system rating is selected independently of the main rotor drive system to match a specified fraction of power required to hover or cruise at design conditions (more critical of the two conditions is selected).
- XMSNIND = 5 Same as 3, except that the tail rotor drive system rating is selected independently of the main rotor drive system as in 4, and the most critical of the two design conditions is compared to the tail rotor drive system rating required at an alternate payload/gross weight hover at the design point conditions. The most critical of these three conditions is selected.

It should be noted that when FIXIND = 0 or FIXINDI = 0; i.e., fixed size engines, any of the six transmission sizing options (XMSNIND = 0 - 5) may be used. If drive system ratings calculated based on meeting specified flight conditions (XMSNIND = 2 - 5) exceed the installed power rating of the fixed size engines, the drive system ratings are reset to "match" the fixed size engines.

The use of separate engine and transmission sizing options provides great flexibility in meeting conflicting engine/drive system requirements. For example, using XMSNIND = 2, it is possible to size a helicopter's primary engines to meet an engine inoperative in hover requirement, while only rating the drive system for the actual power required to hover at that design point, thus effecting a considerable saving in drive system weight. Or, using XMSNIND = 3, it is possible to rate the drive system for the power required at an alternate gross weight/payload hover point, while still meeting the original engine out sizing criteria. Note that XMSNIND = 4, 5 are of use only when sizing single rotor helicopters (CNFIND = 1.0).

The drive system ratings determined in the sizing process may be used to limit helicopter performance by setting Q_{IND} (LOC 1205) = 1, 2. The first option, $Q_{IND} = 1$, imposes a torque limit on the main and tail rotor transmission. The second option, $Q_{IND} = 2$, imposes a torque limit on the auxiliary propulsion transmission. $Q_{IND} = 2$ is only used with AUX_{IND} (LOC 0006) = 2.0 and M_{PIND} (LOC 0253) = 0.0, and $AIPIND$ (LOC 0012) = 1.0.

Note that when OPTIND (LOC 0001) = 0, 1 and Q_{IND} (LOC 1205) = 1, 2, Q_{MAX}/Q^* (LOC 1224) must be set = $\frac{1}{N_{IIMAX}/N_{II}^*}$

When OPTIND = 2, 3 and $Q_{IND} = 1$, the main transmission rating input LOC 1224 $Q_{MAX}/Q^* = \frac{SHP \text{ rating}}{SHP^*}$

If OPTIND = 2, 3 and $Q_{IND} = 2$, the main transmission rating is the same as $Q_{IND} = 1$, however the auxiliary propulsion transmission rating is input as

$$\frac{SHP_{AUX}}{SHP^*_{AUX}} = \frac{SHP_{AUX} \text{ PROP RATING}}{SHP^*} \quad \text{where,}$$

$\frac{SHP_{AUX}}{SHP^*_{MX}}$ IS INPUT LOC 0226.

The auxiliary drive system rating is input in a similar manner as the primary drive system. There are only 2 options for torque limit, input as Q_{INDI} (LOC 2205) = 0, 1. If $Q_{INDI} = 1$, Q_{MAX}/Q^* (LOC 2224) must be set = $\frac{1}{\frac{N_{II}}{MAX}/N_{II}^*}$.

Helicopter performance transmission limits are applied in the power available subroutines, Figures 4-5 through 4-12.

Figure 4-35 contains a flow chart of the engine sizing subroutine.

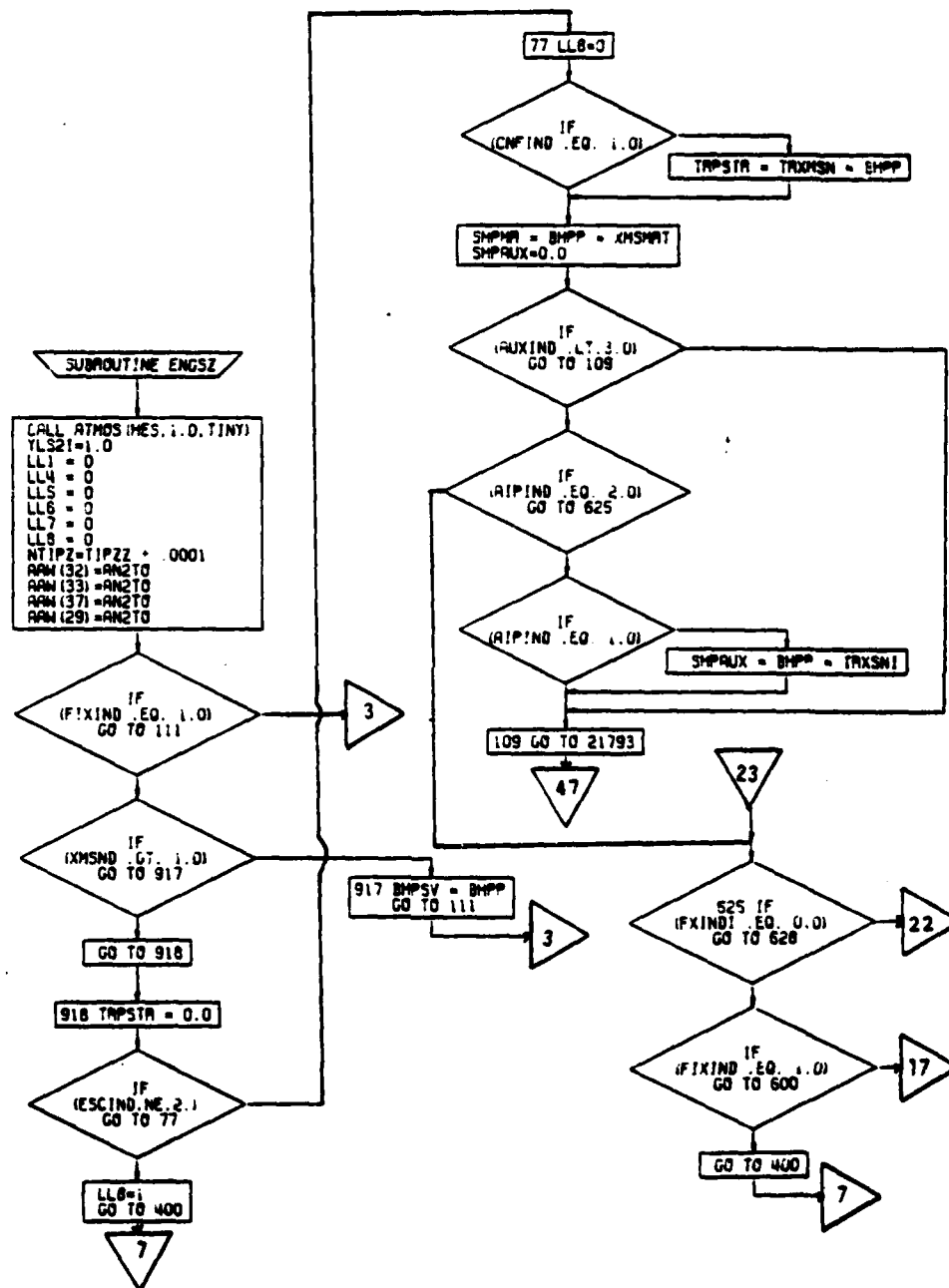


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 13)

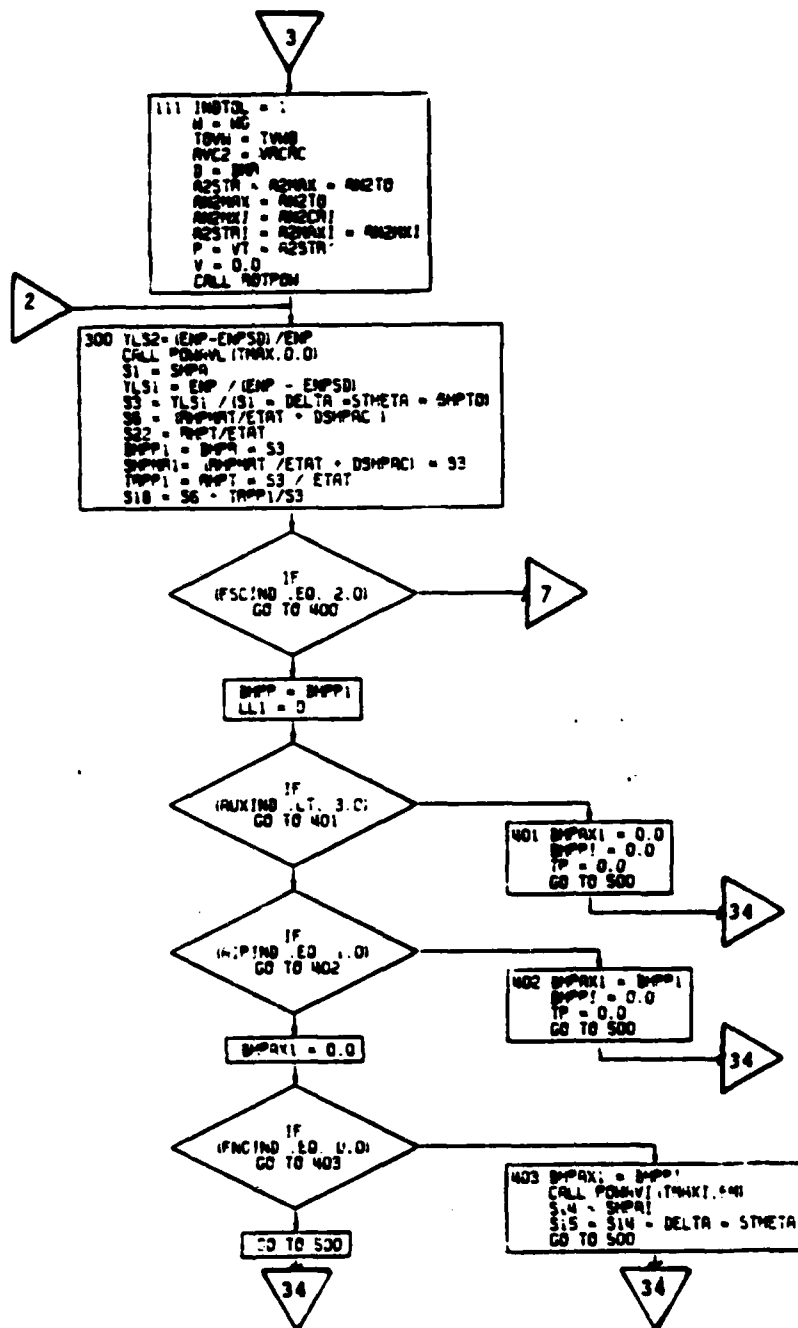


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 13)

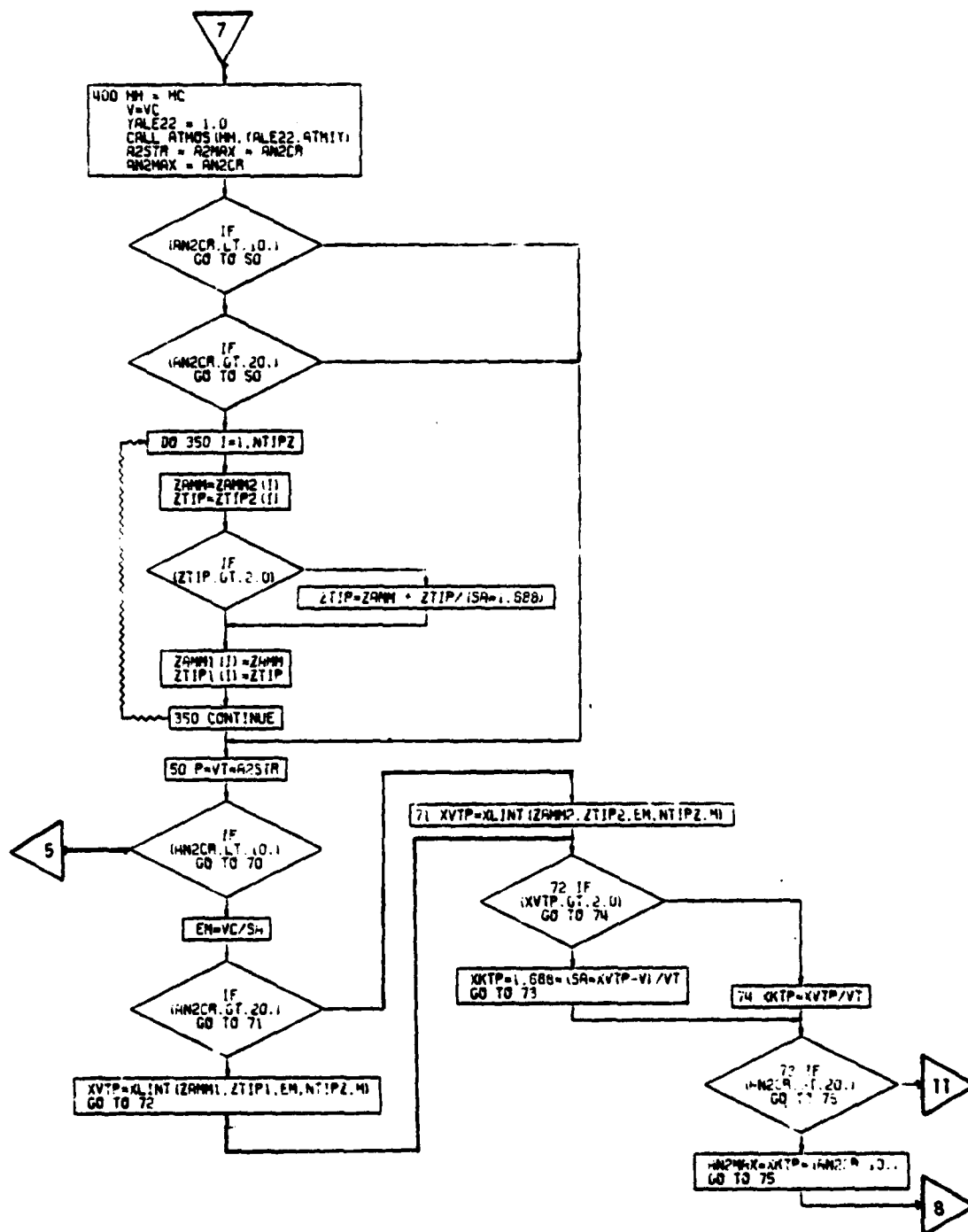


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 13)

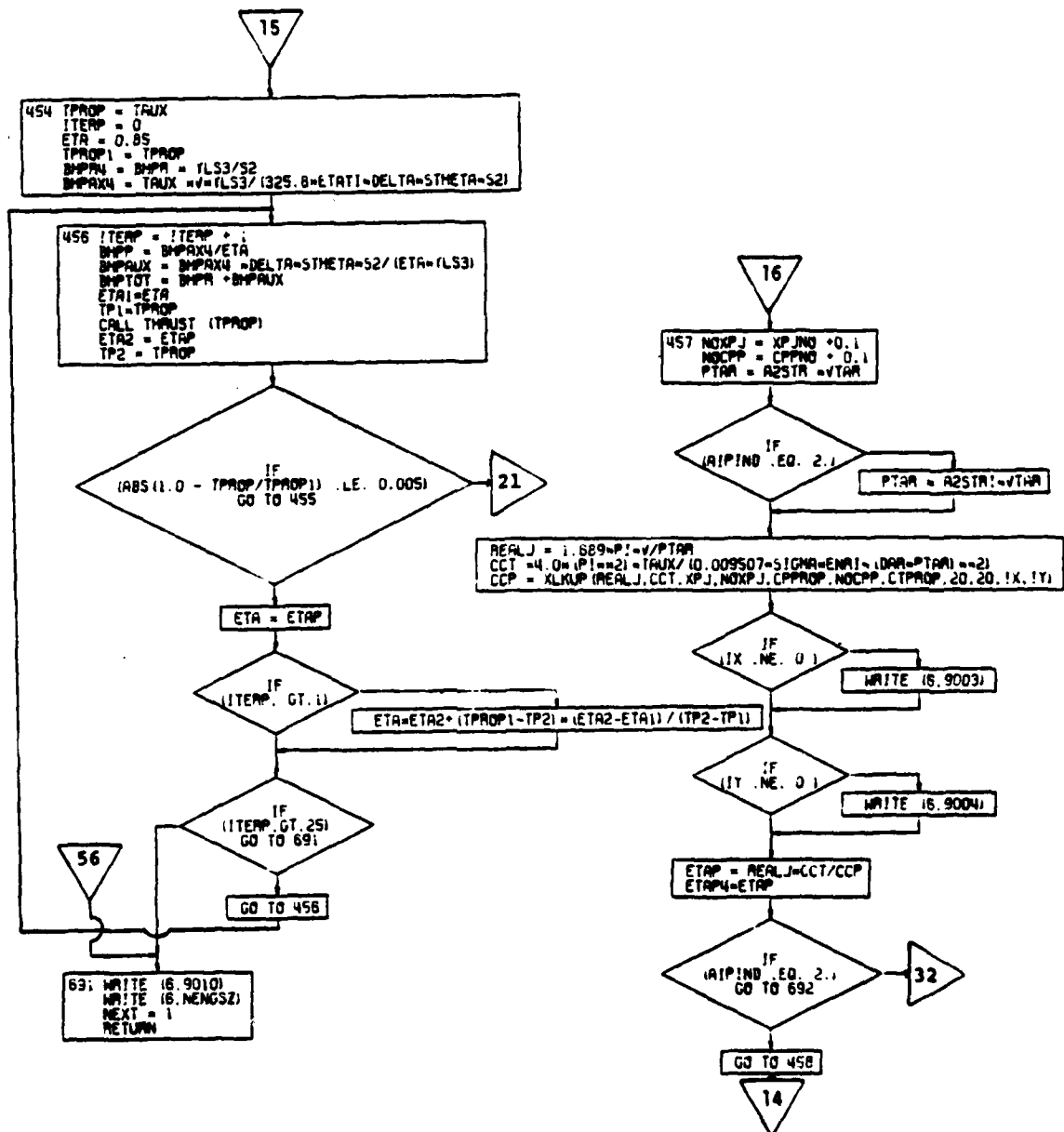


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 13)

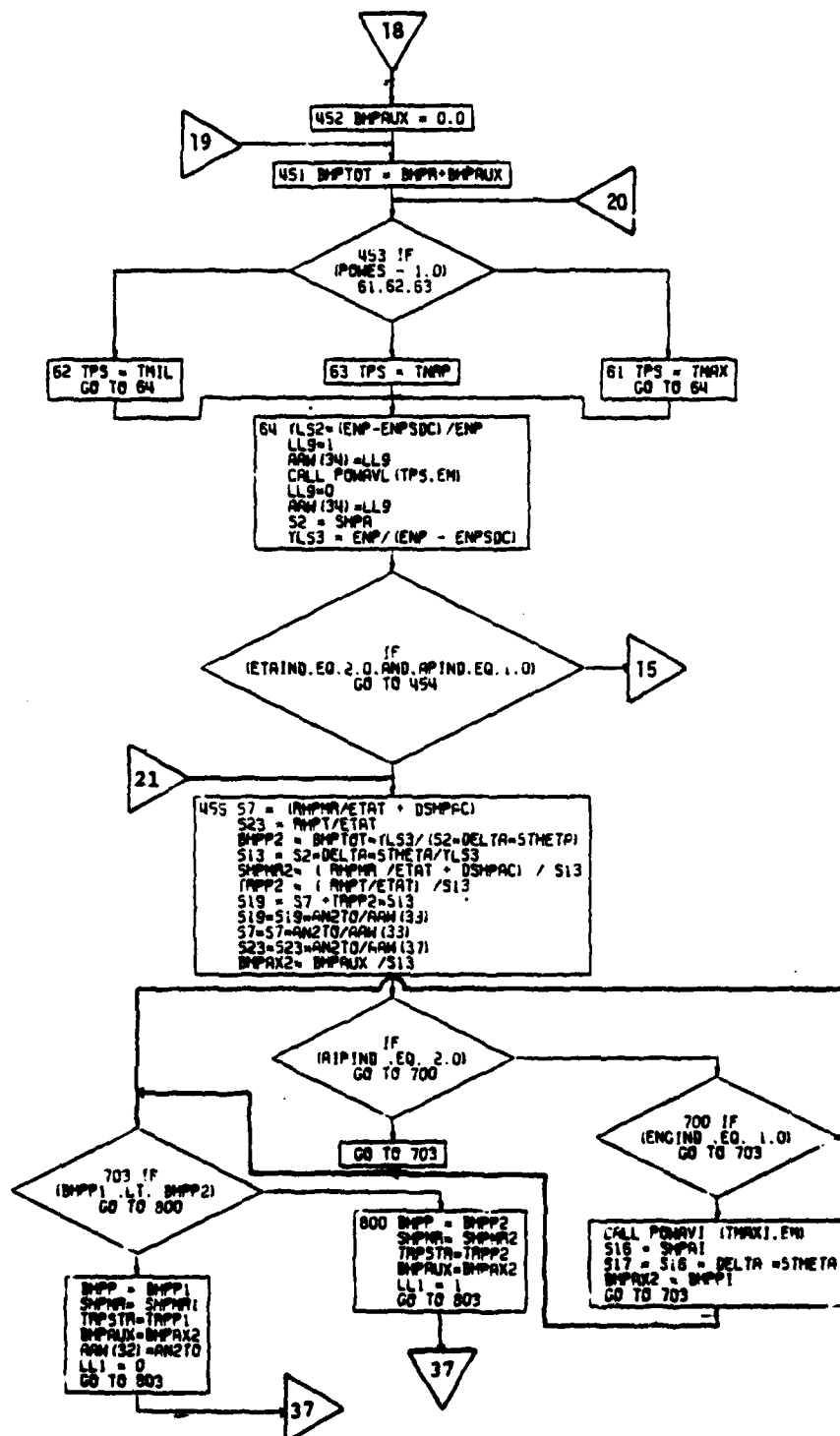


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 13)

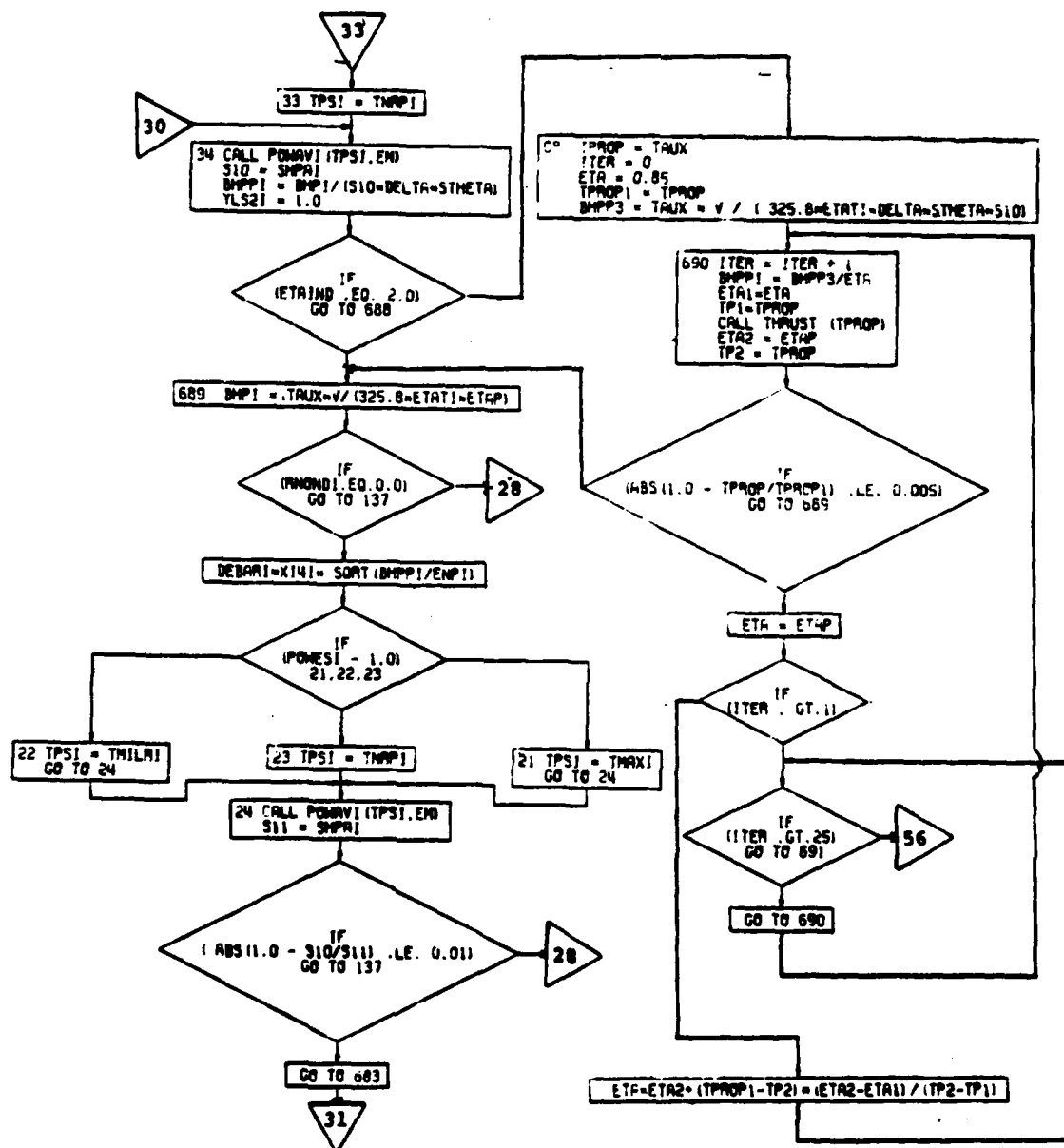


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 13)



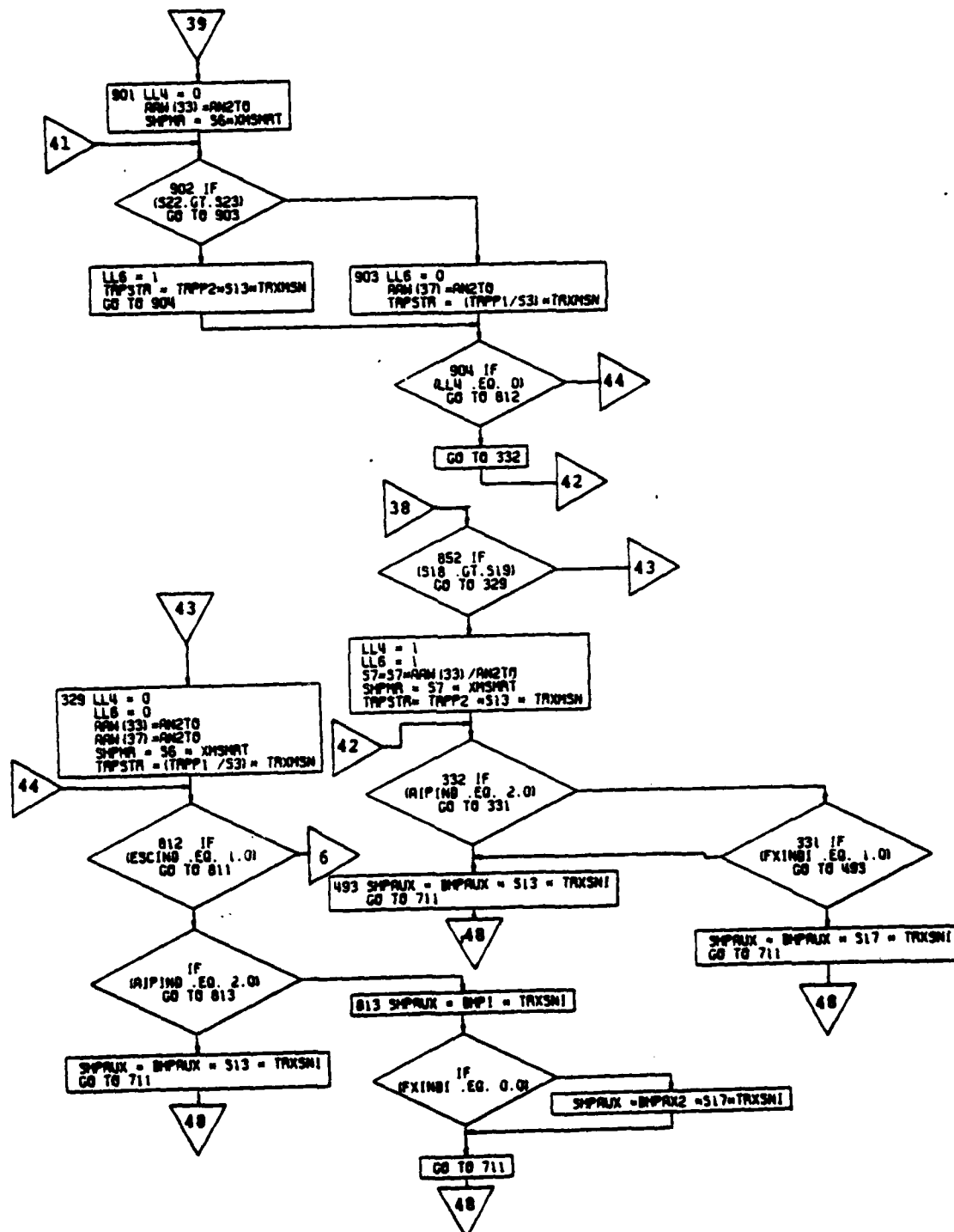


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 13)

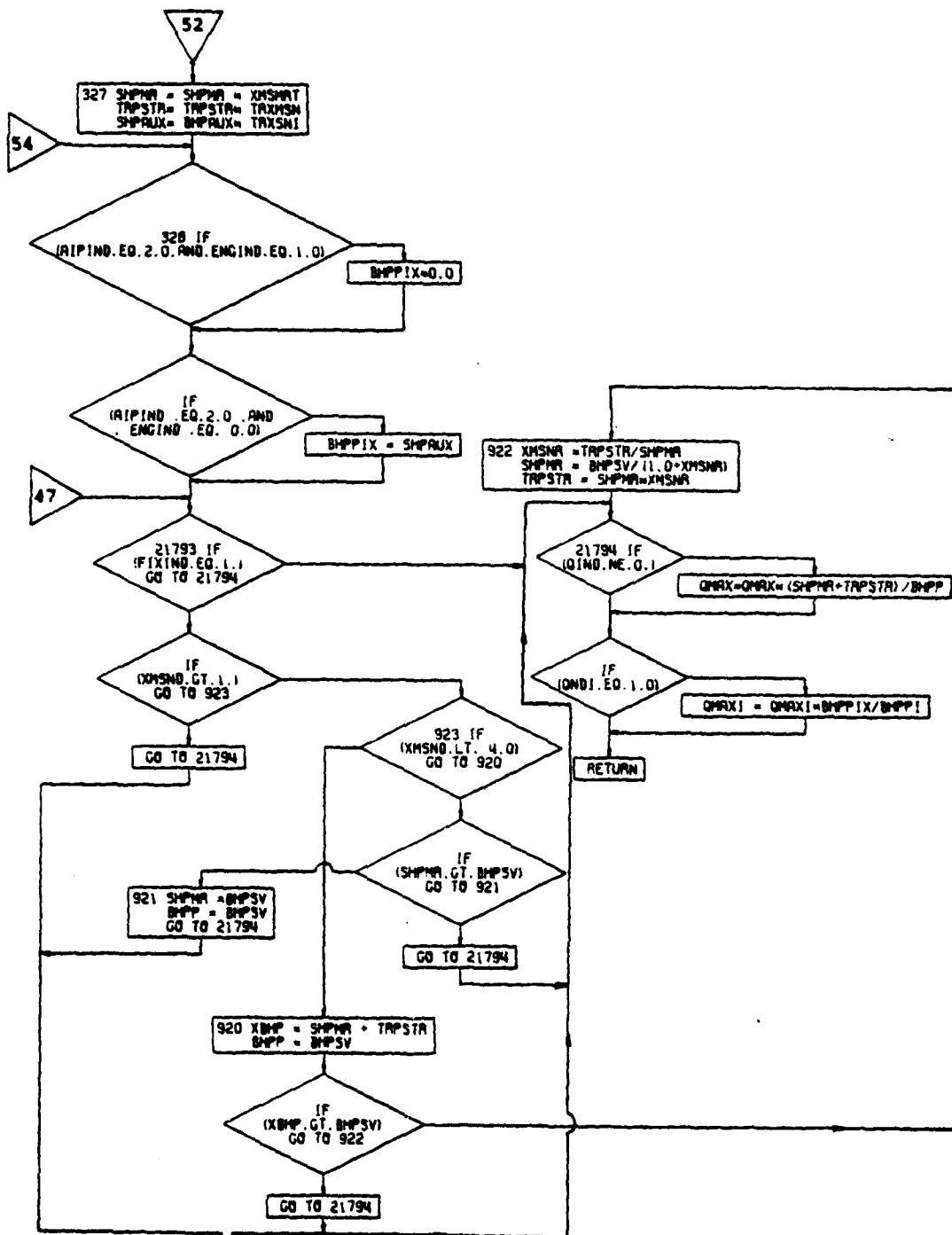


Figure 4-35. ENGSZ Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 13 of 13)

4.11 WEIGHT TRENDS SUBROUTINE

The weight trends subroutine calculates the group weights for the propulsion system, the structures system, and the flight control system. These weights are then combined with input values of the weight of fixed useful load, fixed equipment, and payload in order to determine the weight of fuel available (Figure 4-36). The subroutine uses detailed statistical weight equations as used at the Boeing Vertol Company. The group weights are not directly added, but rather are combined by the use of incremental multiplicative and additive weight factors; these factors are useful for sensitivity studies for the aircraft. For example, if it is desired to determine the effect of an additional 300 pounds of propulsion system weight, the factor W_p is input as 300. Similarly, if it is desired to investigate the effect of a 15-percent increase in the weight of the engines, the factor K_{18} is input as 1.15.

In order to calculate the weight of the aircraft structure, the weight trends subroutine must determine the limiting design load factor. For pure and auxiliary propulsion helicopters (without wings), the program uses the input value of maneuver load factor. In the case of a wing or compound helicopter, it does this by comparing the magnitude of the input maneuver load factor with the value calculated for gust load factor. The gust load factor is evaluated at the altitude at which maximum operating equivalent airspeed (V_{MO}) is equal to the speed for maximum operating Mach number (M_{MO}) so long as the altitude falls in the band,

$$0 \leq h_{CRIT} \leq 20,000 \text{ ft}$$

The gust load factor is calculated at the speed V_C (see Reference 11) which is taken to be equal to V_{MO}/M_{MO} . If the user finds that his aircraft is gust-critical at other than the V condition, he must manually calculate the expected load factor and insert that value in the program as a dummy maneuver load factor.

4.11.1 Weight Trend Data

The weights subroutine section of HESCOMP represents one approach for determining the individual and group weights which make up the weight empty of an aircraft. The aircraft weight is divided into subgroups, as shown in Table 4-10, and is in general accordance with the weight and balance data reporting procedures and forms for Aircraft and Rotorcraft described in Military Standard 1374. A copy of Part I (Group Weight Statement) is included at the end of this section. A flow chart describing the weights subroutine is shown in Figure 4-37.

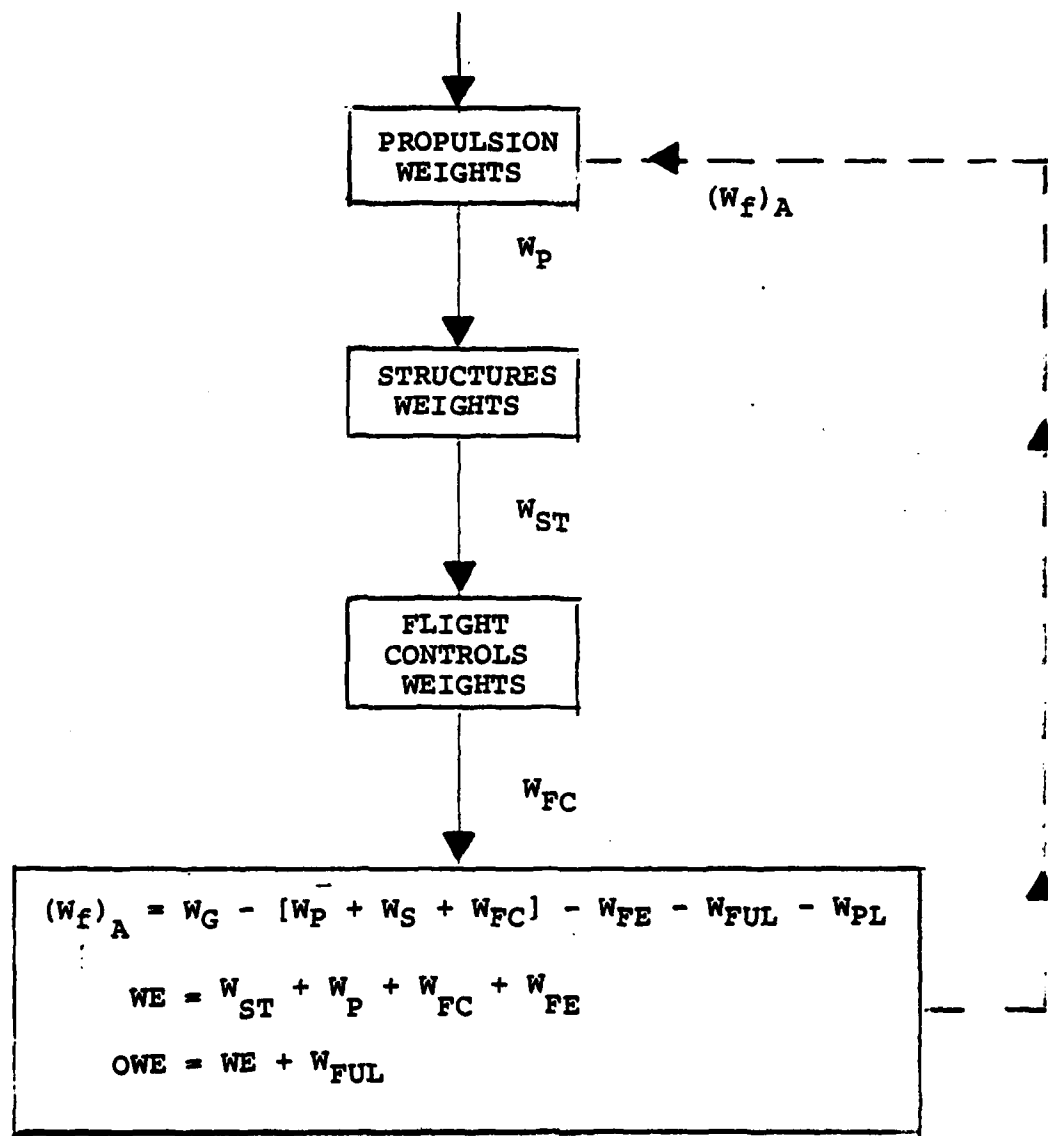


Figure 4-36. Weight Trends Subroutine.

TABLE 4-10. WEIGHT SUMMARY FORM

WING	1		
ROTOR	2		
TAIL	3		
SURFACES	4		
ROTOR	5		
BODY	6		
BASIC	7		
SECONDARY	8		
ALIGHTING GEAR GROUP	9		
ENGINE SECTION	10		
	11		
PROPULSION GROUP	12		
ENGINE INST'L	13		
EXHAUST SYSTEM	14		
COOLING	15		
CONTROLS	16		
STARTING	17		
PROPELLER INST'L	18		
LUBRICATING	19		
FUEL	20		
DRIVE	21		
FLIGHT CONTROLS	22		
	23		
AUX. POWER PLANT	24		
INSTRUMENTS	25		
HYDR. & PNEUMATIC	26		
ELECTRICAL GROUP	27		
AVIONICS GROUP	28		
ARMAMENT GROUP	29		
FURN. & EQUIP. GROUP	30		
ACCOM. FOR PERSON.	31		
MISC. EQUIPMENT	32		
FURNISHINGS	33		
EMERG. EQUIPMENT	34		
AIR CONDITIONING	35		
ANTI-ICING GROUP	36		
LOAD AND HANDLING GP.	37		
	38		
	39		
	40		
	41		
WEIGHT EMPTY			
CREW			
TRAPPED LIQUIDS			
ENGINE OIL			
FUEL			
GROSS WEIGHT			

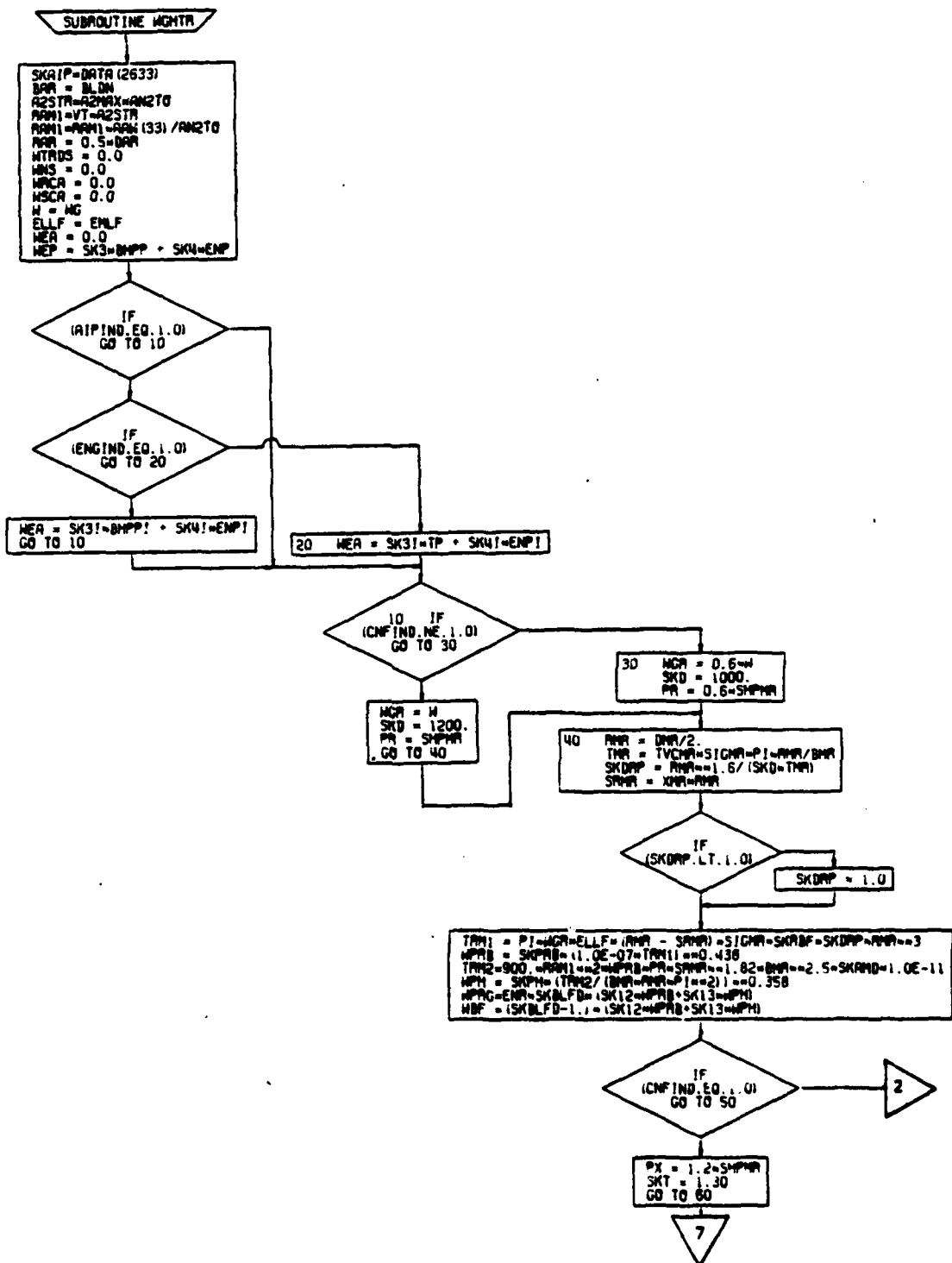


Figure 4-37. WGHTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 5)

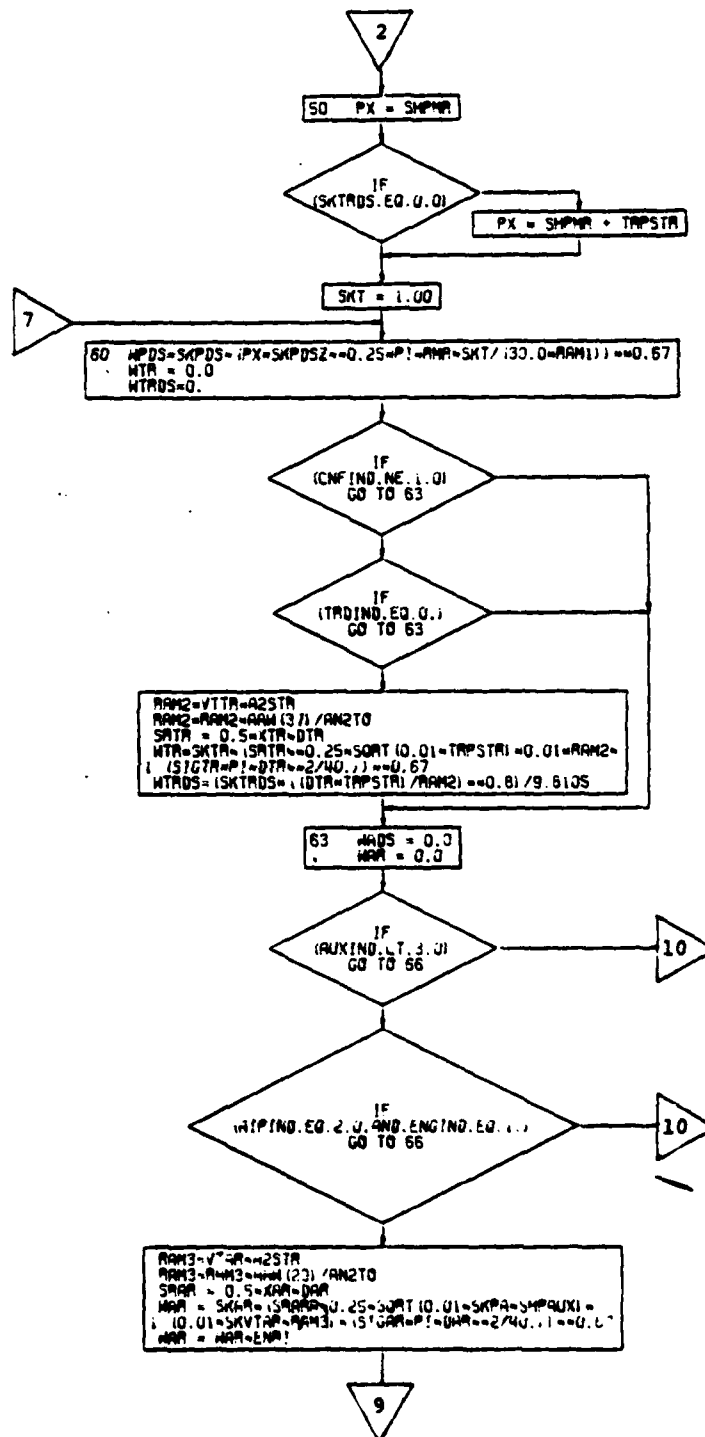
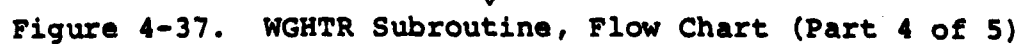


Figure 4-37. WGHTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 5)





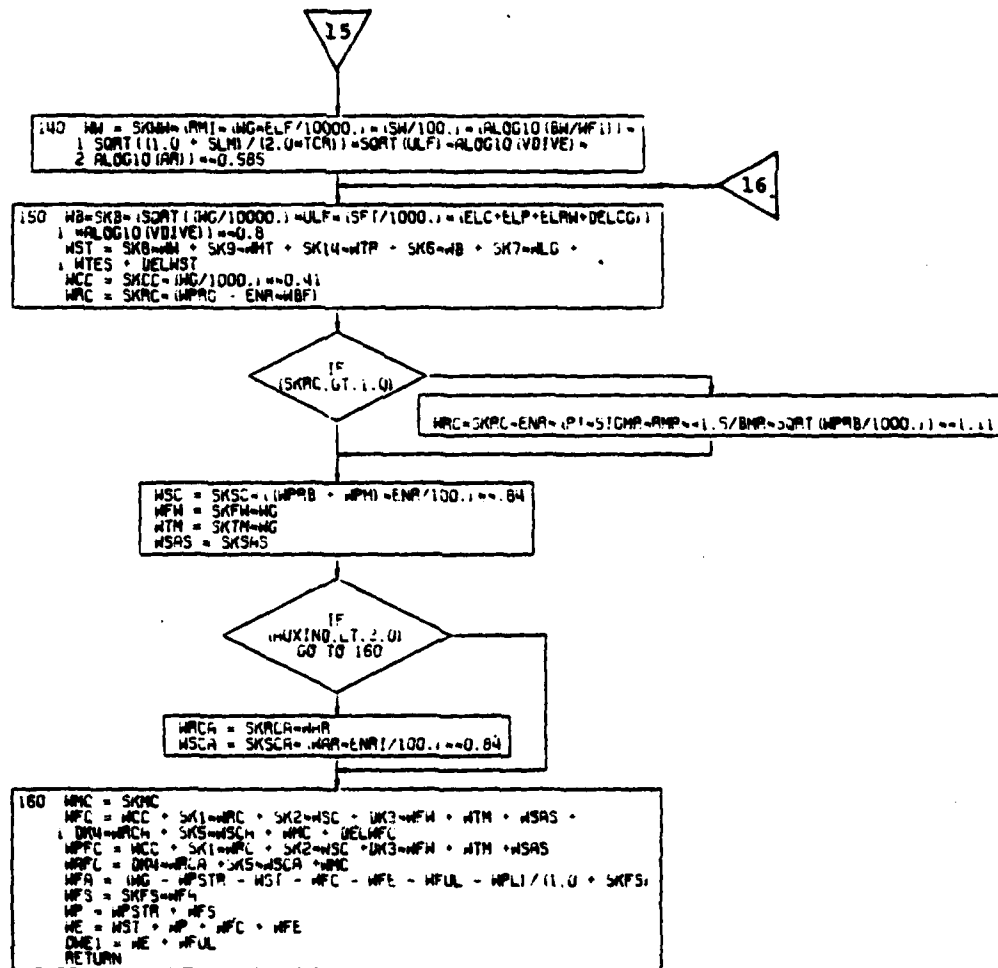


Figure 4-37. WGTR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 5)

The trend equations shown on the weights subroutine flow chart and those presented in the text produce the same results, although they are not necessarily written in the same form. The flow chart equations express the text trends in the term used in other parts of the computer program.

The primary purpose of this weights subroutine is to provide a consistent method for rapidly estimating the operational weight empty and fuel available for the missions of various types of helicopters. The results obtained from the trend equations will depend largely on engineering experience and the judgment exercised in selecting the various trend constants. The weight trend equations were developed by A. H. Schmidt and R. H. Swan of Boeing Vertol Company.

An explanation of the weight trends and instructions for completing the weight input sheet are included in the text as an additional aid for filling out the weight input sheet, the page numbers defining the various k terms are included with the respective terms on the weight input sheet, Table 4-11.

Weight trends developed at Boeing were used to determine the structure weights, Table 4-10, items 1, 6, and 10; flight control weights, item 22; and the control and propulsion system weights, items 2, 5, 18 and 21. The trends were developed from existing aircraft, and use design and geometric parameters to compute the weights of the various components. For aircraft on which limited information is available, such as compound, winged and propulsive tail helicopters, the trend constants have been adjusted to account for the design features typical of the particular configuration. Alighting gear weights, item 9, are a function of the design takeoff weight and are based on statistically derived percentages of the respective gross weights. Engine weights, item 13, were determined from information compiled from engine manufacturers. Engine installation weights, items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, are expressed as a percentage of the dry engine weight. Fuel system weight, item 20, is determined on a pound per gallon of fuel required basis. Fixed equipment weights, items 24 through 41, are discussed in the text.

The "a" term identified as "adjustment factor" in the description of the rotor, body and drive system weight trends is a simple aid for selecting the trend slope that most closely describes the study configuration. Example: If you desire a rotor blade that compares with the criteria and design of the BO-105 rotor blade the adjustment factor "a" would be 1.1 since the BO-105 point falls midway between $a = 1.0$ and $a = 1.20$ in Figure 4-38. The value of 48.4 (44×1.10) would be placed in the K_{PRB} (Loc. 2537) block on the weight input sheet (Table 4-11).

Table 4-10 is representative of a typical weight summary form used for military aircraft. Weight definitions as used in MIL-STD-1374 and weight handbooks follow.

6.2.3 Weight Definitions - As used in MIL-STD-1374 and Weight Handbooks.

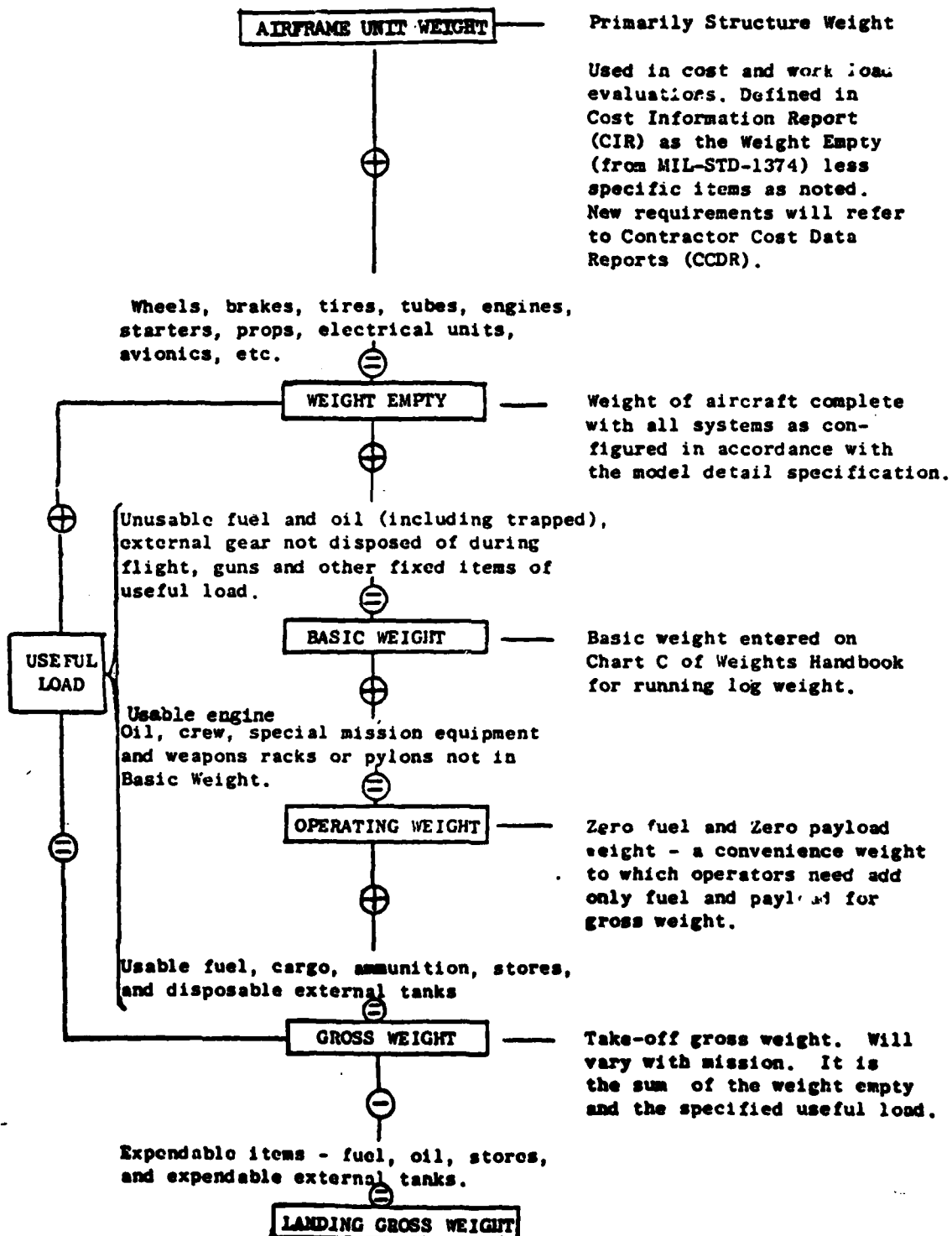


TABLE 4-11. HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION

Incremental Group Wts Nom = 0

Variable	LOC	Value*	Variable	LOC	Value*	Variable	LOC	Value*
OWE**	2601	4-174	ΔW_{FC}	2605	4-214	RM _I	2608	4-186
W _{FE}	2602	4-211	ΔW_P	2606	4-214	W _i	2609	4-187
W _{FUL} ***	2603	4-211	ΔW_{ST}	2607	4-214	W _i	2610	4-187
W _{PL}	2604	4-214				L _O	2611	4-187
						L _i	2612	4-187
						L _O		

Group Weight Information

Flight Controls

k _{CC}	2613	4-207
k _{RC}	2614	4-207
k _{SC}	2615	4-207
k _{FW}	2616	4-207
k _{TM}	2617	4-207
k _{SAS}	2618	4-211
k _{RCA}	2619	4-211
k _{SCA}	2620	4-211
k _{MISC}	2621	4-211

Structural

k _B	2622	4-195
Δ _{CG}	2623	4-195
k _{LG}	2624	4-197
k _{MG}	2625	4-197
k _{WW}	2626	4-186
L _F	2627	4-186
k _{WS}	2628	4-187
k _{WP}	2629	4-187
k _{HT}	2630	4-192
k _{CLF}	2631	4-201
k _{NAC}	2632	4-201
k _{AIP}	2633	4-201
k _{NACA}	2634	4-201
k _{AIA}	2635	4-201
k _{NS}	2636	4-201

Propulsion

k _{PRB}	2637	4-189
k _{RBF}	2638	4-189
k _{PH}	2639	4-189
k _{amd}	2640	4-189
k _{BLDF}	2641	4-189
k _{TR}	2642	4-194
k _{AR}	2643	4-192
k _{PA}	2644	4-192
k _{VTAR}	2645	4-192
k _{PDS}	2646	4-205
k _{PDSZ}	2647	4-205
k _{TRDS}	2648	4-207
k _{ADS}	2649	4-205
k _{ADSZ}	2650	4-205
k _{FS}	2651	4-203
k _{PEI}	2652	4-202
k _{AEI}	2653	4-202

k ₁	2654	4-214
k ₂	2655	4-214
k ₃	2656	4-214
k ₄	2657	4-214
k ₅	2658	4-214

k ₆	2659	4-214
k ₇	2660	4-214
k ₈	2661	4-214
k ₉	2662	4-214
k ₁₀	2663	4-214
k ₁₁	2664	4-214

k ₁₂	2665	4-214
k ₁₃	2666	4-214
k ₁₄	2667	4-214
k ₁₅	2668	4-214
k ₁₆	2669	4-214
k ₁₇	2670	4-214
k ₁₈	2671	4-214
k ₁₉	2672	4-214
k ₂₀	2673	4-214

MULTIPLICATIVE FACTORS NOMINALLY = 1.0

*Page numbers in this document

**OWE is not necessary when OPTIND = 1,2

***W_{PL} is not necessary when OPTIND = 2

Wing

The weight of the wing is determined using one of the following three methods:

● Method I

$$W_W = 220 (k)^{0.585},$$

Where

$$k = \left[R_M \right] \left[\frac{W_g LF}{10^4} \right] \left[\frac{S_W}{10^2} \right] \left[\log \frac{b}{B} \right] \left[\sqrt{\frac{1+\lambda}{2K}} \right] \left[\sqrt{N} \right] \left[\log_{10} V_D \right] \left[\log_{10} A_R \right]$$

Legend

W_W = weight of wing - lb

R_M = wing relief as a fraction of design gross weight

W_g = design gross weight

LF = helicopter lift factor as a fraction of gross weight

S_W = planform area of wing (taken from C_L of aircraft) - ft²

b = wingspan - ft

B = maximum fuselage width - ft

λ = taper ratio

N = ultimate load factor

V_D = dive velocity - kn

A_R = aspect ratio

k_r = wing root thickness \div root chord

Method I is used when a conventional aircraft wing is employed. It considers basic geometry, design criteria, and relief terms. The 220 constant represents a wing employing simple control surfaces. The 220 adjusted up or down depending on the complexity of the surface controls (200-240) must be placed in the k_{ww} location on the weight input sheet. LF, representing the wing unloading factor, due to rotor lift, and R_M a wing relief value (0.5 to 0.75) must be entered as a fraction of the design gross weight. The factors LF and R_M are nominally 1.0.

● Method II

$$W_W = 3.15(k)^{0.333}$$

Where

$$K = S_W (W_i L_i + W_o L_o)$$

Legend

W_W = weight of wing - lb

S_W = planform area of wing - ft^2

W_i = inboard wing store weight, lb/per side

W_o = outboard wing store weight, lb/per side

L_i = distance from side of fuselage to inboard store - ft

L_o = distance from side of fuselage to outboard store - ft

Method II is used when a sponson or stub type wing is used to carry stores or weapons. The trend constant 3.15 must be placed in k_{wg} of the weight input sheet. W_i and W_o must be entered in their respective locations in pounds per side. L_i and L_o must be entered as a fractional part of the wing semi-span.

● Method III

$$W_W = S_W \times PSF$$

Where

W_W = weight of wing - lb

S_W = planform area of wing - ft^2

PSF = pounds per ft^2

Method III is used when a single sponson or stub is employed. The estimated unit weight of the wing in pounds per square foot is placed in k_{wp} on the weight input sheet.

Main Rotors

The weight of the main rotor includes the combined weights of the blades and hub and hinge. The weights are derived from the following equations:

- Blades (per rotor) $W_B = 44 a (k)^{0.438}$

Where

$$k = \left[\frac{W_g}{10^4} \right]^{LLF} \left[\frac{R^2}{100} \right] \left[\frac{R-r}{10} \right] \left[\frac{b c k}{b} \right] \left[\frac{R^{1.6}}{k_d t} \right]$$

NOTE: The last term is a droop factor, used only if the result is greater than 1.

- Hub and Hinge (per rotor) $W_{HH} = 61 a (k)^{0.358}$

Where

$$k = \left[\frac{W_b}{10^4} \right] \left[\frac{R}{10} \right] \left[\frac{N_R}{10} \right]^2 \left[\frac{P_R}{10} \right] \left[\frac{r}{10} \right]^{1.82} \left[\frac{b}{10} \right]^{2.5} \left[k_{amd} \times 10^{-11} \right]$$

Legend

W_b = blade weight per rotor (including root end fitting)-lb

a = adjustment factor

W_g = design gross weight per rotor (X 0.6 for tandem)-lb

LLF = design limit load factor at dgw

R = rotor radius-ft

r = rotation to blade attachment-ft

c = blade chord-ft

b = number of blades per rotor

t = maximum blade thickness at 25% R-ft

k_b = rotor type factor: 1.00 articulated, 2.2 hingeless or teetering

k_d = droop constant: 1000 tandem, 1200 single rotor

N_r = rotor rpm

P_r = takeoff power X (0.6 for tandem) per rotor-hp

k_{amd} = $a \times m \times d$

a = design concept: 0.53 hingeless, 1.00 other

m = material: steel = 1.00, titanium = 0.54

d = development stage: early = 1.0, developed = 0.62

In the trend equations the constants 44 (blade trend) and 61 (hub and hinge trend) represent the average for the rotor weights presented in Figure 4-38 and 4-39. The blade weights are most representative of the all metal blades. The adjustment factor a is used to adjust the k factor when special design features are considered, such as high modulus materials (boron, graphite, etc.) or special features associated with the hub and/or hinge. Refer to Figures 4-38 and 4-39 to select the a term which most closely approximates the configuration being analyzed. The revised constants 44a and 61a must be placed in the k_{PRB} and k_{PH} locations on the weight input sheet along with the factors k_{RBF} (k_b in legend) and k_{amd} . If blade folding is required the k_{BLFD} block on the input sheet must also be filled in. Blade folding is entered as a fractional part of the total rotor weight. The blade fold penalty usually runs between 1.15 to 1.25 of the rotor weight depending on the folding requirements. The nominal value for k_{BLFD} is 1.0.

Auxiliary Rotors or Propellers

When auxiliary rotors or propellers are required, as in the case of compounds or propulsive tail helicopters, the following rotor/propeller equation is used:

$$W_R = 14.2 a (k)^{0.67},$$

Where

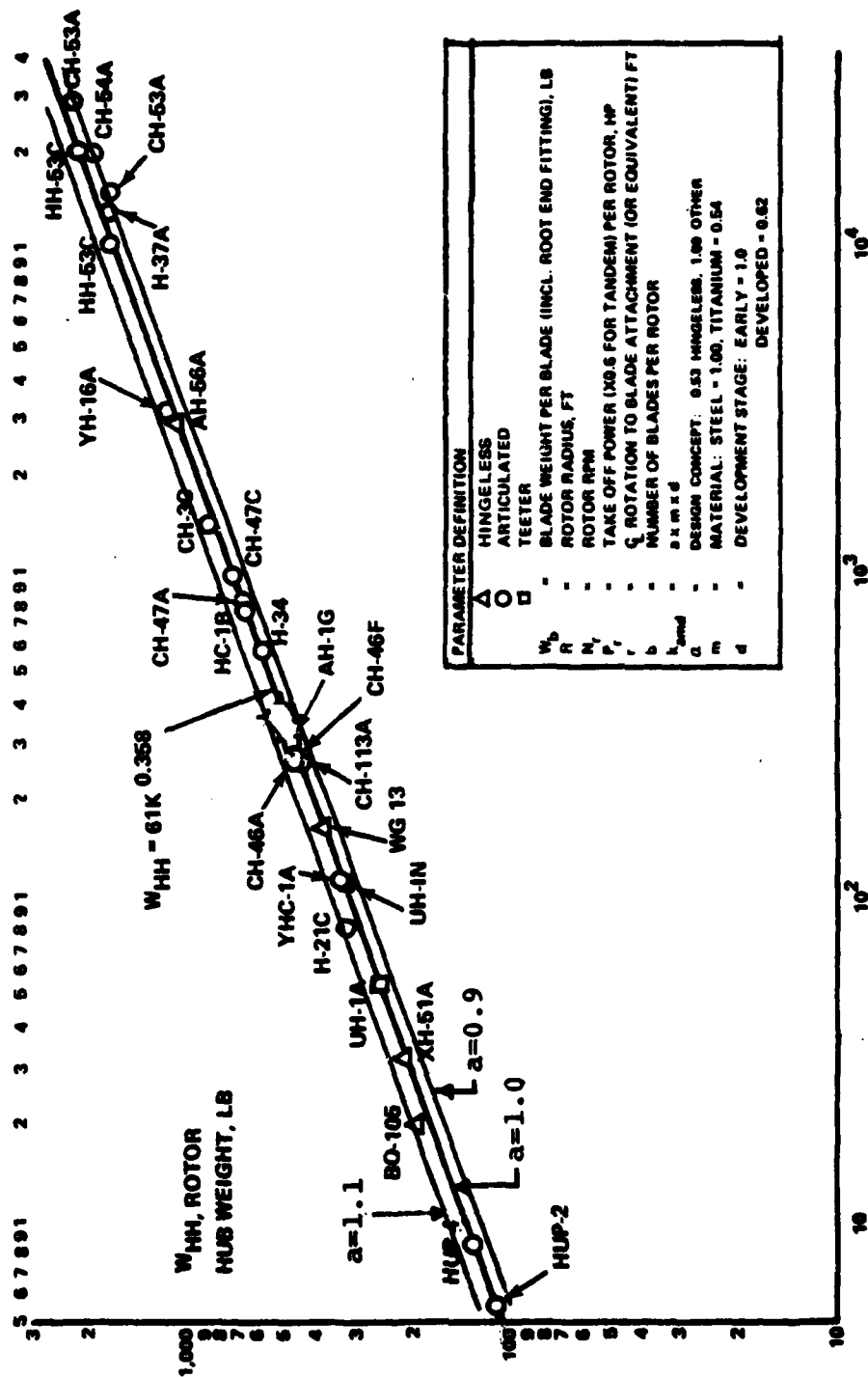
$$k = \left[\frac{r}{1} \right]^{0.25} \left[\frac{H_{pr}}{100} \right]^{0.5} \left[\frac{V_{tl}}{100} \right] \left[\frac{R.b.c.}{10} \right]$$

Legend

W_R = weight of rotor or propeller-lb

R = rotor radius-ft

b = number of blades per rotor



$$K = W_b R M^2 P_r^{1.82} b^{2.5} K_{\text{land}} \times 10^{11}$$

Figure 4-39. Rotor Hub and Hinge Weight Trend.

c = blade chord (average)-ft
 HP_r = horsepower (xmsn limit per rotor)
 V_{t1} = design limit tip speed-ft/sec
 r = center line of rotation to average blade attachment point-ft
 a = adjusting factor for type of system (see Figure 4-40)

In the trend equation the constant 14.2 is the average for the various rotor group weights presented in Figure 4-40. The expression a is the adjustment factor for the type of system; i.e., semirigid, pressure cycle, etc. To determine the value of k_{AR} in the propulsion block of the weight input sheet, multiply the type of system desired a by the constant 14.2. Blade folding, if required, is entered in k_{15} as a percentage factor of the total computed rotor weight. The input value would be between 1.15 to 1.25 depending on the folding requirements.

The k_{PA} block on the weight input sheet allows the auxiliary rotor input power to be increased or decreased as a fractional part of input power. ($k_{PA} = 0.9$ would decrease the power by 10 percent, 1.1 would increase the power by 10 percent.)

The k_{VTAR} block on the weight input sheet allows the auxiliary tail rotor tip speed to be increased or decreased as a fractional part of the input tip speed ($k_{VTAR} = 0.9$ would decrease the tip speed by 10 percent, 1.1 would increase it by 10 percent). The nominal input values for k_{PA} and k_{VTAR} is 1.0.

Tail Group

The tail group consists of the horizontal tail, vertical tail, ventral and tail rotor. Tail weights are determined as follows:

- Horizontal Tail - Its weight is based on a unit weight per square foot (PSF). The unit weight will normally vary between 1.0 and 2.0 PSF, depending on the type of tail being employed. The unit weights of the horizontal tails of some existing helicopters are presented as a guide for inputting the unit value in the k_{HT} block of the weight input sheet.

OH - 58A	1.1 lb/ft ² - fixed
UH - 1H	1.3 lb/ft ² - movable
UH - IN	1.6 lb/ft ² - stabilizer

If horizontal tail fold is required, input this as a percentage of the total horizontal tail weight in the k_9 block of the input sheet (refer to Table 4-15).

- Vertical Tail and Ventral - The combined weights of vertical tail and ventral are included in the weight of the fuselage. The combined wetted area of both must be added to the fuselage wetted area.
- Tail Rotor - The weight of the tail rotor is derived from the following overall rotor trend equation:

$$W_R = 14.2 a (k)^{0.67},$$

Where

$$k = \left[\frac{r}{10} \right]^{0.25} \left[\frac{HP_r}{100} \right]^{0.5} \left[\frac{V_{tl}}{100} \right] \left[\frac{R.b.c.}{10} \right]$$

Legend

W_R = weight of rotor or propeller-lb

R = rotor radius-ft

b = number of blades per rotor

c = blade chord (average)-ft

HP_r = horsepower (xmsn limit per rotor)

V_{tl} = design limit tip speed-ft/sec

r = center line of rotation to average blade attachment point-ft

a = adjusting factor for type of system (see Figure 4-40)

This is the same equation used to determine the weight of the auxiliary rotors. The trend is explained above under Auxiliary Rotors or Propellers. If blade folding is required, a factor as a fraction of the computed tail rotor weight must be placed in k_{14} on the weight input sheet. Fold penalties normally vary between 0.15 and 0.25 of total rotor weight depending on the fold requirements. A value for k_{TR} must be inserted in its proper location on the weight input sheet.

Body Group

The weight of the body structure is determined from the following equation:

$$W_{BG} = 125 a (k)^{0.8},$$

Where

$$k = \left\{ \left[\frac{W_g}{10^4} \right] \left[\eta \right] \left[\frac{S_f}{10^3} \right] \left[L_c + L_{rw} + \Delta CG \right] \right\}^{0.5} \left[\log V_{MAX} \right]$$

Legend

W_g = structural design gross weight - lb

η = ultimate load factor

S_f = wetted area of fuselage - ft² (includes fairings, pod, vertical tail and ventral)

L_c = length of cabin (measured from nose to end of cabin floor) - ft

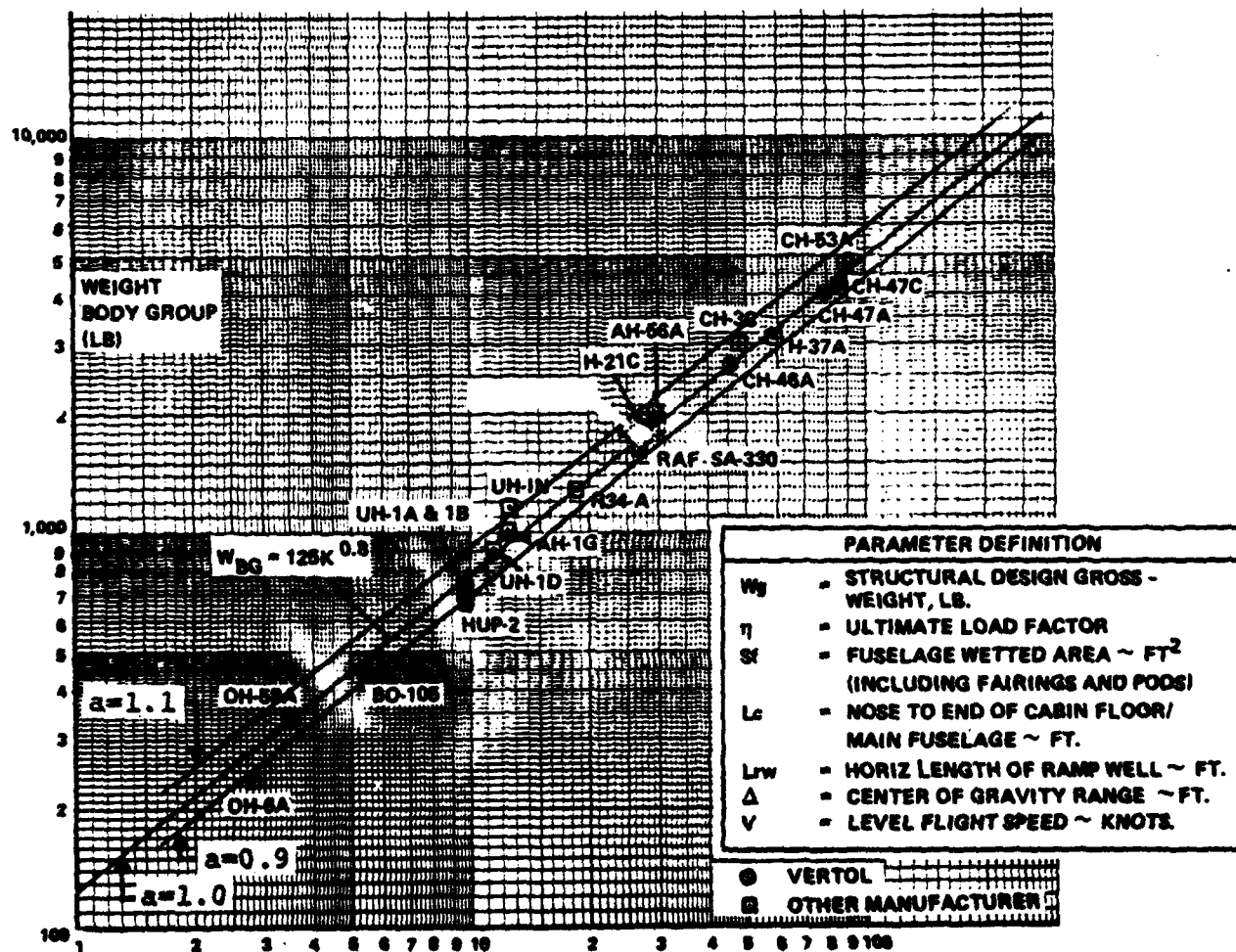
L_{rw} = length of rampwell - ft

ΔCG = center of gravity range at design gross weight - ft

V_{MAX} = maximum speed - kn

a = body correction factor

Figure 4-41 presents a group of commercial and military single and tandem rotor helicopters. A mean line of 125 has been selected as the average for all the aircraft shown. The body correction factor a permits the 125 constant to be corrected in accordance with the configuration being analyzed. When a large number of cutouts are required as in the case of large doors, many windows, large floor cutouts, etc., the a term would be greater than 1. Where the fuselage is relatively clean, the a could be less than 1. Refer to Figure 4-41 to select the a term which best describes the configuration. The revised constant 125a is the k_b term to be inserted in the appropriate box on the weight input sheet. The center of gravity range, in feet, must also be placed in the ΔCG block on the input sheet.



$$K = \left[\frac{W_g}{10^3} \eta \frac{S_f}{10^3} (L_c + L_{rw} + \Delta) \right]^{0.5} \log V_{max}$$

SCS-34

Figure 4-41. Body Group Weight Trend.

Alighting Gear

For the normal tricycle gear geometry, the total landing gear weight including the running gear (wheels, tires, brakes, etc.), structure (shock struts, drag struts, support structure, etc.), and controls (retraction, steering, systems, etc.) is expressed as a percentage of the design gross weight where:

$$W_{LG} = (k_{LG}) W_g$$

Where W_{LG} = total weight of the landing gear (including tail bumper)

$$k_{LG} = \frac{\text{landing gear weight}}{\text{gross weight}}$$

W_g = design gross weight

The percentage will normally vary between 0.015 to 0.050 depending on the design limit sink speed and the complexity of the system. Conventional landing gear without retraction, operating on improved runways normally run between 0.015 to 0.04. Adding retraction usually adds another 0.005 to 0.01. Skid type landing gear usually weigh about 0.015 times design gross weight.

The main gear usually weighs about 80 percent of the total gear weight. The k term in the weight expression above is the value that must be placed in the k_{LG} box of the weight input sheet. The weight of the main gear is included by placing 0.80, or your estimate of the main gear weight as a fraction of the total gear weight, in the k_{MG} location on the weight input sheet.

Table 4-12 is included as a guide in selecting k_{LG} . It includes the total gear weight as a percentage of the gross weight for a sampling of helicopters.

Engine Section (Primary and Auxiliary)

The engine section weight appears as item 10 in Table 4-10. It is basically the engine mounts, engine nacelle structure and firewalls, air induction and support structure.

- Engine mounts - The weight of the engine mounts is determined from the expression

$$W_{EM} = N_E (W_E \times N_{CLF})^{0.41}$$

TABLE 4-12. LANDING GEAR WEIGHTS

AIRCRAFT	GROSS WEIGHT (LB)	TOTAL GEAR WEIGHT (LB)	PERCENT OF GROSS WEIGHT
OH-6A	2400	58	.024
XH-51A	3500	134	.038
BO-105	4410	96	.022
UH-1B	6600	112	.017
UH-1D	6600	118	.018
UH-1N	10000	121	.012
UH-34D	11291	413	.036
AH-56A	16995	605	.036
CH-46A	19000	589	.031
CH-3C	19500	690	.035
CH-46D	20800	587	.028
CH-46E	20800	655	.031
HH-3B	21187	700	.033
CH-47A	28550	1060	.037
CH-47B	33000	1086	.033
CH-47C	33000	1076	.033
CH-53A	35042	1014	.029
CH-54A	38000	1794	.047
CH-54B	64700	2277	.035

Enter the crash load factor N_{CLF} in the k_{CLF} block of the weight input block. (This considers both the primary and/or auxiliary engine sections.)

- Engine nacelle structure, supports and firewalls

These items are determined from the expression

$$W_{NAC} = N_E (S_{NAC}) (PSF)$$

Enter the estimated unit weight in pounds per square foot (PSF) in the k_{NAC} and/or the k_{NACA} blocks of the input sheet. This value normally varies between 0.75 and 1.25 PSF. It could go as high as 2.0 psf if the cowling is used as a walkway or work platform.

- Air induction - The weight of the air induction system is determined from the expression

$$W_{AIP} = N_E (\pi E_{DIA} \times L_{AIP}) (PSF)$$

Enter the estimated unit weight in pounds per square foot (PSF) in the k_{AIP} and/or the k_{AIA} blocks of the input sheet. This value normally varies between 0.7 to 1.0 PSF. An option is provided for determining the weight of the air induction system. If k_{AIP} or k_{AIA} is greater than 5.0 the program automatically assumes the value is the weight of the air induction system in pounds.

The k_{NS} term on the input sheet is a nacelle strut factor used when an engine is suspended from an aircraft employing a wing. Enter a unit weight value in PSF in the k_{NS} box. The nominal value is 0.

Legend

W_{EM} = weight of engine mounts - lb

N_E = number of primary engines

W_E = weight of each primary engine - lb

N_{CLF} = aircraft crash load factor

W_{NAC} = weight of each primary engine nacelle - lb

S_{NAC} = wetted area of each nacelle - sq. ft.

PSF = pounds per square foot

W_{AIP} = weight of air induction system - feet

E_{DIA} = primary engine DIA - feet

L_{AIP} = length of air inlet duct

The weight of the primary and/or auxiliary engines is determined as part of the engine sizing routine considered elsewhere in the program. There is no provision for determining the engine weight(s) on the weight input sheet. The Δ_{WP} and K_{18} and K_{19} blocks of the input sheet provide a method for adding weight to the engine(s) if desired. (Refer to Table 4-13.

The engine installation weights represent the total weight of items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19 shown on the weight summary form, Table 4-10. The weights of engine (primary and auxiliary) installation items will vary depending on the type and power-plant arrangement of the configuration being sized. No attempt is made here to describe all the various approaches that may be used to evaluate their weights, but instead a simple method of taking a percentage of the weight of the dry engines is used to define the weight of the engine installation. The percentages applied will depend on the judgment of the user. Table 4-13 presents the engine installation weights as a percentage of the engine weight for a group of existing helicopters. This may be used as a guide for selecting the weight fraction to be placed in k_{PEI} and/or k_{AEI} on the weight input sheet. An option is provided for determining the weight of the engine installation. If k_{PEI} or k_{AEI} is greater than 1.0, the program automatically assumes the value is the weight of the engine installation in pounds.

Fuel System

The weight of the fuel system, defined as k_{FS} in the propulsion block of the weight input sheet, will vary depending on the capacity, type, and complexity of the system required. For aircraft having simple fuel systems located in the fuselage, sponsons or wing, the value for k_{FS} would range between 0.02 and 0.07; for aircraft requiring self-sealing tanks with more complex systems, the value would range between 0.10 and 0.15. The fuel system factors represent fuel system weight per pound of mission fuel required.

Drive System (Primary and Auxiliary)

The weight of the drive system (primary and auxiliary) including gear boxes, accessory drives, shafting, oil, supports, etc., is derived from the following equation:

$$W_{DS} = 250 a (k_D)^{0.67},$$

where

$$k_D = \left[\frac{P_X}{N_R} \right] \left[Z \right]^{1/4} \left[K_t \right]$$

TABLE 4-13. ENGINE INSTALLATION WEIGHTS

AIRCRAFT	AIRCRAFT ENG. WEIGHT (LB)	ENG. INSTAL. WEIGHT (LB)	PERCENT OF ENGINE WEIGHT
OH-6A	142	36	.254
XH-51A	244	97	.398
BO-105	424	81	.191
UH-1B	474	148	.312
UH-1D	501	147	.293
UH-1N	727	164	.226
UH-34D	1387	260	.187
AH-56A	695	337	.485
CH-46A	600	161	.268
CH-3C	611	130	.213
CH-46D	678	187	.276
CH-46E	886	207	.234
HH-3B	649	136	.210
CH-47A	1160	173	.149
CH-47B	1188	175	.147
CH-47C	1350	244	.181
CH-53A	1432	283	.198
CH-54A	1804	193	.107
CH-54B	2094	394	.188

Note: Engine installation weights include the total weight of the following items:

- Engine Exhaust System
- Engine Cooling
- Engine Controls
- Engine Starting
- Engine Lubrication

Legend

- W_{DS} = weight of the drive system - lb (excluding tail rotor boxes and shafting)
- P_X = drive system horsepower rating (tandem rotor $P_X = 1.2 \times$ takeoff rating)
- N_R = rotor rpm at takeoff
- Z = number of stages in main rotor drive
- K_t = configuration factor; 1.00 for single rotor, 1.30 for tandem
- a = drive system correcting factor

The drive system adjusting factor a is used to account for type, number of boxes, special features, etc., included in the drive system. Figure 4-42 gives typical examples of the a factor. To determine the k_{pds} and/or the k_{ads} figure to place on the weight input sheet, multiply the 250 constant by your selection of a . The k_{pdsz} and/or k_{adsz} (number of stages) must also be placed in their respective locations on the input sheet. As a guide for determining the number of stages to input the following is offered:

	<u>Stages</u>
● Lightweight helicopters (less than 10,000 pounds gross weight)	2
● Medium weight helicopters (10,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds gross weight)	3-4
● Heavy weight helicopters (more than 30,000 pounds gross weight)	4-5

An additional guide in determining the number of stages is to assume one stage for each gear reduction in the drive system. This would include angle boxes. (Assume $\frac{1}{2}$ of a stage for 1:1 angle boxes.) The total additive sum of the stages resulting from this approach would then be placed in their respective k locations on the input sheet.

Tail Rotor Drive System

The weight of the tail rotor drive system, including shafting, etc., is derived from the following equation:

$$W_{DS} = 300 a (k)^{0.8},$$

Where

$$k = \frac{HP_{Total} \times 1.1}{RPM_{Rotor}}$$

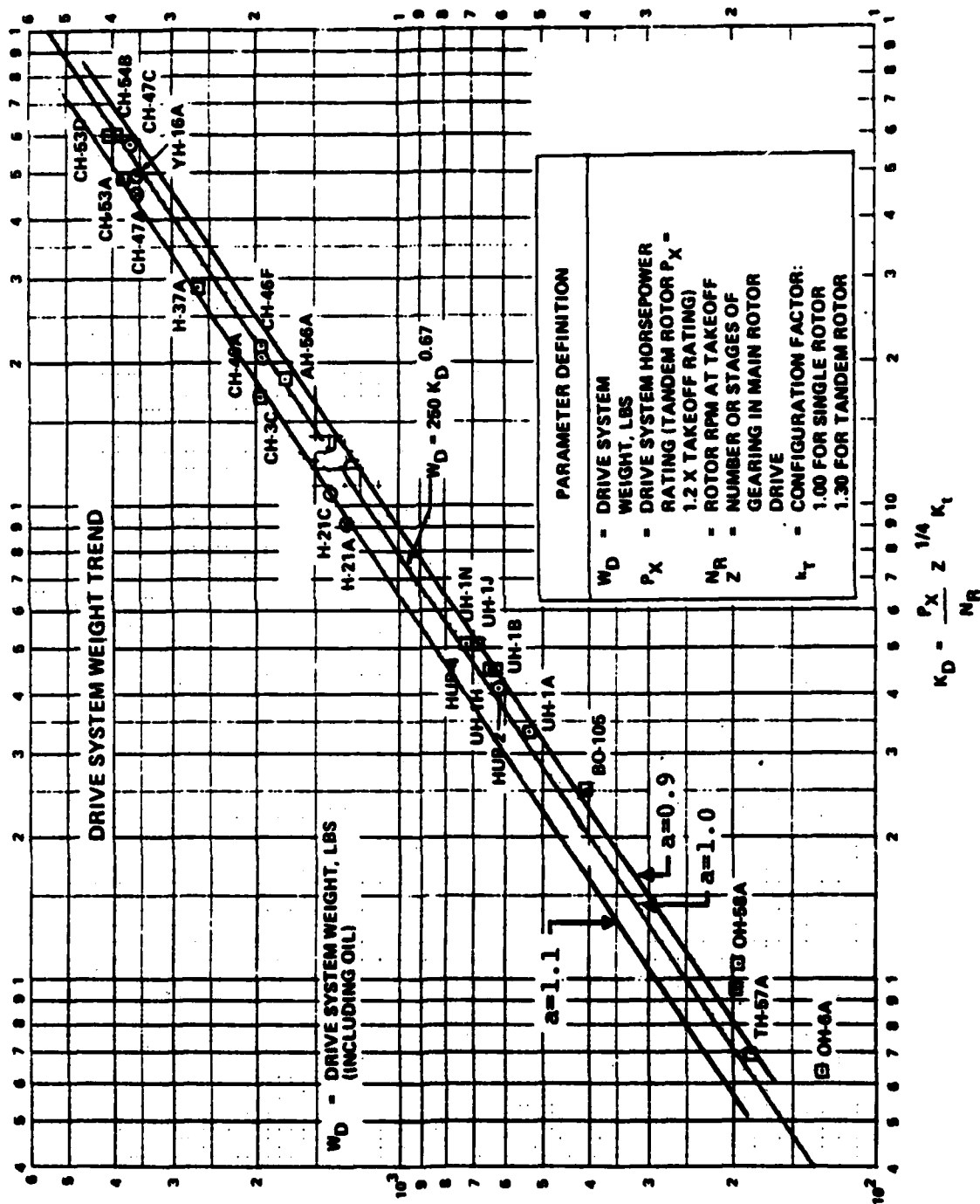


Figure 4-42. Drive System Weight Trend-Primary and Auxiliary.

Legend

W_{DS} = weight of drive system - lb

HP_{Total} = total tail rotor horsepower

RPM_{Rotor} = tail rotor design rpm

a = drive system adjustment factor

The factor a is an adjustment factor used to account for the type, number of boxes, and special features, etc. included in the drive system. Figure 4-43 gives typical examples of the a factor. To determine the k_{DS} value to place on the weight input sheet, multiply the 300 constant by your selection of a .

Flight Controls

The weight of the flight control system will vary depending on the type and system required (manual, power assisted, redundant, dual redundant, etc.) and the type of helicopter being configured (pure, winged, compound, propulsive tail, etc.). Aircraft control systems requiring power assistance and dual or triple redundant components will weigh more than configurations having simple, non-redundant systems. Considerations must be given to these factors when determining the flight control constants to insert on the weight input sheet.

An equation which includes a combined series of weight trend expressions applicable to most any type of helicopter configuration is presented below. It includes factors which can be isolated and applied to the particular vehicle being analyzed. Values for the various k factors described must be put in their proper locations on the weight input sheet. A description of the items comprising each of the control sub-groups is included along with a range of k input values. Refer to the referenced trend curves included for each of the major control groups as an aid in selecting the respective k values.

$$\begin{aligned} W_{FC} = & k_{CC} \left[\frac{W_G}{1000} \right]^{0.41} + k_{RC} \left[\frac{C \sqrt{R W_B}}{1000} \right]^{1.11} + k_{SC} \left[\frac{W_R}{100} \right]^{0.84} \\ & + k_{FW} [W_G] + k_{TM} [W_G] + k_{SAS} + k_{RCA} [W_R] \\ & + k_{SCA} \left[\frac{W_R}{100} \right]^{0.84} + k_{Misc.} \end{aligned}$$

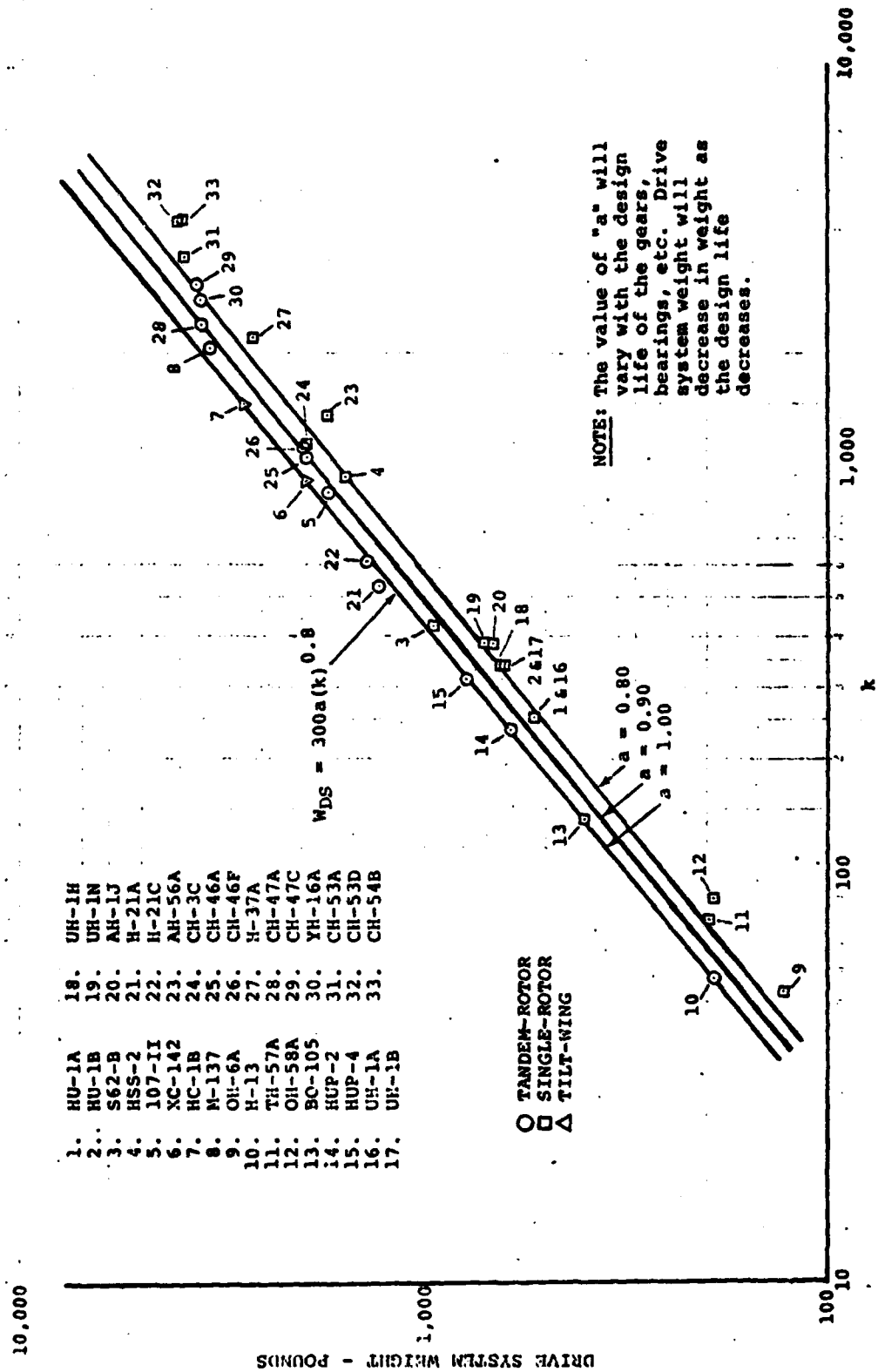


Figure 4-43. Drive System Weight Trend-Tail Rotor.

Legend

W_{FC} = weight of flight controls - lb

W_g = design gross weight - lb

C = rotor blade chord - ft

R = rotor radius - ft

W_b = rotor blade weight per rotor - lb

k_{CC} = constant for cockpit controls = 26

Cyclic and collective control sticks and linkages, pedals, cables and rods (Figure 4-44)

k_{RC} = constant for main rotor controls

All components from and including the power actuators up through the pitch links. Major items included are the actuators, swashplate, and pitch links (Figure 4-45).

If $k_{RC} \geq 1.0$, the following equation is used.

$$W_{RC} = k_{RC} C \frac{RW_B}{10000} \quad \text{typical values are } k_{RC} = 18 \text{ to } 23.$$

If $k_{RC} < 1.0$, the main rotor controls are weighed using the following:

$W_{RC} = k_{RC} (W_R - N_R W_{BF})$ where W_R is total rotor weight and $NRWBF$ is blade folding.

k_{SC} = constant for main rotor systems and hydraulics = 25 to 35

All components between the cockpit controls and the rotor controls including actuators, artificial feel system, mechanical programmer, bellcranks, rods, idlers, etc. (Figure 4-46)

Main hydraulic systems including pumps, reservoirs, accumulators, filters, valves, lines, fluid, and supports (Figure 4-46)

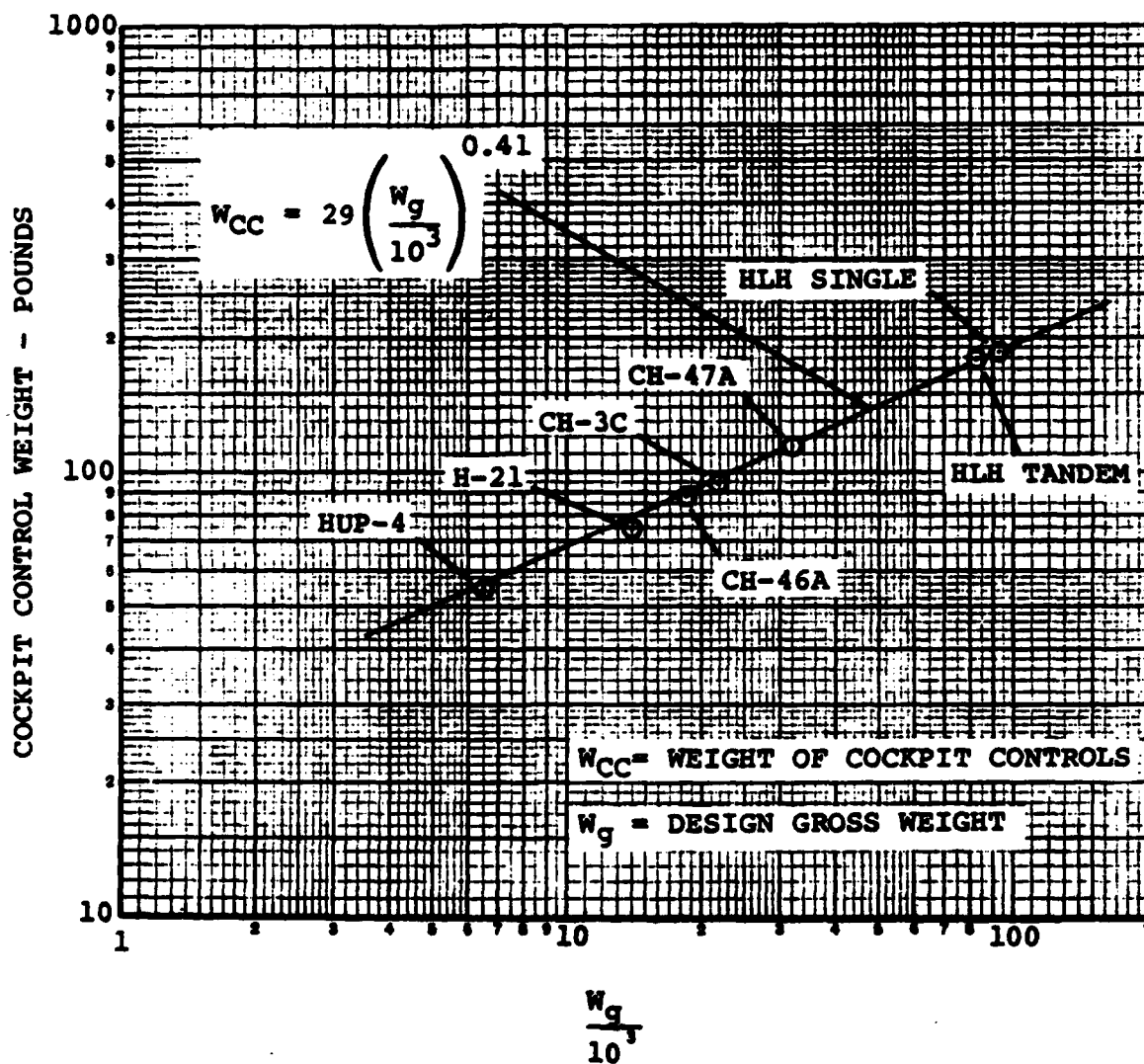


Figure 4-44. Cockpit Controls Weight Trend.

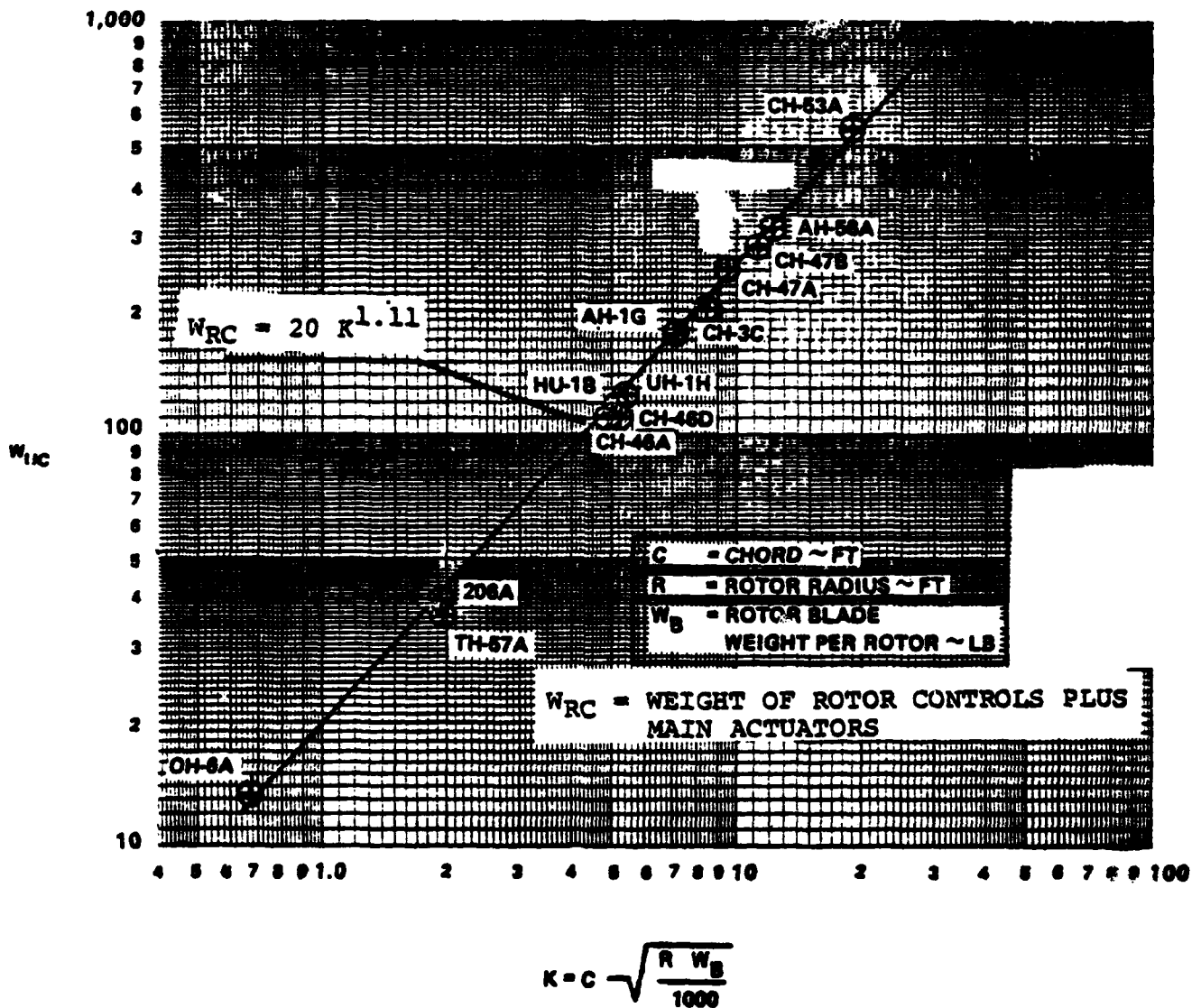


Figure 4-45. Rotor Controls Weight Trend.

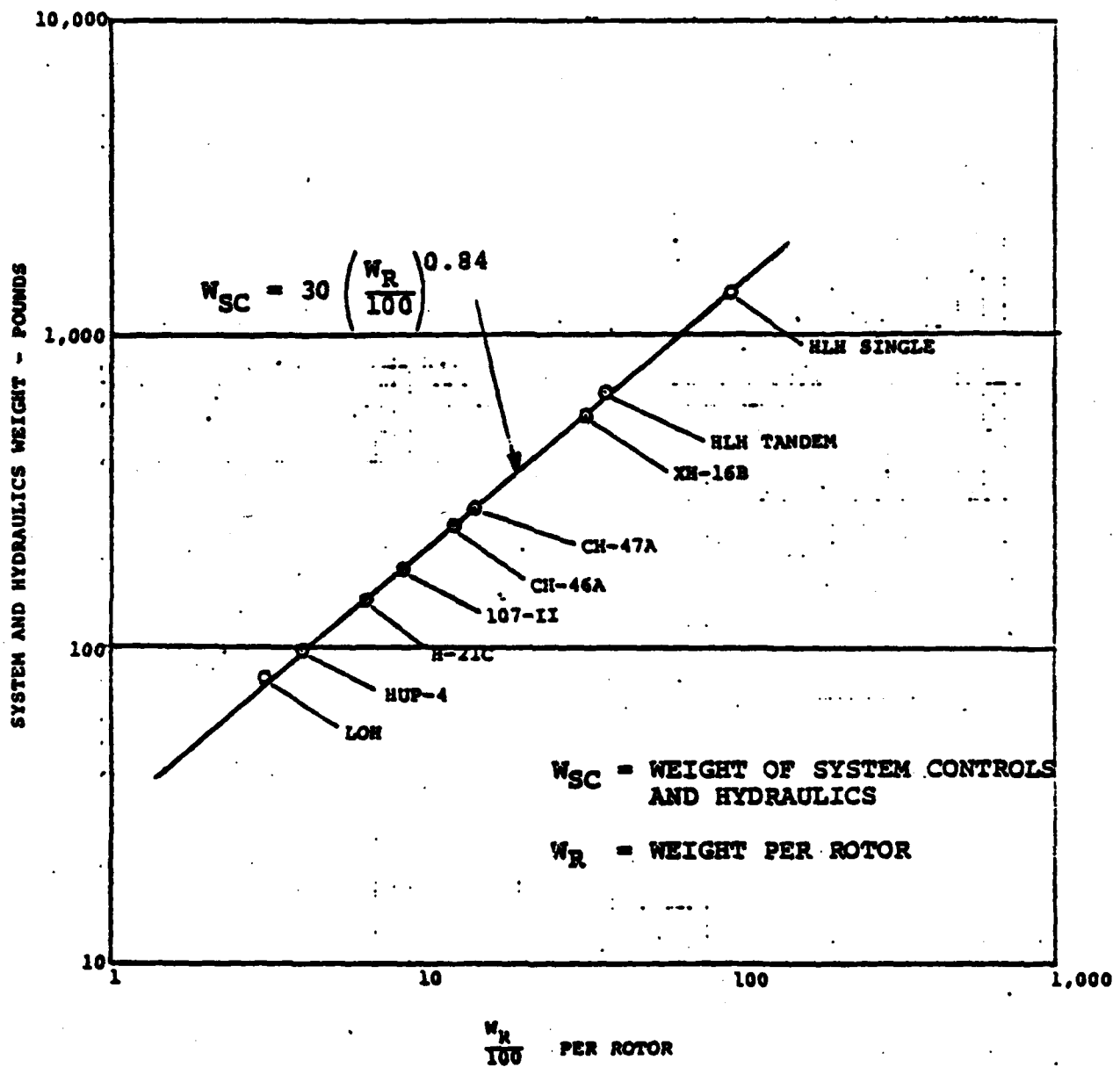


Figure 4-46. Rotor System and Hydraulics Weight Trend.

k_{FW} = constant for conventional fixed-wing controls = 0.005 to 0.020, depending on complexity and number of functions required

All components, actuators, and supports associated with moving the control surfaces - LE umbrellas, flaperons, spoilers, and tail surfaces

k_{TM} = constant for tilting mechanism - 0.005 to 0.015

All components and supports required to tilt the wing including actuators, power control units, mechanical system, fittings, and hardware. The k_{TM} value will vary proportionately with the hinge moment and/or wing transition rate required.

k_{SAS} = constant for stability-augmented system = 20 pounds to 100 pounds, depending on system required

k_{RCA} = constant for auxiliary rotor controls

Similar to k_{RC} - provides rotor control weights for auxiliary propulsive systems (pusher props, ducted fan, etc., Figure 4-47)

k_{SCA} = constant for auxiliary rotor system controls

Similar to k_{SC} - provides rotor system control weights for auxiliary propulsive systems (pusher props, ducted fans, etc., Figure 4-46)

$k_{Misc.}$ = estimated weight input in pounds for any items not covered above

Fixed Equipment

The weight of the fixed equipment is included in the weight empty and consists of the following groups: auxiliary power-plant, instruments, hydraulics and pneumatics, electrical, avionics, armament, furnishings and equipment, air-conditioning, anti-icing and load and handling (Table 4-10).

The weight of the fixed equipment will vary with the type and requirements of the aircraft under study. The largest variation in fixed equipment weights usually appears in the avionics and the furnishings and equipment groups. The avionics group reflects communication and navigational requirements; the furnishings and equipment group normally reflects cabin size and personnel accommodations (pilots seats, troop seats, etc.). Table 4-14 presents some typical examples of the fixed equipment weights for some existing military helicopters.

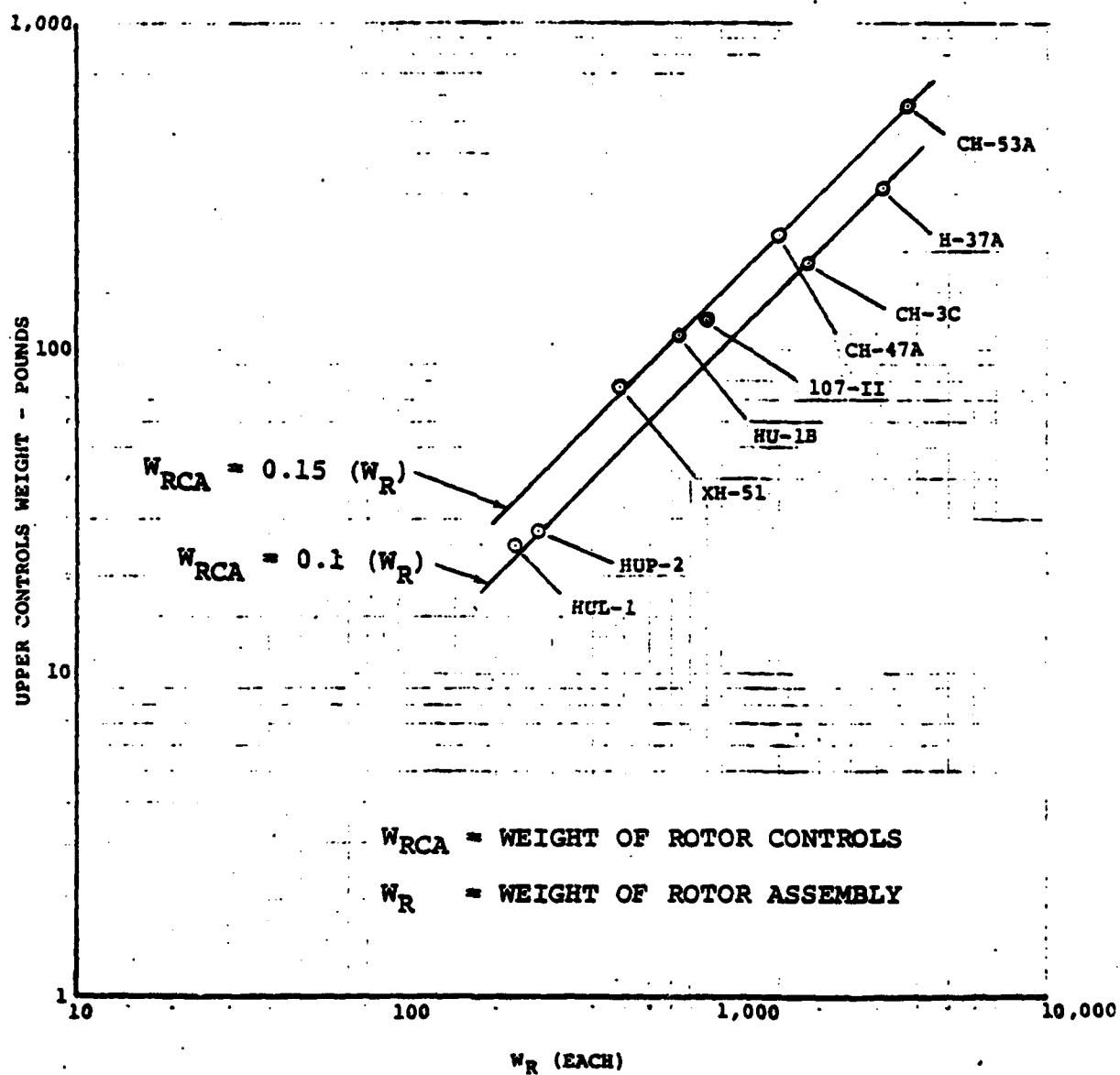


Figure 4-47. Auxiliary Rotor Controls Weight Trend.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY

WEIGHT SUMMARY - PRELIMINARY DESIGN

MIL-STD-13741

TABLE 4-14.
FIXED EQUIPMENT AND FIXED USEFUL LOAD WEIGHTS

	CH-46A	CH-47A	CH-53A	CH-3C	AH-56A	107-II-10
WING						
ROTOR						
TAIL						
SURFACES						
ROTOR						
BODY						
BASIC						
SECONDARY						
ALIGHTING GEAR GROUP						
ENGINE SECTION						
PROPULSION GROUP						
ENGINE INST'L						
EXHAUST SYSTEM						
COOLING						
CONTROLS						
STARTING						
PROPELLER INST'L						
LUBRICATING						
FUEL						
DRIVE						
FLIGHT CONTROLS						
AUX. POWER PLANT	100	103	204	224	136	-
INSTRUMENTS	169	161	393	232	126	98
HYDR. & PNEUMATIC	163	227	112	66	86	-
ELECTRICAL GROUP	620	560	594	450	377	583
AVIONICS GROUP	386	274	612	437	609	602
ARMAMENT GROUP	-	-	18	-	548	-
FURN. & EQUIP. GROUP	788	896	971	569	273	1300
ACCOM. FOR PERSON.	182	391	298	208	165	555
MISC. EQUIPMENT	77	107	384	87	73	601
FURNISHINGS	481	329	214	175	-	-
EMERG. EQUIPMENT	48	69	75	99	35	144
AIR CONDITIONING	128	145	237	123	75	128
ANTI-ICING GROUP	186	34	77	37	42	13
LOAD AND HANDLING GP.	305	260	358	189	-	14
FIXED EQUIP. WEIGHT	2845	2660	3576	2327	2272	2738
CREW	540	600	660	645	400	400
TRAPPED LIQUIDS	20	41	18	20	31	28
ENGINE OIL	30	28	48	33	32	31
SURVIVAL KIT				63	-	
ARMOR					399	
GUNS					1235	
ATTENDANT						150
BAGGAGE						370
FUEL						
FIXED USEFUL LOAD	590	669	726	761	2097	979

FORM 38901 (2/73)

The total weight of the fixed equipment, W_{FE} , must be placed in the W_{FE} block of the weight input sheet.

Fixed Useful Load

The weight of the fixed useful load represents a portion of the useful load. It includes the crew, trapped and unusable fuel and oil, guns, weapons, racks or pylons and any other fixed items of useful load which makes the aircraft operational. Typical weights for fixed useful load items are included in Table 4-14 as a guide for inputting a number in the W_{FUL} block of the weight input sheet.

Payload

The weight of the payload is determined by the mission requirements. The total weight of the payload must be put in the W_{PL} block of the weight input sheet.

Incremental Group Weights

The incremental group weights section of the weight input sheet is provided to enable the user to add fixed increments of weight where desired. Definitions and values for some of the items in this group have already been discussed. ΔW_{FC} , ΔW_P , and ΔW_{ST} represent incremental weights of the flight controls group, propulsion group, and structural group, respectively. Any value inserted in the incremental group weight section remains constant regardless of gross weight. The nominal value for any block in this section is 0, except for R_M which is nominally 1.0.

Group Weight Information

The nominal value for items in this section of the weight input sheet is 0, except as noted in the text. All blocks must be filled in. Definitions and constants for the various k factors have been previously discussed in the respective subgroup definitions.

Multiplicative Factors

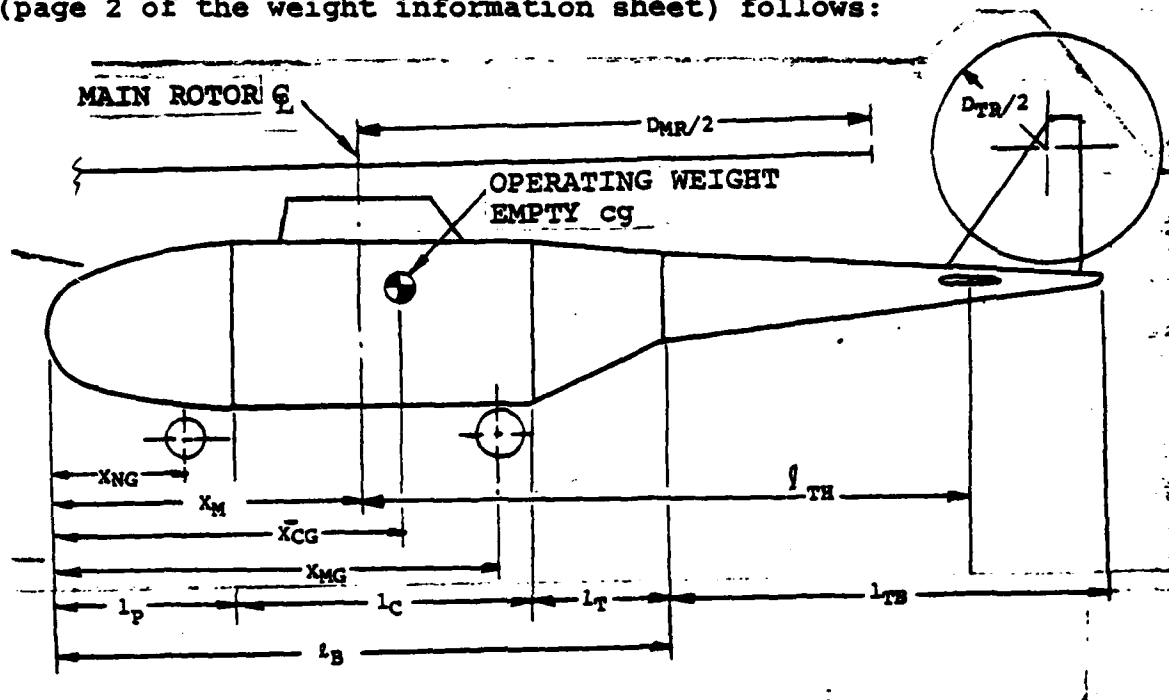
The multiplicative factors described as K_1 through K_{20} on the weight input sheet provide the capability of performing weight sensitivity studies. The factors are nominally 1. All blocks must be filled in. To vary the weight of any subgroup (k_{CC} , k_B , k_{PS} , etc.), insert the desired value in the appropriate multiplicative box. Refer to Table 4-15 to relate the various k factors with their respective groups. Inserting a value of 1.1 would increase the weight of the respective group by 10 percent; a value of 0.9 would decrease it by 10 percent, etc. The values in this group will vary with gross weight.

TABLE 4-15.
MULTIPLICATIVE FACTORS

K	LOCATION	LETTER CODE	DESCRIPTION
K1	2654	WRC	WEIGHT OF MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS
K2	2655	WSC	WEIGHT OF MAIN ROTOR SYSTEM CONTROLS
K3	2656	WFW	WEIGHT OF FIXED WING CONTROLS
K4	2657	WRCA	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY ROTOR CONTROLS
K5	2658	WSCA	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY ROTOR SYSTEM CONTROLS
K6	2659	WB	WEIGHT OF BODY
K7	2660	WLG	WEIGHT OF LANDING GEAR
K8	2661	WW	WEIGHT OF WING
K9	2662	WHT	WEIGHT OF HORIZONTAL TAIL
K10	2663	WNAC	WEIGHT OF PRIMARY NACELLE
K11	2664	WNACA	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY NACELLE
K12	2665	WPRB	WEIGHT OF PRIMARY ROTOR BLADES
K13	2666	WPH	WEIGHT OF PRIMARY ROTOR HUB
K14	2667	WTR	WEIGHT OF TAIL ROTOR
K15	2668	WAR	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY ROTOR
K16	2669	WPDS	WEIGHT OF PRIMARY DRIVE SYSTEM
K17	2670	WADS	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY DRIVE SYSTEM
K18	2671	WPE	WEIGHT OF PRIMARY ENGINE
K19	2672	WAE	WEIGHT OF AUXILIARY ENGINE
K20	2673	WTRDS	WEIGHT OF TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM

4.11.2 Aircraft Balance

A preliminary aircraft balance for single rotor helicopters is included in the program which locates the main rotor system \bar{g} relative to the required center of gravity of the operating weight empty of the aircraft. A description of the input values to be included on the weight-balance information sheet (page 2 of the weight information sheet) follows:



LOC (2678) X_{CGF}/l_B

Center of gravity of the fuselage, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .

LOC (2679) ΔCG_R

Distance in feet between the OWE center of gravity and the main rotor center line (negative value (-) is forward of OWE cg, plus value (+) is aft of OWE cg).

LOC (2680) X_{NG}/l_B

Center of gravity of the nose gear measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .

LOC (2681) X_{MG}/l_B

Center of gravity of the main gear, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .

LOC (2682) X_{PE}/l_B	Center of gravity of the primary engine package, measured from the nose of the aircraft as a fractional part of l_B . The engine package consists of the engine section, engine, engine installation and fuel system.
LOC (2683) $X_{PDS}/\Delta X_{PDS}$	Center of gravity of the primary drive system measured as a fractional part of the distance between the main rotor and tail rotor. The tail rotor drive system weight and balance are computed and located automatically.
LOC (2684) X_{AV}/l_B	Center of gravity of the avionics system, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .
LOC (2685) X_{FURN}/l_B	Center of gravity of the furnishings and equipment, cockpit controls and a portion of the useful load (pilot and copilot), measured from the nose of the aircraft as a fractional part of l_B .
LOC (2686) X_{APU}/l_B	Center of gravity of the APU, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .
LOC (2687) X_{AE}/l_B	Center of gravity of the auxiliary engine package, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B . The auxiliary engine package consists of the auxiliary engine section, auxiliary engine and auxiliary engine installation.
LOC (2688) $X_{ADS}/\Delta X_{ADS}$	Center of gravity of the auxiliary drive system as a fractional part of the distance between the auxiliary engine and auxiliary rotor system.
LOC (2689) X_{AR}/l_{TB}	Center of gravity of the auxiliary rotor and auxiliary rotor controls, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_{TB} .
LOC (2690) X_{SC}/l_B	Center of gravity of the system controls, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .
LOC (2691) X_{ASC}/l_B	Center of gravity of the auxiliary system controls, measured from the nose of the aircraft, as a fractional part of l_B .

LOC (2692) W_{AV}

Total weight of the avionics group weight plus SAS input from flight controls column of weight input sheet.

LOC (2693) W_{FURN}

Total weight of furnishings and equipment group located in the pilot's compartment and the weight of the cockpit controls (CC) as determined from the input constant in flight controls column of weight input sheet.

LOC (2694) W_{APU}

Total weight of auxiliary power unit (APU) installation.

LOC (2695) K_{FVLS}

Fractional part of fixed useful load (pilot, co-pilot, etc.) located in the pilot's compartment.

LOC (2696) K_{TBBS}

Tail boom weight expressed as a fractional part of the computed body weight. The center of gravity of the tail boom is automatically computed in the program.

Items of the operating weight empty not included in the location descriptions presented above are located at the aircraft center of gravity as computed by the balance subroutine. An example of a completed weight-balance information sheet for a typical single rotor helicopter is shown below.

WEIGHT-BALANCE INFORMATION
(Required Only When MRPIND > 0)

Variable	Loc.	Value
(X_{CG}/l_B)	2678	0.425
α_{CG}	2679	0.10
(X_{NG}/l_B)	2680	0.216
(X_{MG}/l_B)	2681	0.754
(X_{PG}/l_B)	2682	0.727
$(X_{PDS}/\Delta X_{PDS})$	2683	0.593
(X_{AV}/l_B)	2684	0.485

Variable	Loc.	Value
(X_{FURN}/l_B)	2685	0.334
(X_{APU}/l_B)	2686	0.424
(X_{AE}/l_B)	2687	0
$(X_{ADS}/\Delta X_{ADS})$	2688	0
(X_{AK}/l_{TB})	2689	0
(X_{SC}/l_B)	2690	0.581
(X_{ASC}/l_B)	2691	0

Variable	Loc.	Value
W_{AV}	2692	469
W_{FURN}	2693	416
W_{APU}	2694	172
K_{FVLS}	2695	0.731
K_{TBBS}	2696	0.130

MIL-STD-1374 PART I

Name _____

Date _____

Page _____

Model _____

Report _____

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT

AIRCRAFT

(INCLUDING ROTORCRAFT)

ESTIMATED . CALCULATED . ACTUAL

(Cross Out Those Not Applicable)

CONTRACT NO. _____

AIRCRAFT, GOVERNMENT NO. _____

AIRCRAFT, CONTRACTOR NO. _____

MANUFACTURED BY _____

ENGINE		MAIN	AUX
	MANUFACTURED BY		
	MODEL		
	NO.		
	TYPE		

PAGES REMOVED	PAGE NO.

MIL-STD-1374 PART I

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT
WEIGHT EMPTY

Name _____

Page _____

Date _____

Model _____

Report _____

1	WING GROUP					
2	BASIC STRUCTURE - CENTER SECTION					
3	- INTERMEDIATE PANEL					
4	- OUTER PANEL					
5	- GLOVE					
6	SECONDARY STRUCTURE (incl. Wing Fold Weight) (lbs.)					
7	AILERONS (incl. Balance Weight) (lbs.)					
8	FLAPS - TRAILING EDGE					
9	- LEADING EDGE					
10	SLATS					
11	SPOILERS					
12						
13						
14	ROTOR GROUP					
15	BLADE ASSEMBLY					
16	HUB & HINGE (incl. Blade Fold Weight) (lbs.)					
17						
18						
19	TAIL GROUP					
20	BASIC & SECONDARY STRUCT. - STABILIZER					
21	- FIN (incl. Dorsal)					
22	VENTRAL					
23	ELEVATOR (incl. Balance Weight) (lbs.)					
24	RUDDERS (incl. Balance Weight) (lbs.)					
25	TAIL ROTOR - BLADES					
26	- HUB & HINGE					
27						
28	BODY GROUP					
29	BASIC STRUCTURE - FUSELAGE or HULL					
30	- BOOMS					
31	SECONDARY STRUCTURE - FUSELAGE or HULL					
32	- BOOMS					
33	- SPEEDBRAKES					
34	- DOORS, RAMPS, PANELS, & MISC.					
35						
36						
37	LANDING GEAR GROUP (Type: _____)					
38	LOCATION	Running Gear*	Arrest Gear*	Structure	Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
39						
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45	ENGINE SECTION or NACELLE GROUP					
46	BODY - INTERNAL					
47	- EXTERNAL					
48	WING - INBOARD					
49	- OUTBOARD					
50						
51						
52	AIR INDUCTION SYSTEM					
53	DOORS, PANELS, & MISC.					
54						
55						
56						
57	TOTAL STRUCTURE (To Be Brought Forward)					

*Change to Float & Strut for Water Type Gear.

MIL-STD-1374 PART 1

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT
WEIGHT EMPTY

Page _____

Name _____

Model _____

Date _____

Report _____

		Auxiliary	Main	
1	PROPULSION GROUP			
2	ENGINE INSTALLATION			
3				
4	ACCESSORY GEAR BOXES & DRIVE			
5				
6	EXHAUST SYSTEM			
7	ENGINE COOLING			
8	WATER INJECTION			
9	ENGINE CONTROL			
10	STARTING SYSTEM			
11	PROPELLER INSTALLATION			
12	SMOKE ABATEMENT			
13	LUBRICATING SYSTEM			
14	FUEL SYSTEM			
15	TANKS - PROTECTED			
16	UNPROTECTED			
17	PLUMBING, etc.			
18	DRIVE SYSTEM			
19	GEAR BOXES, LUB SY & ROTOR BRK			
20	TRANSMISSION DRIVE			
21	ROTOR SHAFTS			
22	JET DRIVE			
23				
24	FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP			
25	COCKPIT CONTROLS (Autopilot) (lbs.)			
26	SYSTEMS CONTROLS			
27				
28				
29	AUXILIARY POWER PLANT GROUP			
30	INSTRUMENTS GROUP			
31	HYDRAULIC & PNEUMATIC GROUP			
32				
33	ELECTRICAL GROUP			
34				
35	AVIONICS GROUP			
36	EQUIPMENT			
37	INSTALLATION			
38				
39	ARMAMENT GROUP (incl. Passive Prot. (lbs.)			
40	FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT GROUP			
41	ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONNEL			
42	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT			
43	FURNISHINGS			
44	EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT			
45				
46	AIR CONDITIONING GROUP			
47	ANTI-ICING GROUP			
48				
49	PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP			
50				
51	LOAD & HANDLING GROUP			
52	AIRCRAFT HANDLING			
53	LOAD HANDLING			
54				
55	MANUFACTURING VARIATION			
56	TOTAL FROM PAGE 2			
57	WEIGHT EMPTY			

MIL-STD-1374 PART I

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT
USEFUL LOAD AND GROSS WEIGHT

Page _____

Name _____

Model _____

Date _____

Report _____

1	LOAD CONDITION				
2					
3	CREW (No.)				
4	PASSENGERS (No.)				
5	FUEL	Location	Type	Gals.	
6	UNUSABLE				
7	INTERNAL				
8					
9					
10					
11	EXTERNAL				
12					
13					
14	Oil				
15	TRAPPED				
16	ENGINE				
17					
18	FUEL TANKS (Location)				
19	WATER INJECTION FLUID (Gals.)				
20					
21	BAGGAGE				
22	CARGO				
23					
24	GUN INSTALLATIONS				
25	GUNS	Location	Fix. or Flex	Quantity	Caliber
26					
27					
28	AMMO.				
29					
30					
31	SUPPTS				
32	WEAPONS INSTALL (incl. Submarine Detection Expendables)				
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46	EQUIPMENT				
47					
48	SURVIVAL KITS & LIFE RAFTS				
49					
50	OXYGEN				
51					
52					
53					
54					
55	TOTAL USEFUL LOAD				
56	WEIGHT EMPTY				
57	GROSS WEIGHT				

*If Removable and Specified on Useful Load.

**List Stores, Mines, Rockets, etc., followed by Rockets, Launchers, Chutes, etc. Not Part of Weight Empty.
List Identification, Location, and Quantity for All Items Shown Including Installation.

MIL-STD-1374 PART I

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT
DIMENSIONAL AND STRUCTURAL DATA

Page _____

Name _____

Model _____

Date _____

Report _____

1	WING, ROTOR & TAIL GROUPS	WING ON RADIAL FT.	SPAN AT 1/4 TIP CHORD	WING ROOT CHORD IN.	WING TIPS ROOT CHORD IN.	WING TO CHORD IN.	WING TAIL TO CHORD IN.
2	WING						
3							
4	MAIN ROTOR (Blades/Rotor)						
5	TAIL ROTOR (Blades/Rotor)						
6	HORIZ. TAIL						
7	VERT. TAIL						
8							
9	AREAS - (Sq. Ft.)	Wing	MAIN ROTOR BLADE AREA	TAIL ROTOR BLADE AREA	Horiz. Tail	Vert. Tail	Dorsal
10	(Thee. for Wing & Rotor, All Others Exposed)						
11		Speed Brks.	Flaps (L.E.)	Flaps (T.E.)	Slat	Spoilers	Alters
12	AREAS - (Sq. Ft.)						
13	BODY & NACELLE GROUPS	Length (Ft.)	Depth (Ft.)	Width (Ft.)	WING AREA SQ. FT.	Vol. (Cu. Ft.)	WING AREA CU. FT.
14	FUSELAGE or HULL						
15	BOOMS						
16	NACELLES						
17							
18							
19	ALIGHTING GEAR GROUP	Length - Oleo Ext.	Oleo Travel	Length - Arrest Hook			
20		Asle to & Trunnion	Ext. to Collapsed	Hook Trunnion to Ft.			
21	LOCATION						
22	DIMENSIONS (Inches)						
23							
24	PROPULSION GROUP						
25	ENGINES	SLS THRUST IN LBS. ENG. WITH AFTERBURNER	SLS THRUST IN LBS. ENG. WITH-OUT AFTERBURNER	MAX SLS BRIST IN P	MAX SLS BRIST IN P		
26	MAIN						
27	AUXILIARY						
28	ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	Design H.P.	Input R.P.M.	OUTPUT R.P.M. AT GORGE	WING ROTOR R.P.M.	WING ROTOR R.P.M.	
29							
30		Protected	Unprotected	Integral			
31	FUEL - INTERNAL *** LOCATION	No. Tanks	Gallons	No. Tanks	Gallons	No. Tanks	Gallons
32	WING						
33	FUSELAGE						
34	EXTERNAL ***						
35							
36	OIL						
37	ELECTRICAL & LOAD & HANDLING GROUPS	WING MAIN GENERATOR	GENERATOR OUTPUT DC	GENERATOR OUTPUT AC	CARGO FLOOR AREA		
38							
39							
40	STRUCTURAL DATA - CONDITION	WING FUEL W/OUT CONTRIBUTION	EXTERNAL W/OUT ON BODY	FUEL W/OUT WING FUEL	DESIGN GROSS WEIGHT	Ult. L.F.	
41	FLIGHT - MANEUVER						
42	GUST						
43	LANDING						
44							
45	MAX. GROSS WITH ZERO WING FUEL						
46	CATAULTING						
47	LIMIT LANDING SINK SPEED (Ft./Sec.)						
48	WING DESIGN PER LANDING DESIGN CONSTRAINTS IN						
49	STALL SPD. - LOG. CONFG. - POWER OFF						
50	WING DESIGN W/OUT WING FUEL						
51	ROTOR TIP SPD AT DESIGN LIMIT	R.P.M.	Power	Ft./Sec.	CONSTRAINT FACTOR		
52							
53	% DESIGN LOAD	Wing	Rotor	Rotor			
54	DESIGN SPEED AT S.L. (Knot)	Level	Dive				
55	DESIGN SPD. AT OTHER ALTITUDES		Alt.	Alt.			
56							
57	DCPR WEIGHT (Airframe)						

*Measure to aft tip of fuselage (including equipment protrusions)
 **Parallel to & of Aircraft for Wing & Tail. Insert inches from & Rotor for Rotors.
 ***Total Usable Capacity.
 ****Insert inches from & Rotor to Blade Attachment for Rotors.

MIL-STD-1374 PART I

GROUP WEIGHT STATEMENT

Name _____

Date _____

Page _____

Model _____

Report _____

AIRFRAME WEIGHT

The Airframe Weight to be entered on line 57 of page 5 of the Group Weight Statement should be derived here in detail showing those items deducted from weight empty as required by the document "Cost Information Reports (CIR) for Aircraft, Missiles, and Space Systems" dated 21 April, 1966, or subsequent revisions thereto. Airframe weight is the same as previously called AMPR and DCPR and is not to be confused with "Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) Airframe Cost Definition."

WEIGHT EMPTY
DEDUCT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
(ITEMIZE)

AIRFRAME WEIGHT

4.12 PERFORMANCE CALCULATIONS SUBPROGRAM

The flow chart of the control loop for the performance calculations subprogram is shown in Figure 4-48. This routine monitors the flow during calculation of mission performance data and calculates the total fuel required at the end of the mission.

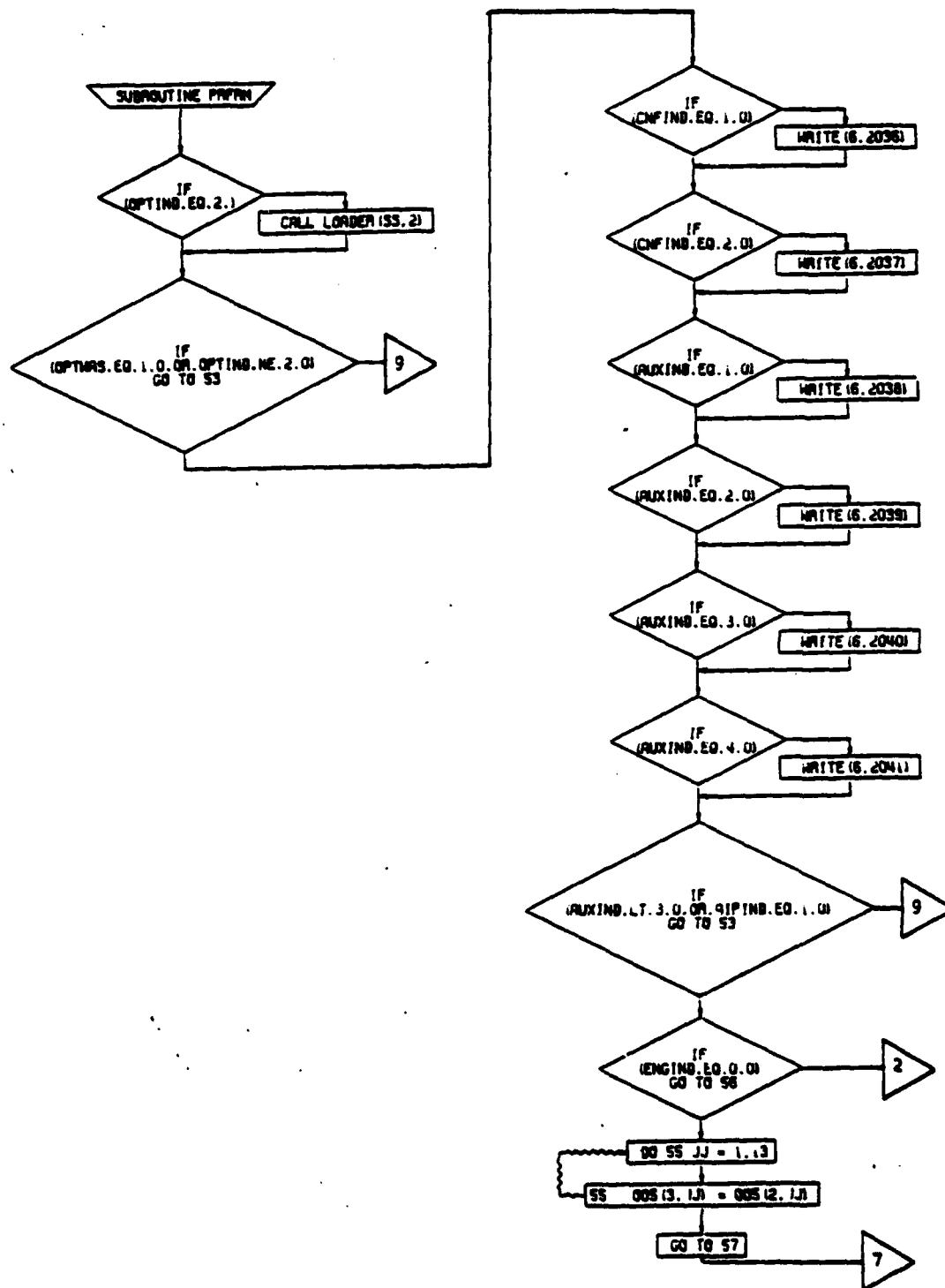


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 6)

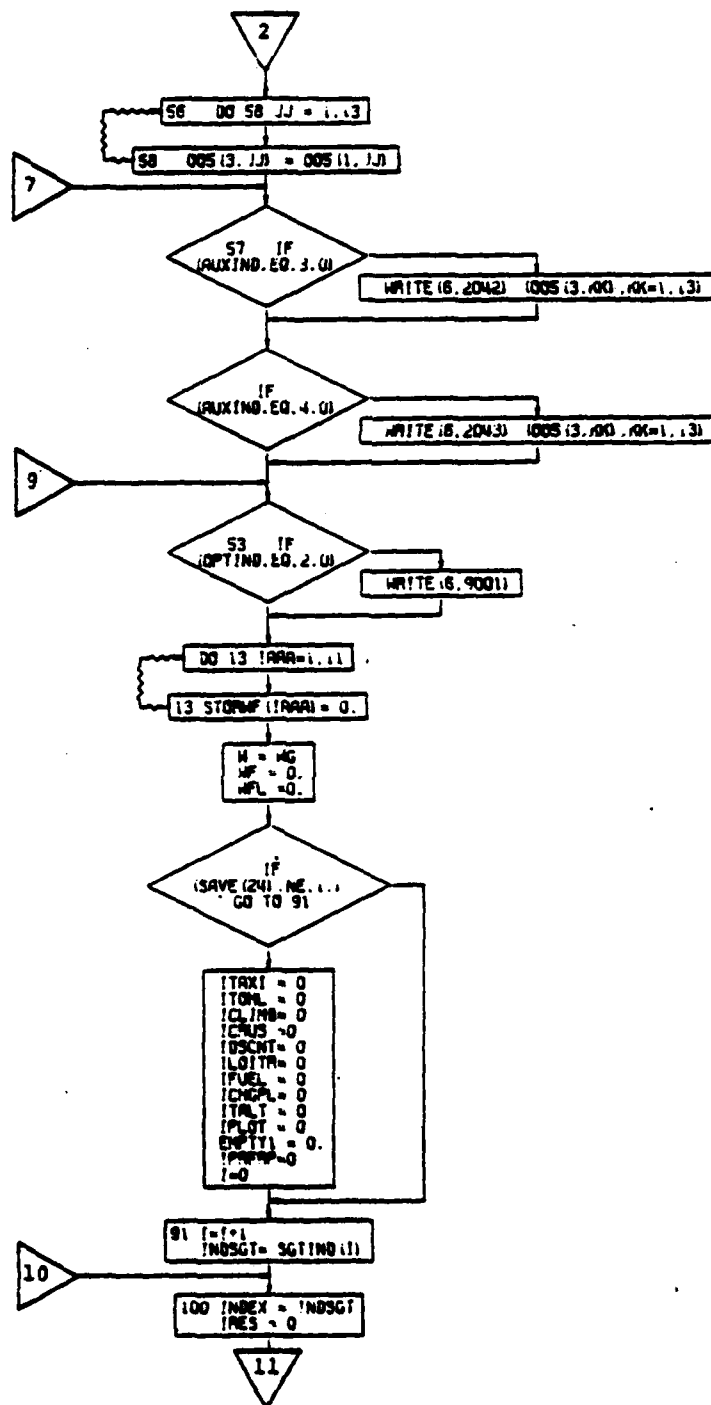


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 6)

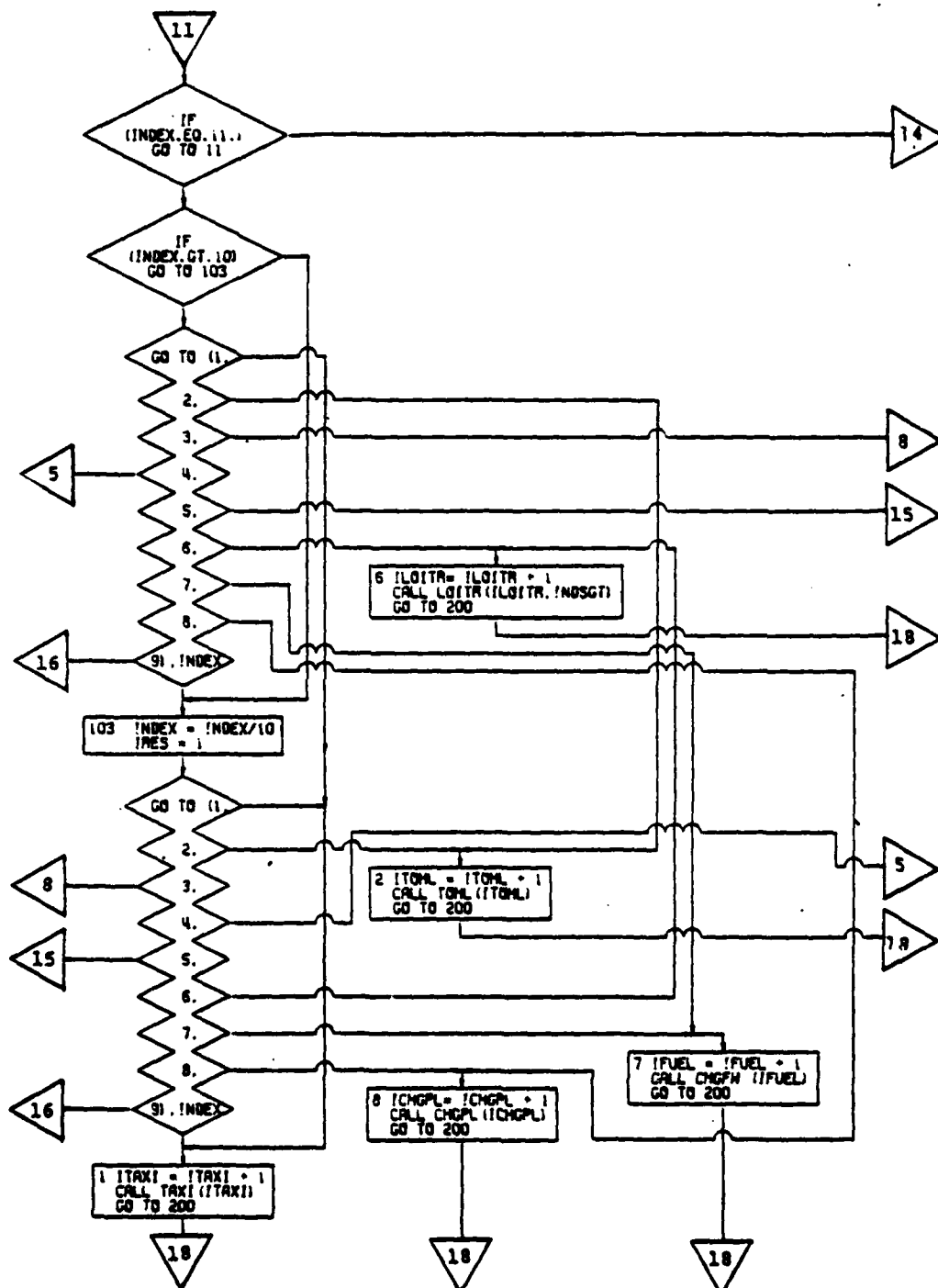


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 6)

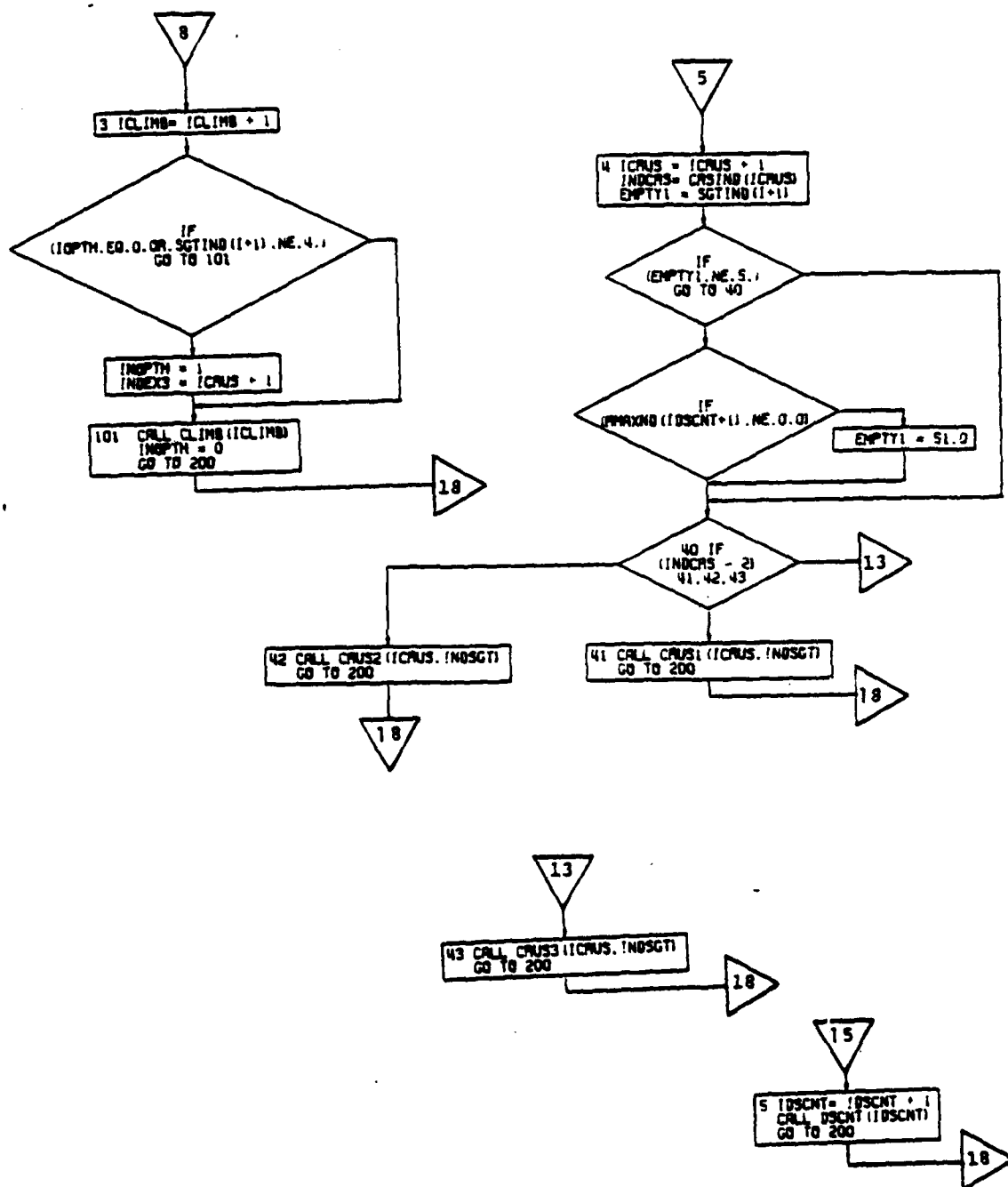


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 6)

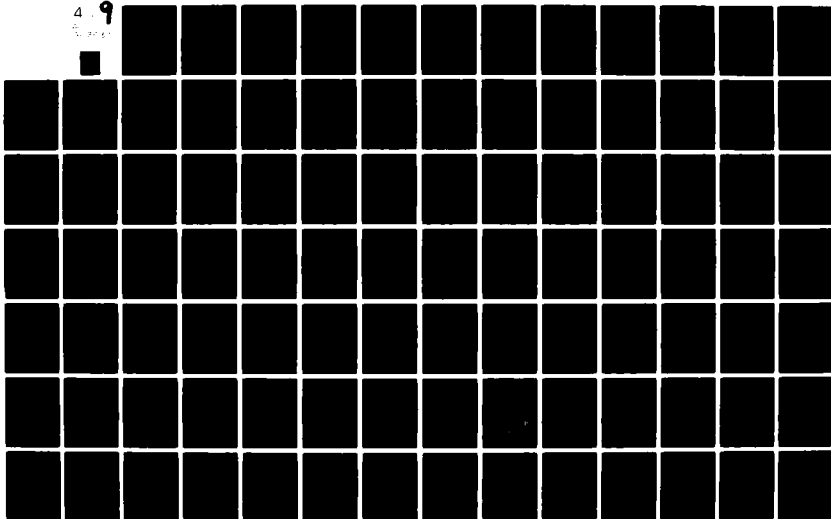
AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

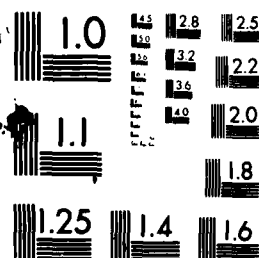
UNCLASSIFIED

4 9

Page 1



4 OF 9
AD-
A113037



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

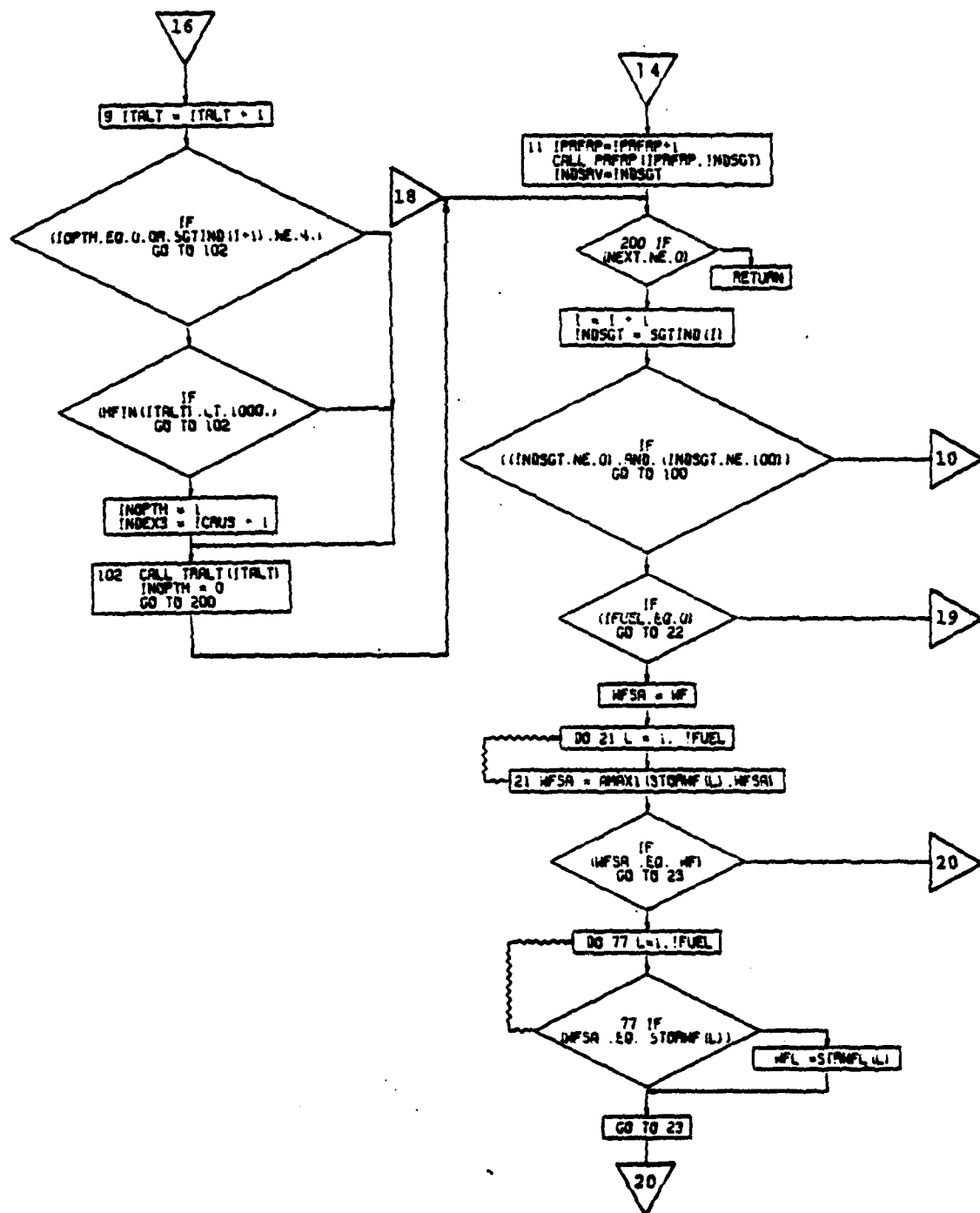


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 6)

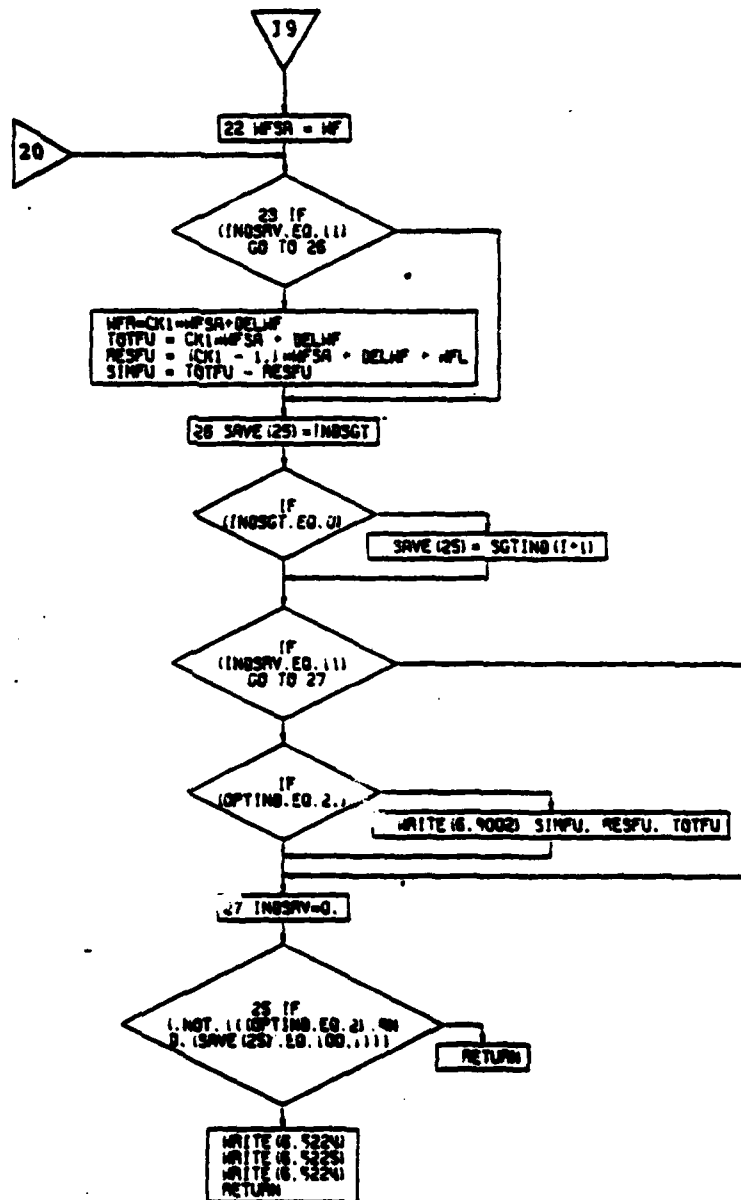


Figure 4-48. PRFRM Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 6)

4.12.1 Taxi Calculations Subroutine

The taxi calculations subroutine (specified by SGTIND = 1), calculates the fuel required to taxi at ground idle engine setting for a specified period of time. For aircraft which have independent auxiliary cruise propulsion systems (AIPIND = 2), the program will calculate taxi performance for either primary engines operating alone, or both primary and auxiliary cruise propulsion engines operating. This is accomplished by means of the input constant k_{FI} . If $k_{FI} = 0$, the program will consider only primary engines in operation in determining fuel flow rates. If $k_{FI} = 1$, the program will include both primary and lift propulsion systems in calculating the fuel flow rates and the corresponding reduction in aircraft gross weight. Figure 4-49 is a flow chart of this subroutine.

Input to this subroutine consists of the time for taxi, value of k_{FI} , and atmospheric conditions.

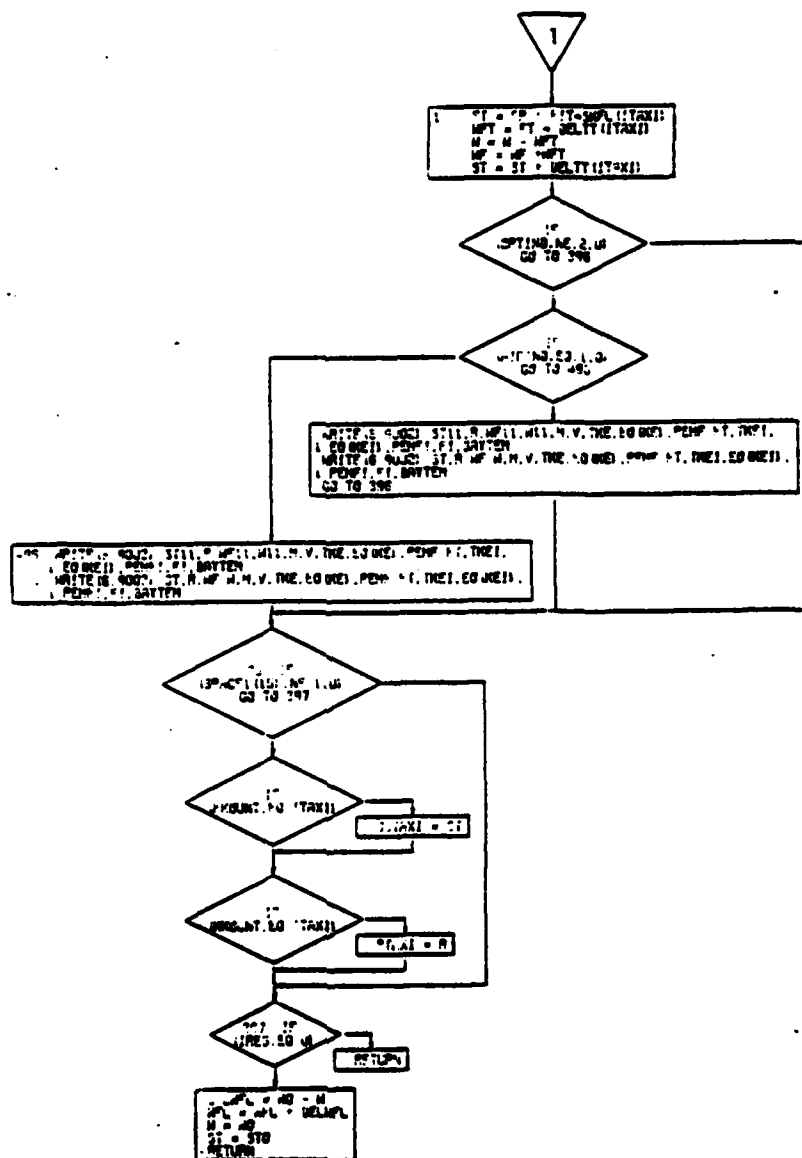


Figure 4-49. Taxi Calculations Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2)

4.12.2 Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Calculations Subroutine

The takeoff, hover, and landing calculations subroutine (specified by SGTIND = 2) will calculate the thrust or power required and corresponding fuel flow rates during simulated takeoff/hover/landing operations. Four options are available, specified by the input indicator TOLIND:

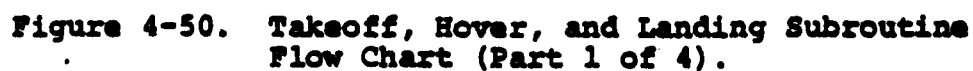
- TOLIND = 1 - Input required thrust-weight ratio and vertical rate of climb. Program will calculate required power fractions.
- TOLIND = 2 - Input the required power fraction and vertical rate of climb. Program will calculate thrust-weight ratio.
- TOLIND = 3 - This option is the same as TOLIND = 1, except hover in ground effect is assumed, requiring the input of height of fuselage bottom above ground as a fraction of main rotor diameter.
- TOLIND = 4 - This option is the same as TOLIND = 2, except hover in ground effect is assumed, requiring the input of height of fuselage bottom above ground as a fraction of main rotor diameter.

In all cases, the program will print out the power fraction and thrust-weight ratio. The program will permit operation at power fractions greater than 1.0 (more than 100 percent of available power) in order to make it easier to perform studies in which engine power is being varied parametrically to satisfy specified takeoff or landing requirements as a site. The program will, however, print a cautionary note that power fraction exceeds 100 percent. In the case (TOHL = 2 or 4) where the required power fraction is input, if the calculated thrust-weight ratio is less than the design thrust-weight ratio input (LOC 0228), the following cautionary note will be printed: INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER. T/W AVAILABLE LESS THAN T/W REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD.

For a helicopter configuration having auxiliary independent engines, the program sets the auxiliary engine power setting at ground idle.

It is possible to use a hover segment in the mission profile to account for a reserve fuel requirement (SGTIND = 20), in such a case the helicopter weight at the end of hover is set back to the weight at the beginning of hover, or as a part of the basic mission (in this case the weight is not reset). In either case, the fuel used during hover is included in the total fuel required to size the helicopter.

Figure 4-50 is a flow chart for this subroutine.



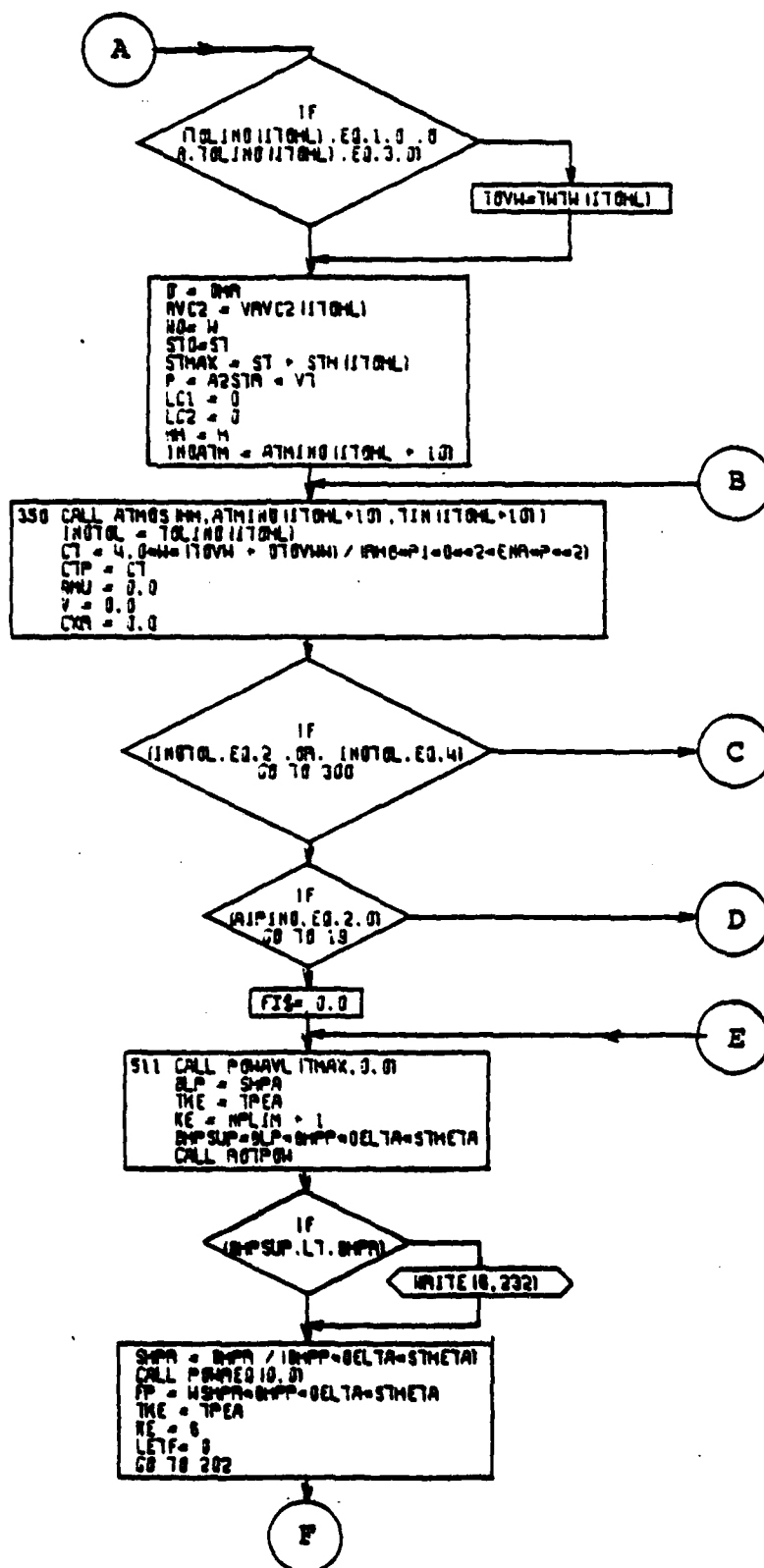


Figure 4-50. Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 2 of 4).

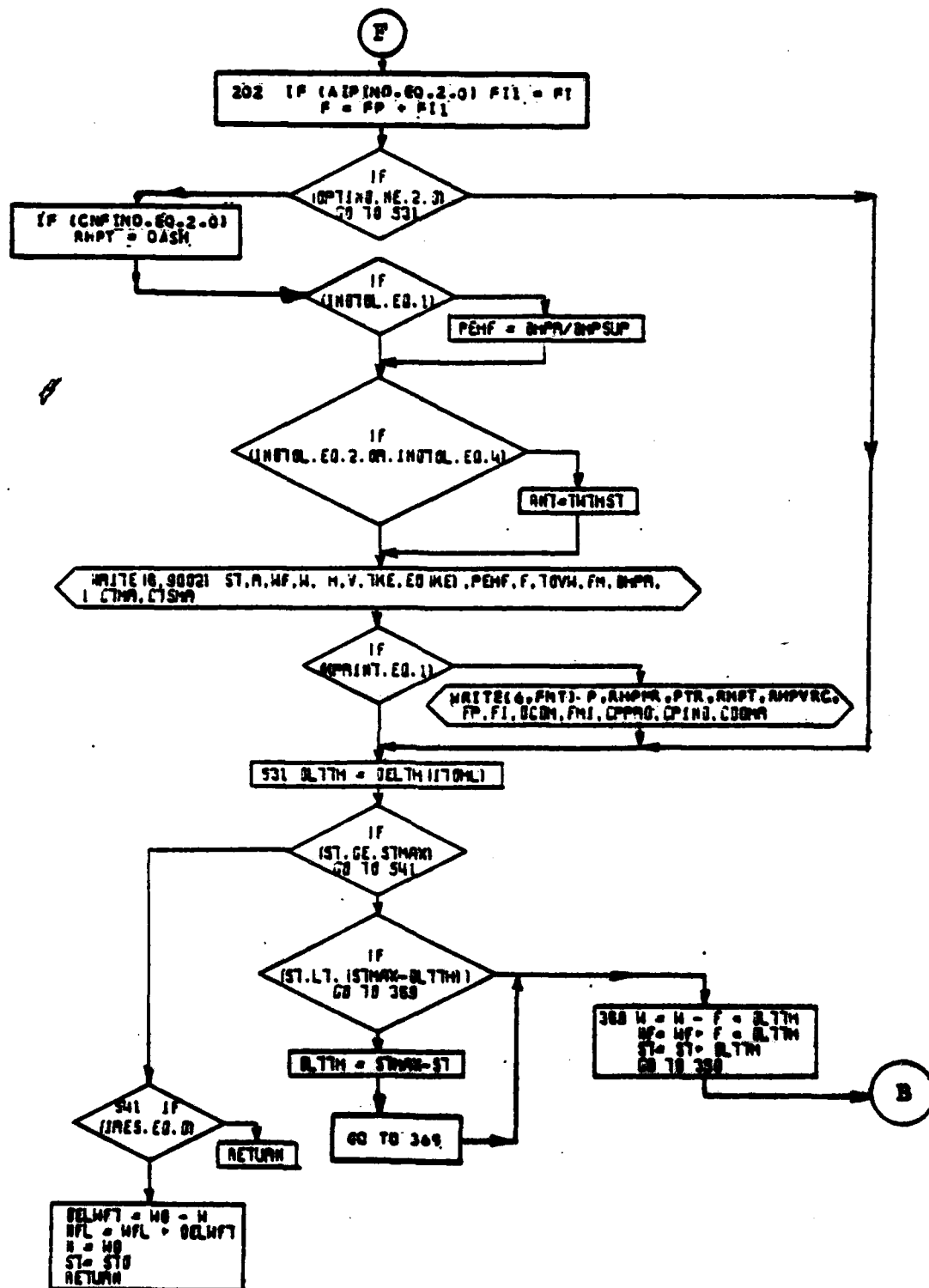


Figure 4-50. Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Subroutine Flow Chart (Part 4 of 4).

4.12.3 Climb Calculations Subroutine

The third performance segment is a calculation of climb performance. Four options are available, specified by the indicator CLMIND:

- CLMIND = 1 - The program calculates performance of the aircraft in a maximum rate of climb ascent limited by maximum operating airspeed and maximum operating Mach number. In no event will the aircraft be required to fly at an airspeed greater than the input maximum operating airspeed.
- CLMIND = 2 - The program calculates the climb performance of the aircraft at specified constant equivalent airspeed limited, as before, by M_{MO} and V_{MO} .
- CLMIND = 3 - Climb performance is calculated at constant specified Mach number. Otherwise, the option is similar to CLMIND = 2.
- CLMIND = 4 - Climb will be calculated at constant true airspeed with the same constraints as for CLMIND = 2.

For all options, the user may input the power setting of the engines which will be considered to be the maximum permissible rating. This is accomplished by means of the indicator POWIND:

POWIND = 0: Maximum	} engine rating
POWIND = 1: Military	
POWIND = 2: Normal	

The user may specify a value for incremental equivalent flat plate area parasite drag during climb, ΔF_{eCLIMB} , to represent variations in store drag.

Engine shutdown during climb may be simulated by inputs for Npsp (primary engines) and Npsdi (auxiliary independent engines). One or more engines may be shutdown.

If the flight path (climb) angle exceeds 90 degrees, the engine power setting is reduced and the program prints out:

CAUTION: CLIMB ANGLE TOO LARGE DUE TO EXCESSIVE POWER
AVAILABLE AT THIS FLIGHT CONDITION. POWER
SETTING REDUCED TO _____ ENGINE RATING.

If there is insufficient power available for climb, the engine power setting is increased and the program prints out:

CAUTION: INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE FOR CLIMB AT
THIS FLIGHT CONDITION. POWER SETTING
INCREASED TO _____ ENGINE RATING.

The input h_{max} has two applications. If $h_{OPTIND} = 1$ (optimum altitude search) and the climb is followed by a cruise, the input value of h_{max} will be interpreted as the maximum flight altitude for the following cruise. If the optimum cruise altitude is determined by the program to be at an altitude less than h_{max} , the climb will terminate at the lower altitude. If an optimum altitude search is not being used or if the following segment is other than a cruise, the input h_{max} is interpreted as the final altitude for the climb segment.

It is possible to use a climb segment in the mission profile to account for a reserve fuel requirement ($SGTIND = 30$) (in such a case the helicopter weight at the end of climb is set back to the weight at the beginning of climb) or as a part of the basic mission (in this case the weight is not reset). In either case, the fuel used during climb is included in the total fuel required to size the helicopter.

Figure 4-51 is a flow chart for this subroutine.

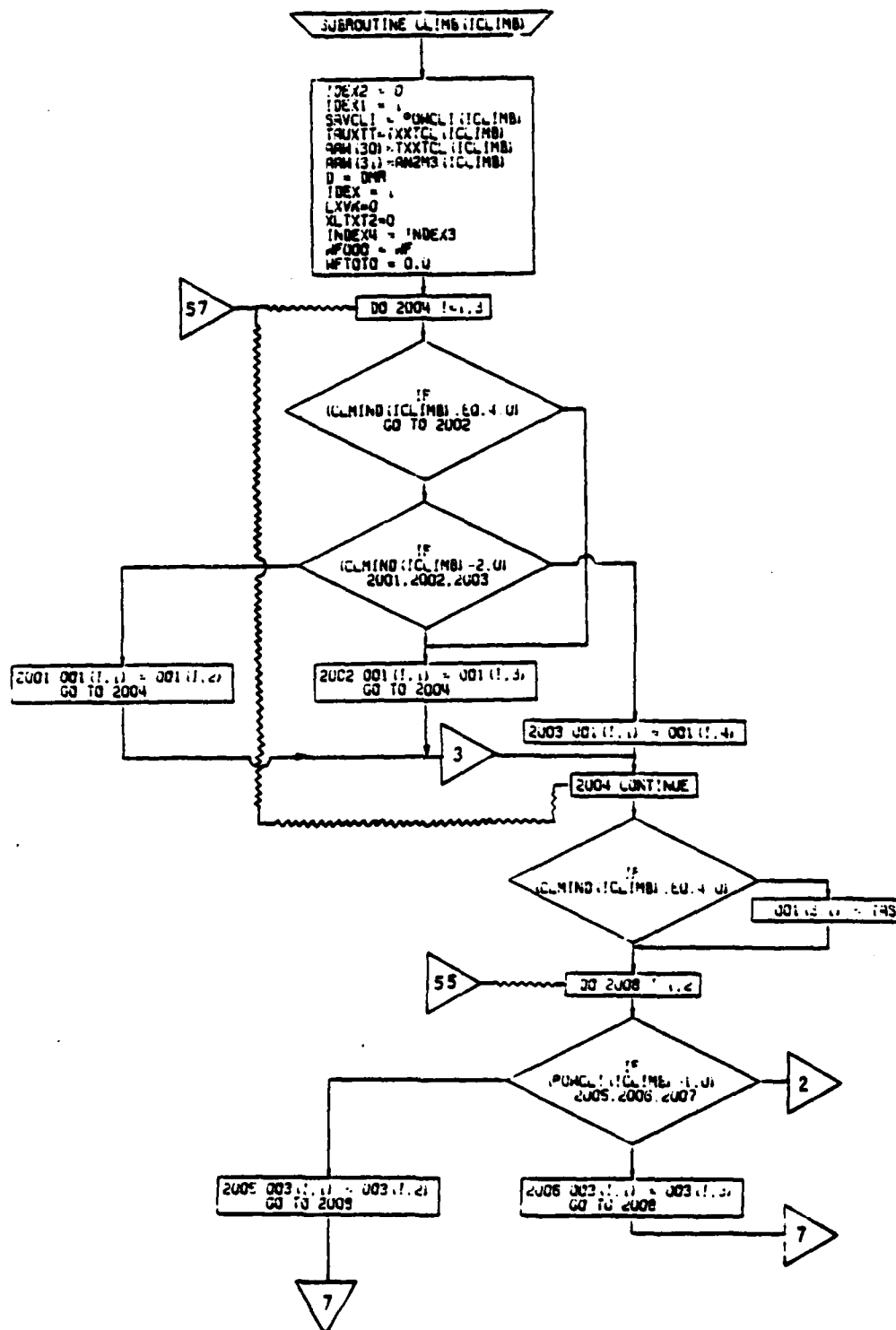


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 15)

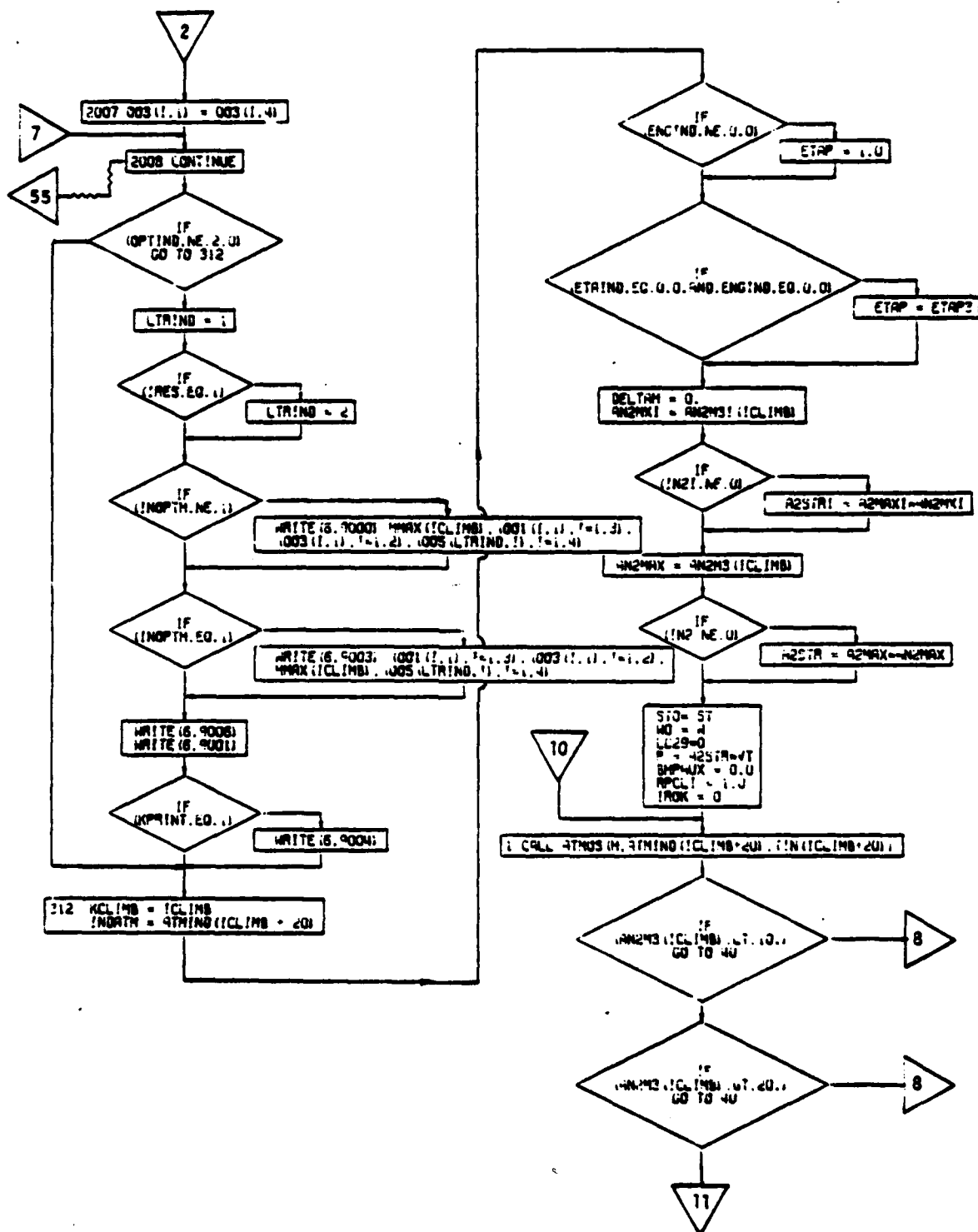


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 15)

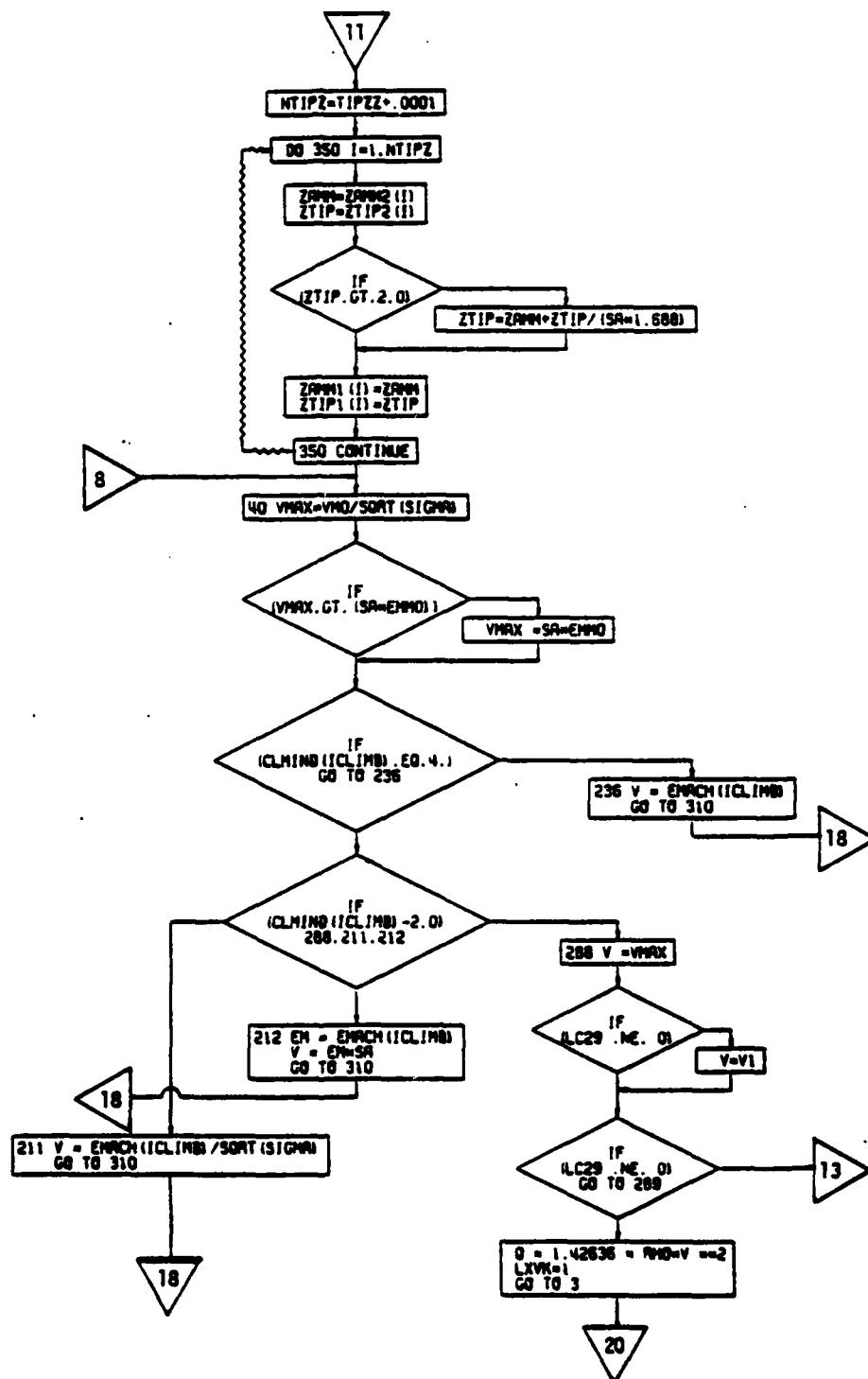


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 15)

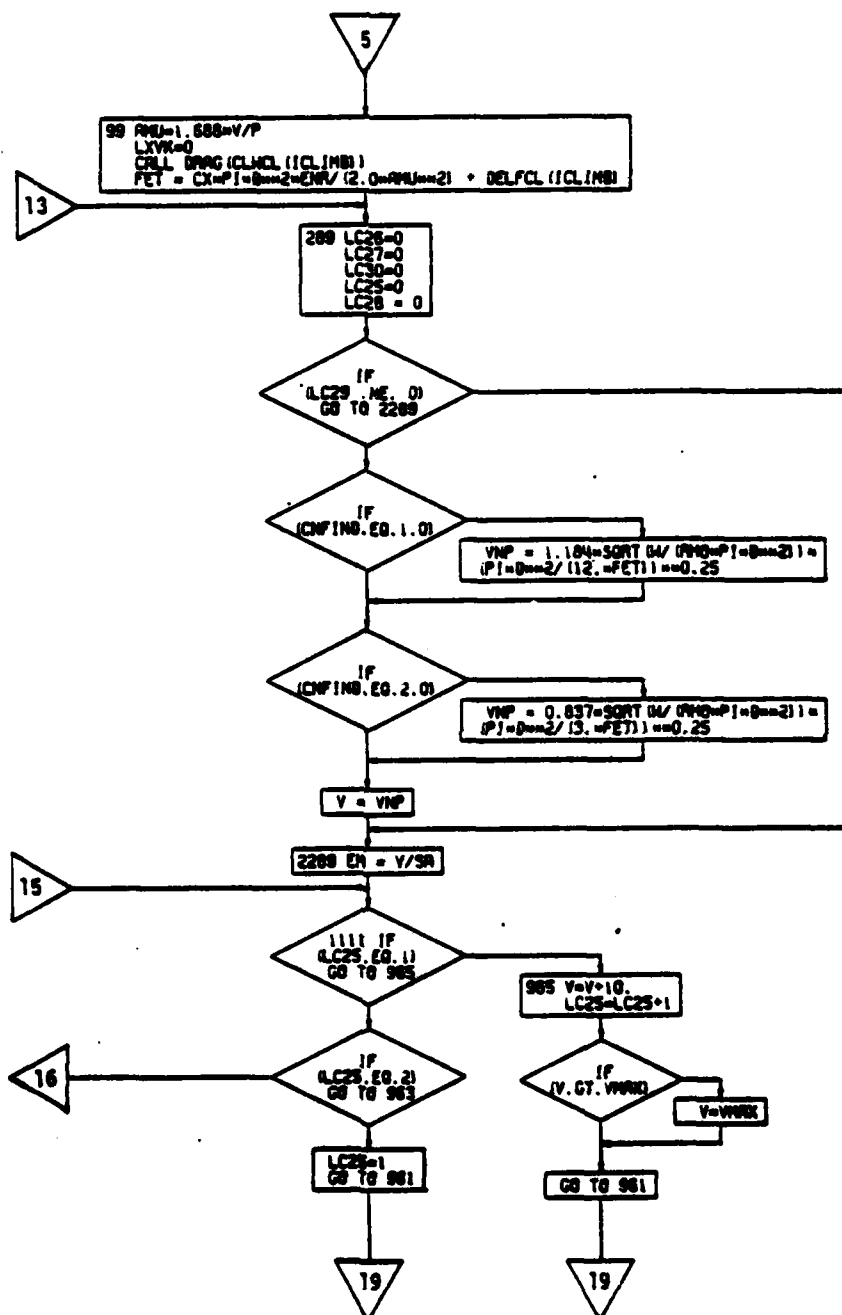


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 Of 15)



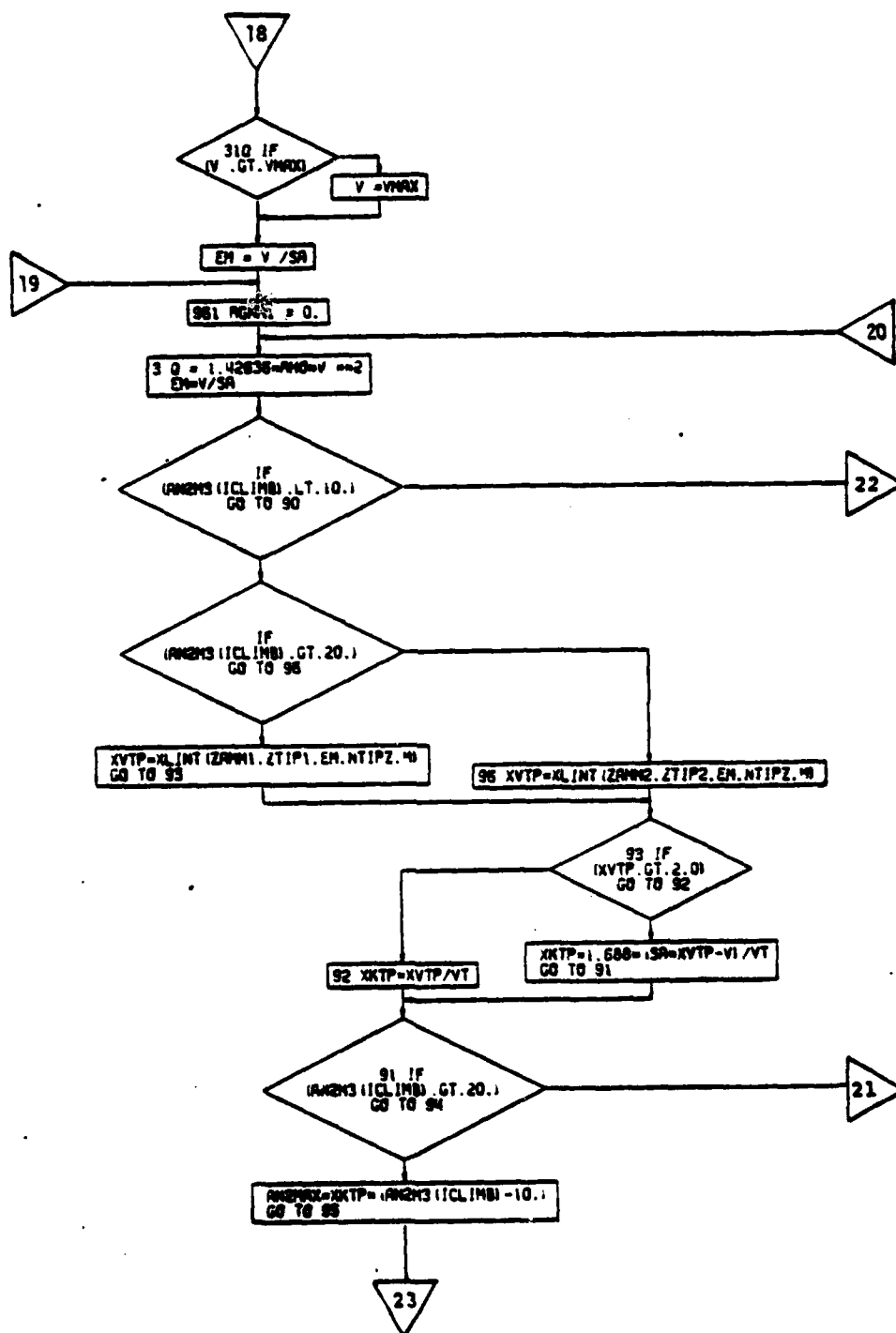


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 15)

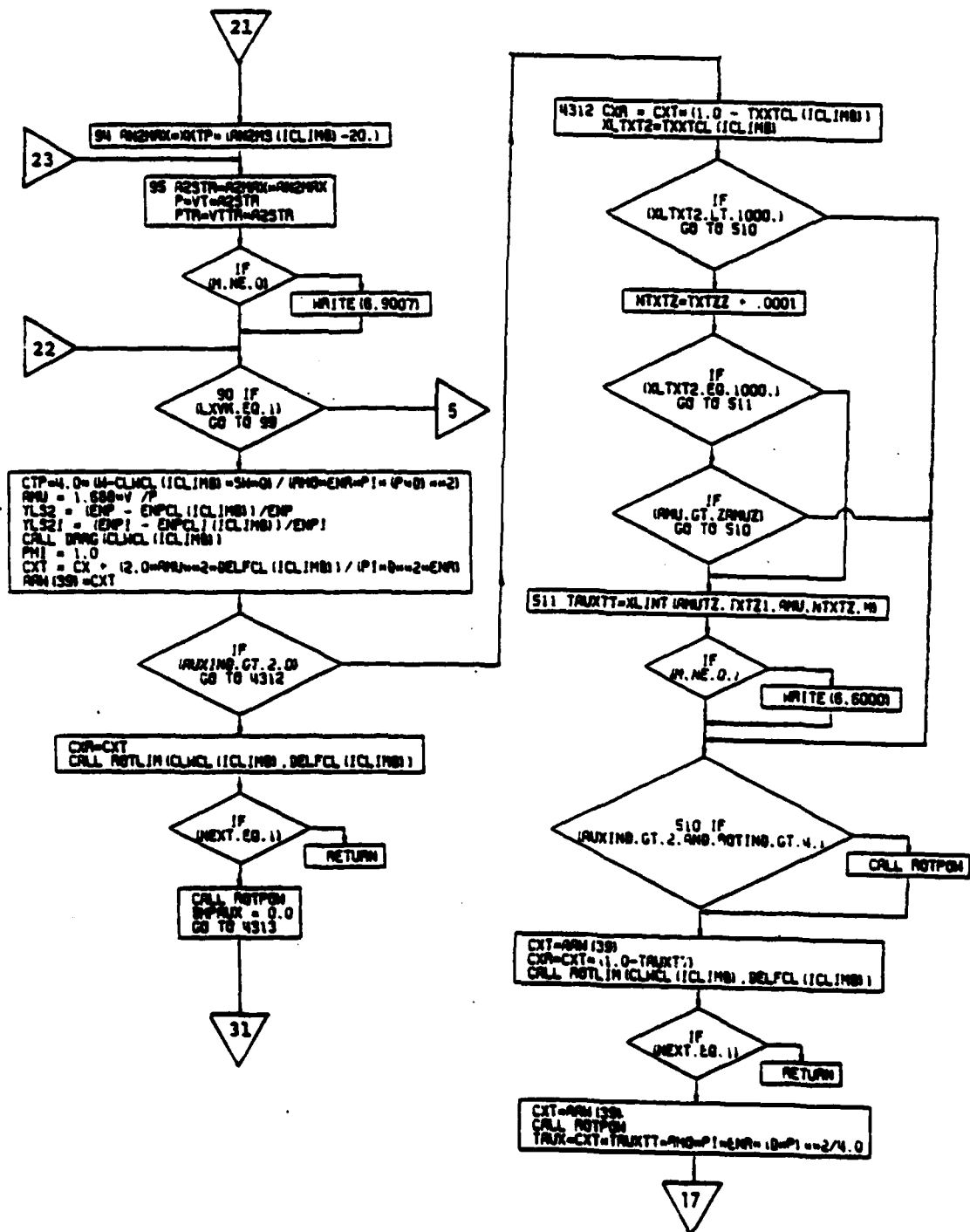


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 15)



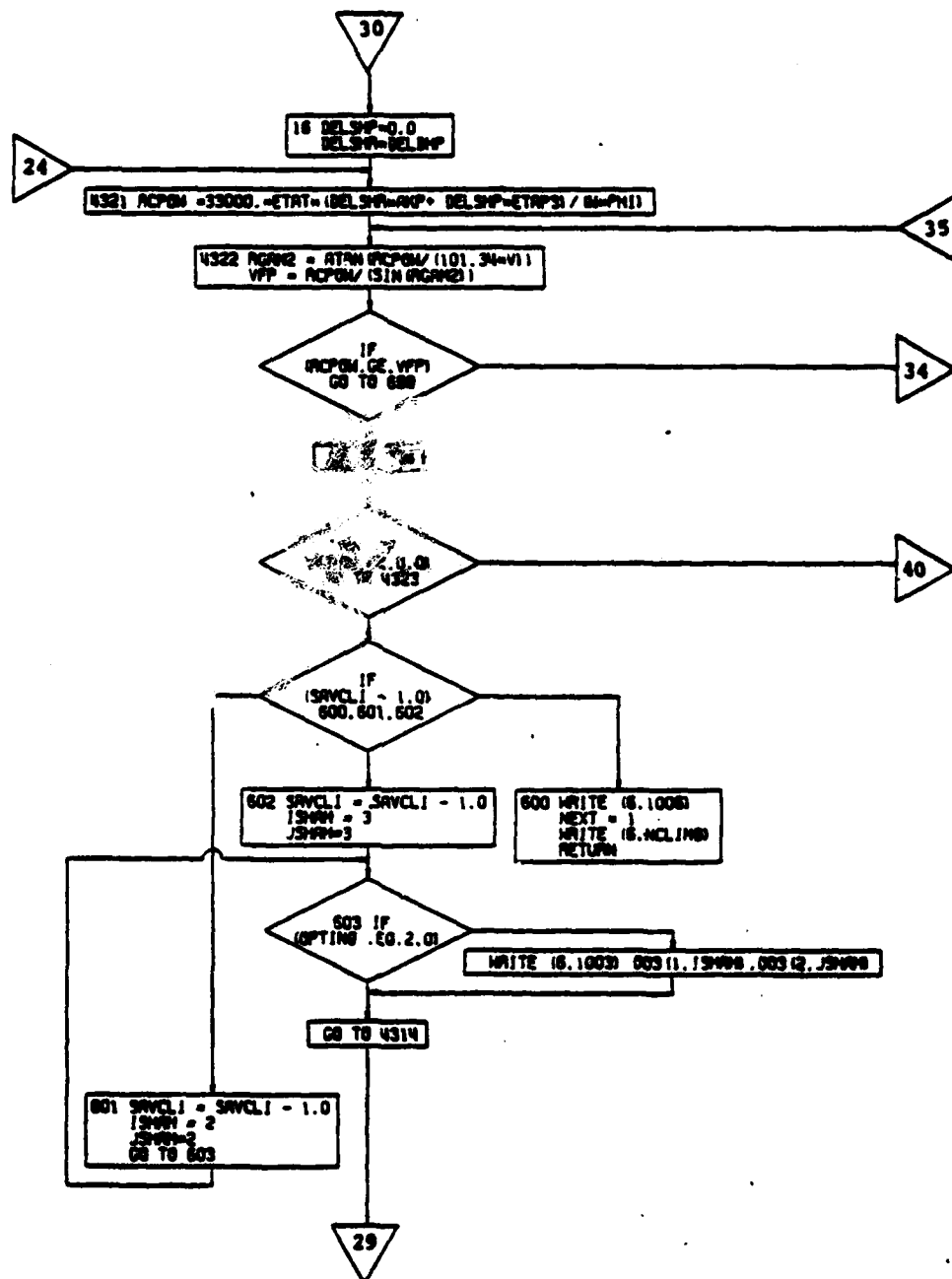


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 15)

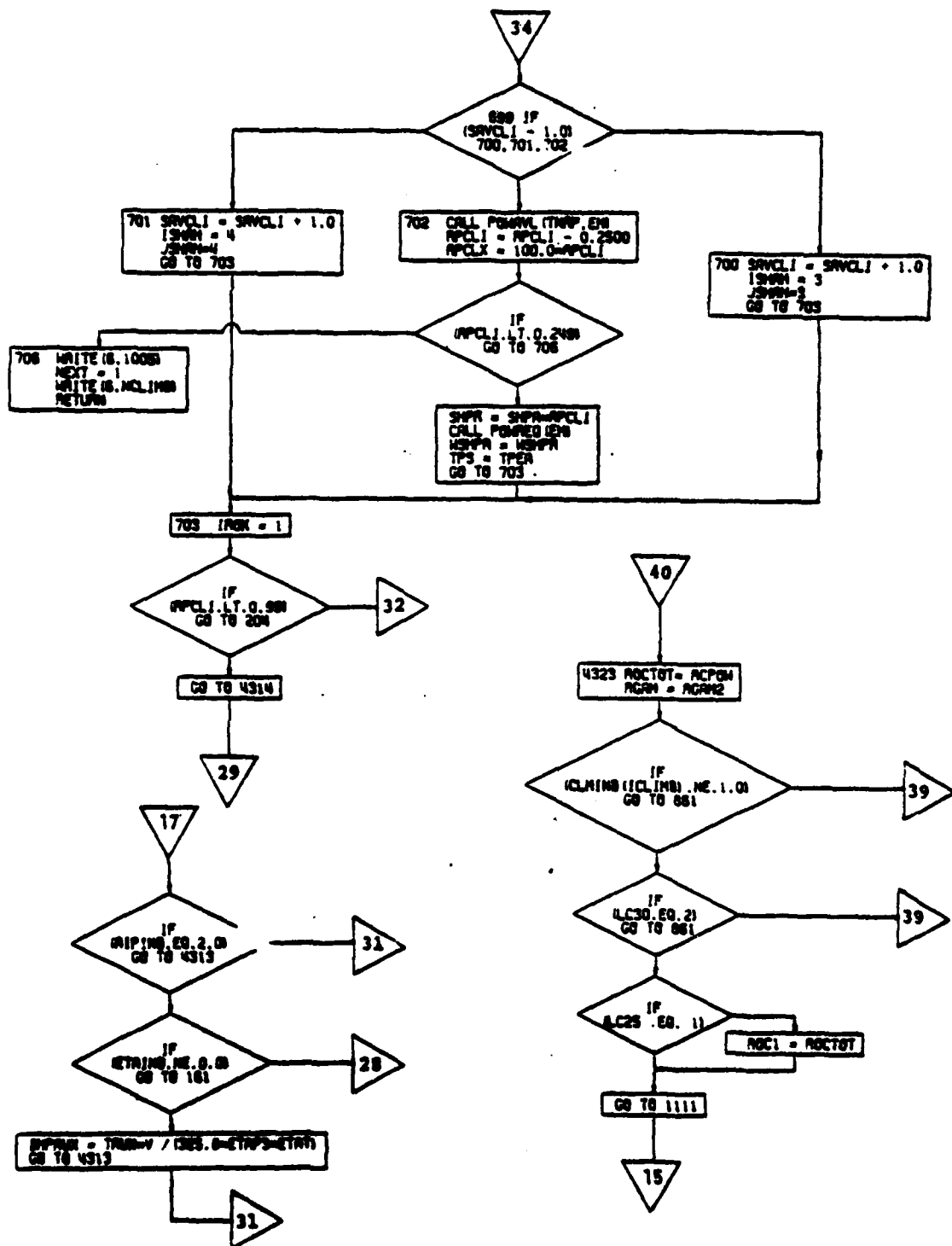


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 15)

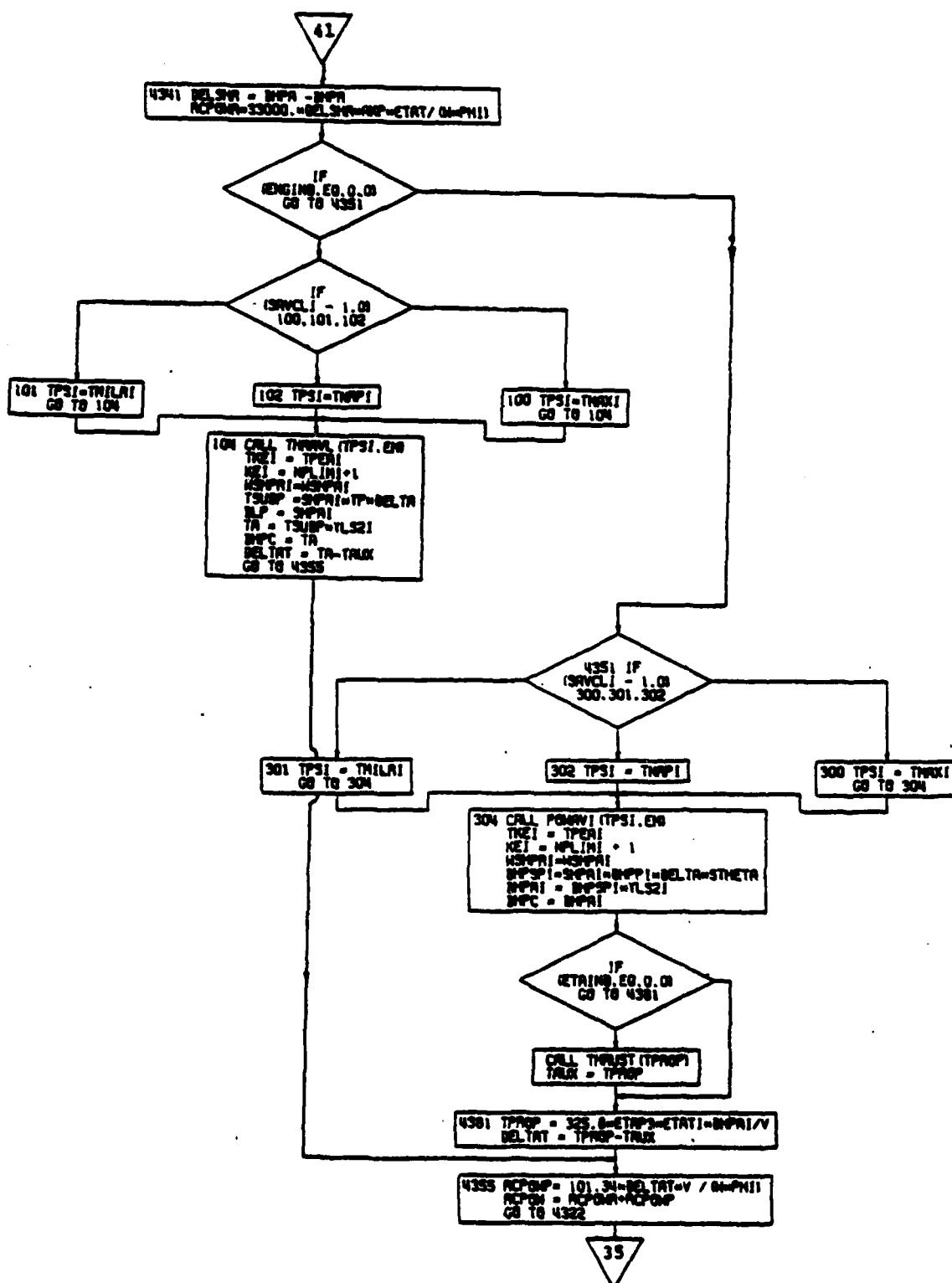


Figure 4-51. CLIMR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 11 of 15)

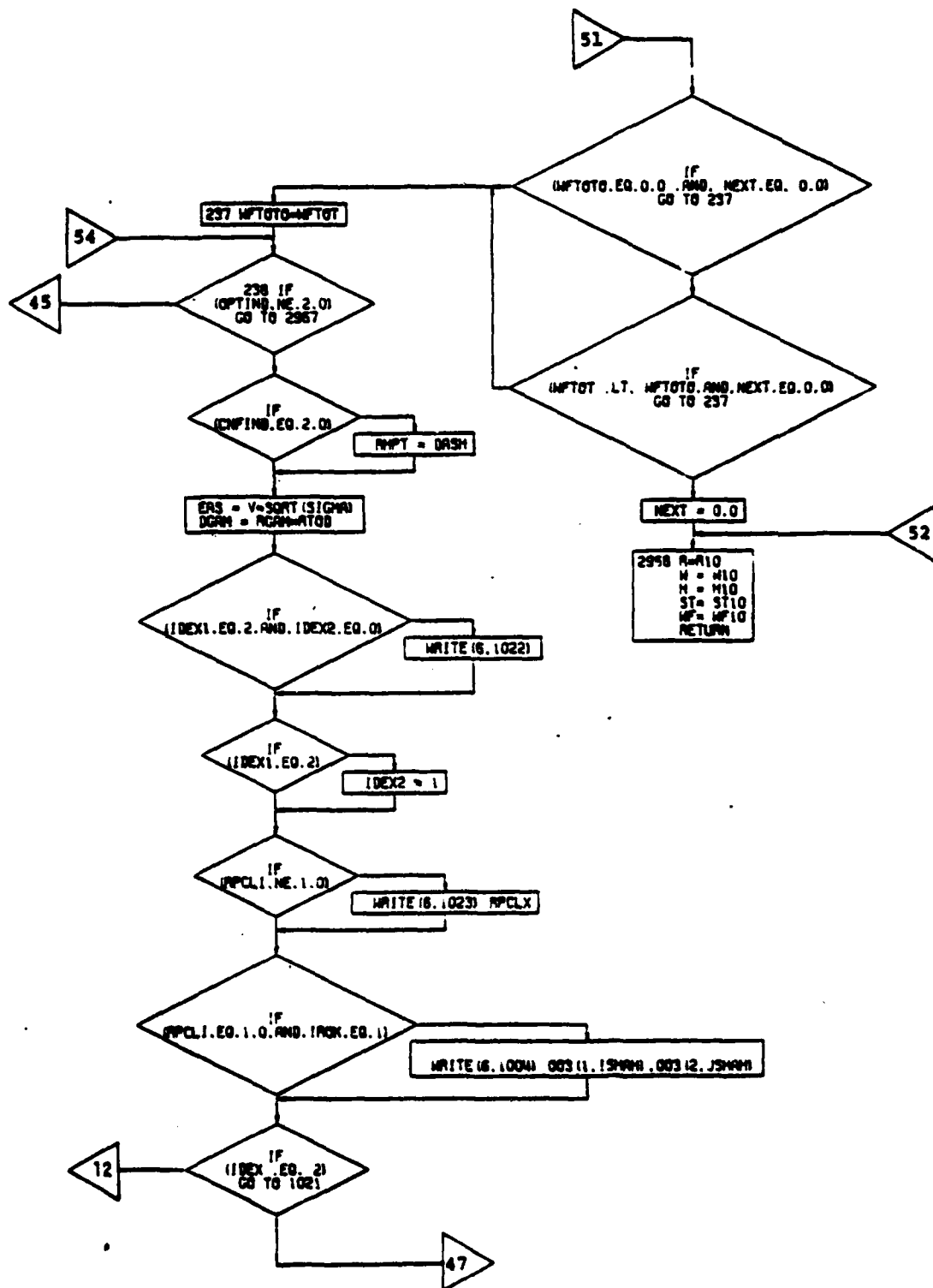


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 13 of 15)

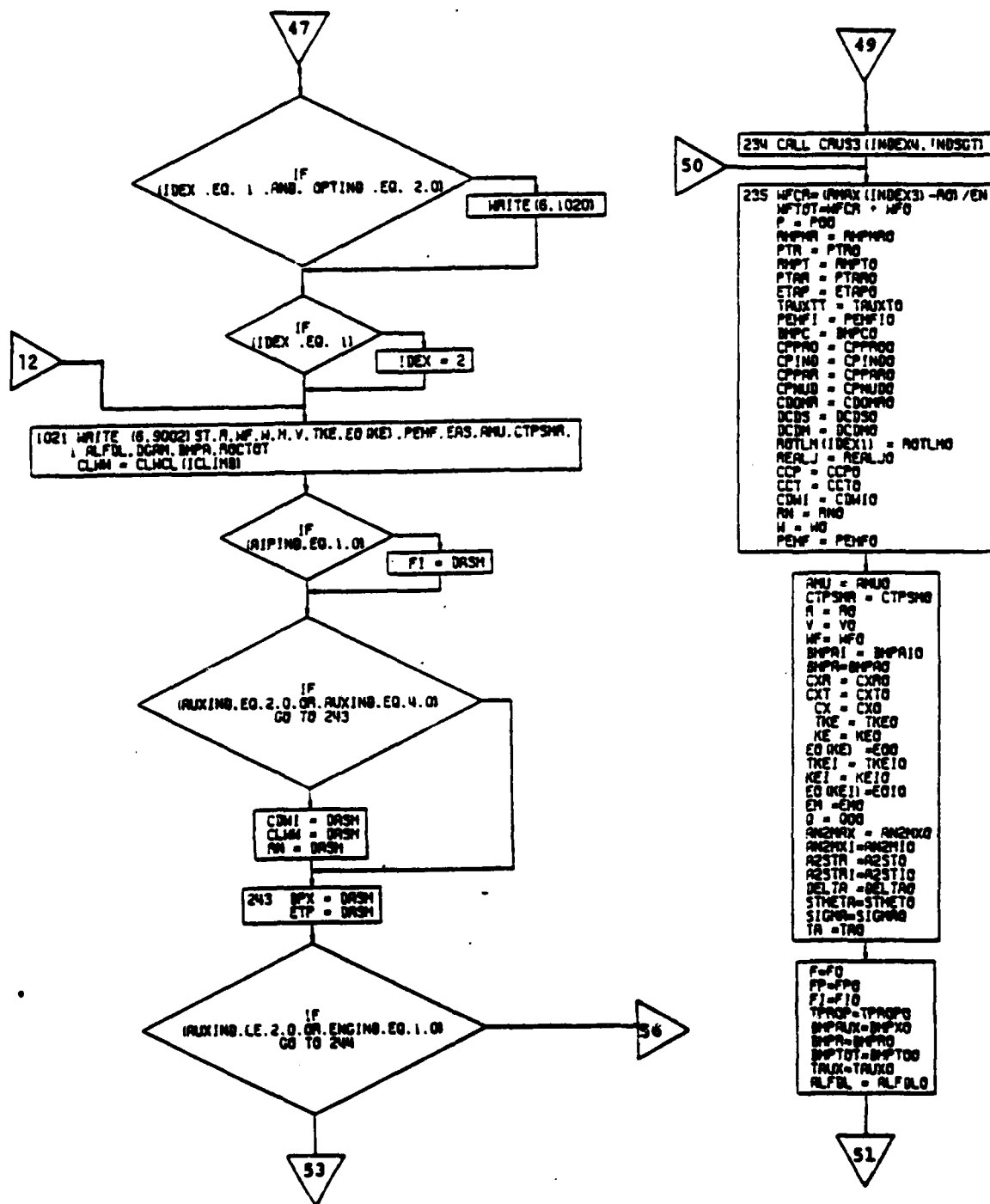


Figure 4-51.. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 14 of 15)

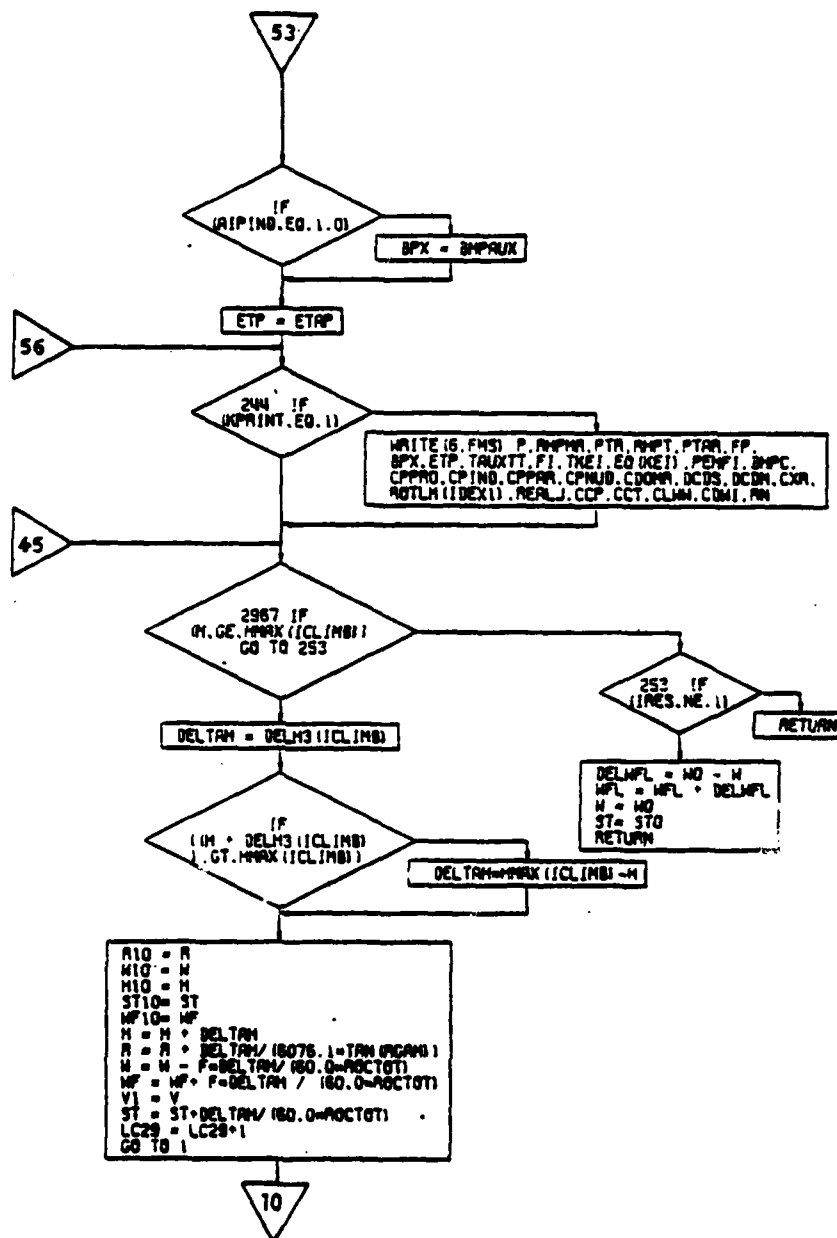


Figure 4-51. CLIMB Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 15 of 15)

4.12.4 Cruise Calculations Subroutine

The fourth performance segment is the calculation of cruise performance. The cruise performance calculation contains six separate options specifying the type of cruise for the aircraft. This option is determined by an input indicator, CRSIND.

CRSIND = 1 - This is a calculation of helicopter cruise performance at a fixed cruise power setting and at a constant altitude, constrained by limiting airspeed and Mach number. This option calculates the true airspeed, helicopter advance ratio, specific range, and reduction in gross weight during cruise. In the case of compound and auxiliary propulsion helicopters, if the auxiliary propulsion power required (to satisfy the input $TAUX/TTOT$) is greater than that available, as determined by POWIND, $TAUX/TTOT$ is readjusted to match the power requirements. It should be further noted that in the case of a configuration having auxiliary independent engines POWIND, which specifies the desired power setting for the primary engines, is used as a limiting factor for the auxiliaries.

CRSIND = 2 - This option will calculate the cruise performance constrained by cruise power and by limiting airspeed and Mach number of the aircraft at constant true airspeed and constant altitude. The program will calculate the power setting required, true airspeed, specific range, and corresponding reduction in gross weight of the aircraft during cruise. In the case of an auxiliary independent engine configuration, if either the primary or auxiliary engine power required is greater than that available, $TAUX/TTOT$ is readjusted accordingly. Then, if a power required-power available match is not achieved, cruise speed is reduced.

CRSIND = 3 - This option calculates the airspeed during cruise required for best specific range, constrained by normal power setting and by limiting airspeed and Mach number. Flight is at constant altitude. When auxiliary independent engines are employed, cruise speed is reduced ($TAUX/TTOT$ not being readjusted from its input value) until both auxiliary and primary power required are less than available.

CRSIND = 4 - This option will calculate the "long range cruise" condition; that is, cruise at speed for

99% of best specific range. Flight is constrained by normal power setting, limiting airspeed and Mach number and is at constant altitude.

CRSIND = 5 - This option is a calculation for a cruise-climb at a constant value of W/δ (airplane weight to ambient pressure ratio). The airspeed will be the speed for best specific range.

CRSIND = 6 - This is a calculation for a cruise climb (constant W/δ) at the speed for 99% of best specific range.

Cruise power setting as discussed above is defined by user input to be maximum (POWIND = 0), military (POWIND = 1), or normal (POWIND = 2) engine rating. This subroutine permits simulation of cruise performance of an aircraft with an arbitrary number of engines (both primary and auxiliary) shut down.

The program user specifies the number of engines shut down and a corresponding increment in airplane equivalent flat plate area drag.

The user may also specify a desired value of headwind when CRSIND = 3 through 6.

It is possible to use a cruise segment in the mission profile to account for a reserve fuel requirement (SGTIND = 40) (in such a case the helicopter weight at the end of cruise is set back to the weight at the beginning of cruise) or as a part of the basic mission (in this case the weight is not reset). In either case, the fuel used during cruise is included in the total fuel required to size the helicopter.

The input for the subroutine consists of the final range for cruise, the step size (incremental range), number of engines shut down, increment in drag coefficient, atmospheric conditions, required true airspeed (if CRSIND = 2) the headwind (if CRSIND = 3, 4, 5, or 6) and the settings for CRSIND and POWIND. Figure 4-52 is a flow chart of this subroutine.

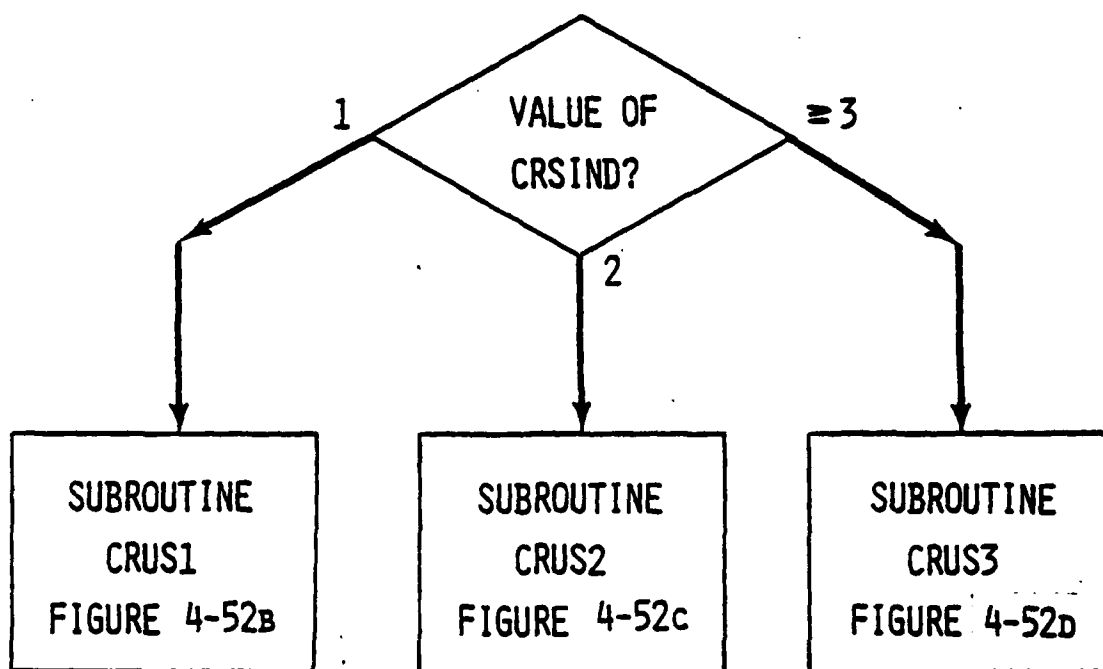


Figure 4-52a. Cruise Calculations Subroutine.

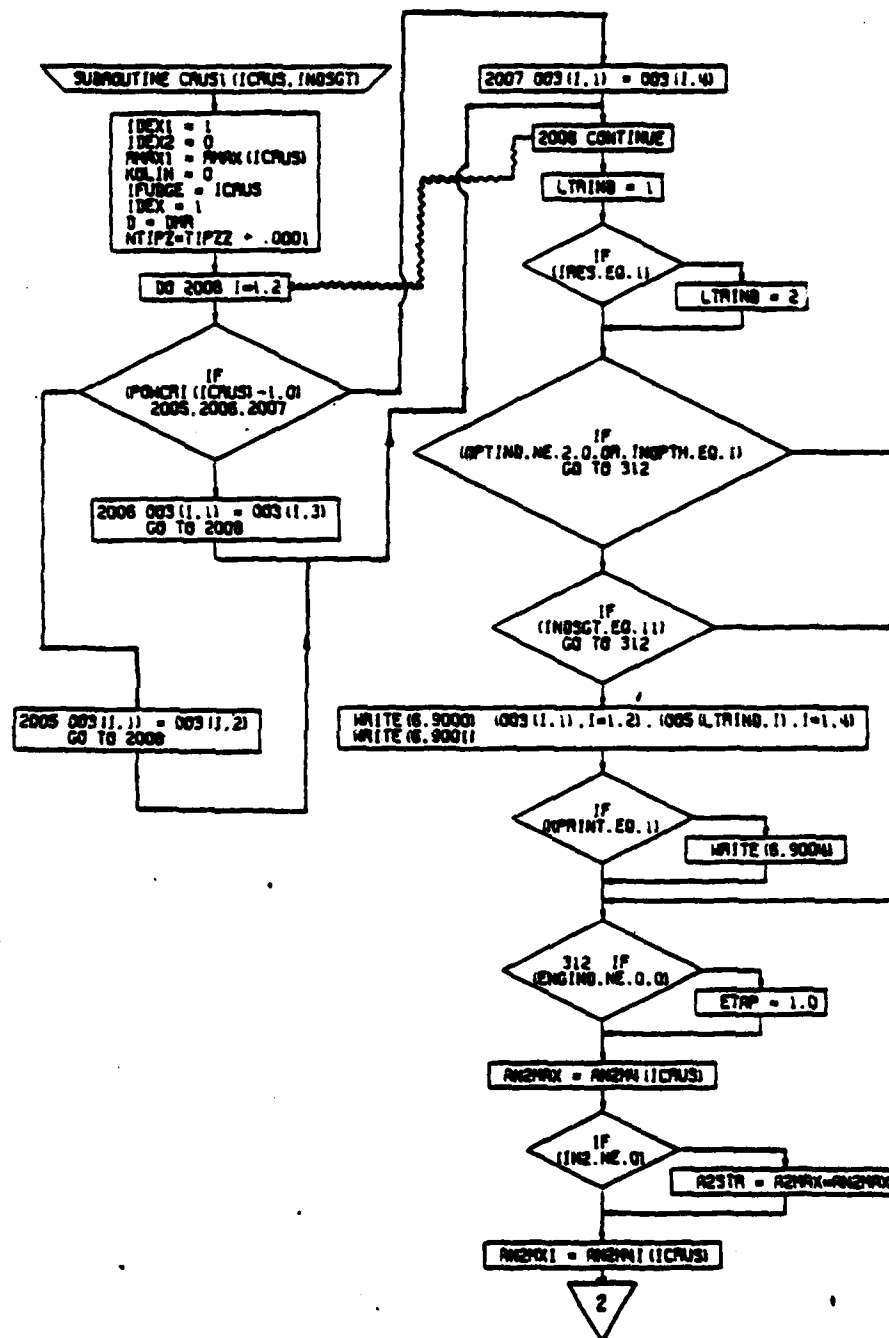


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 12)

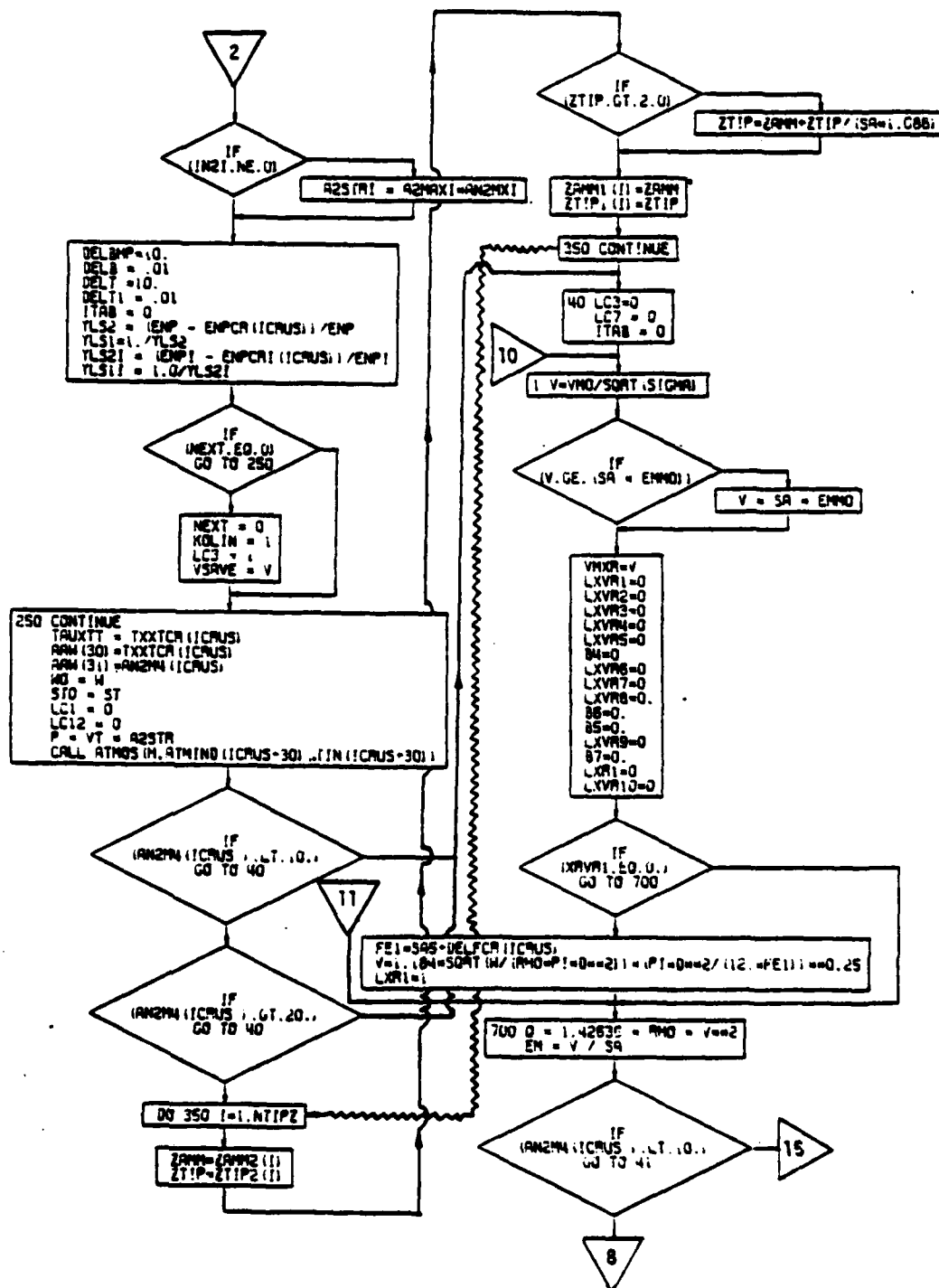


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 12)

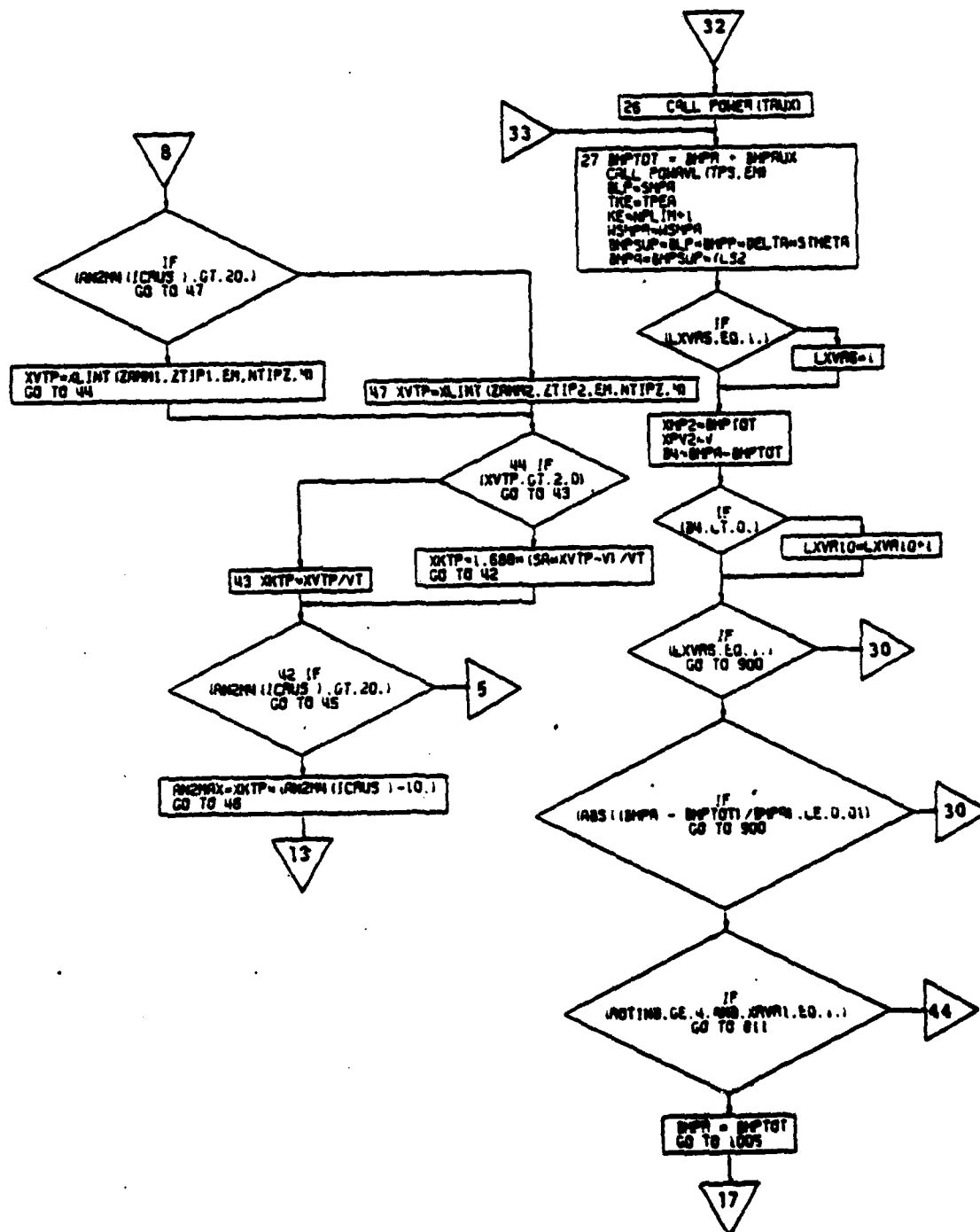


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 12)

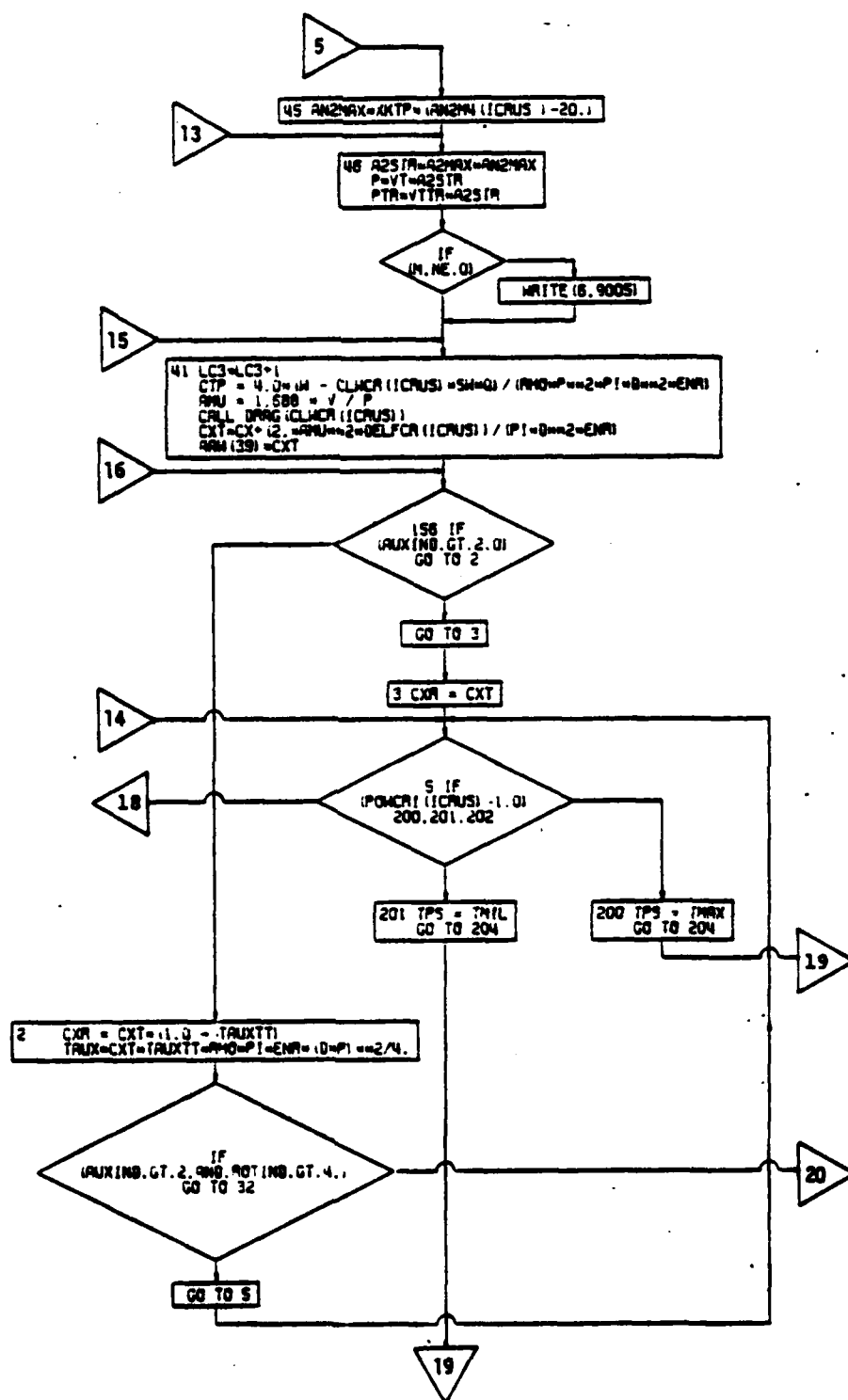


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 12)

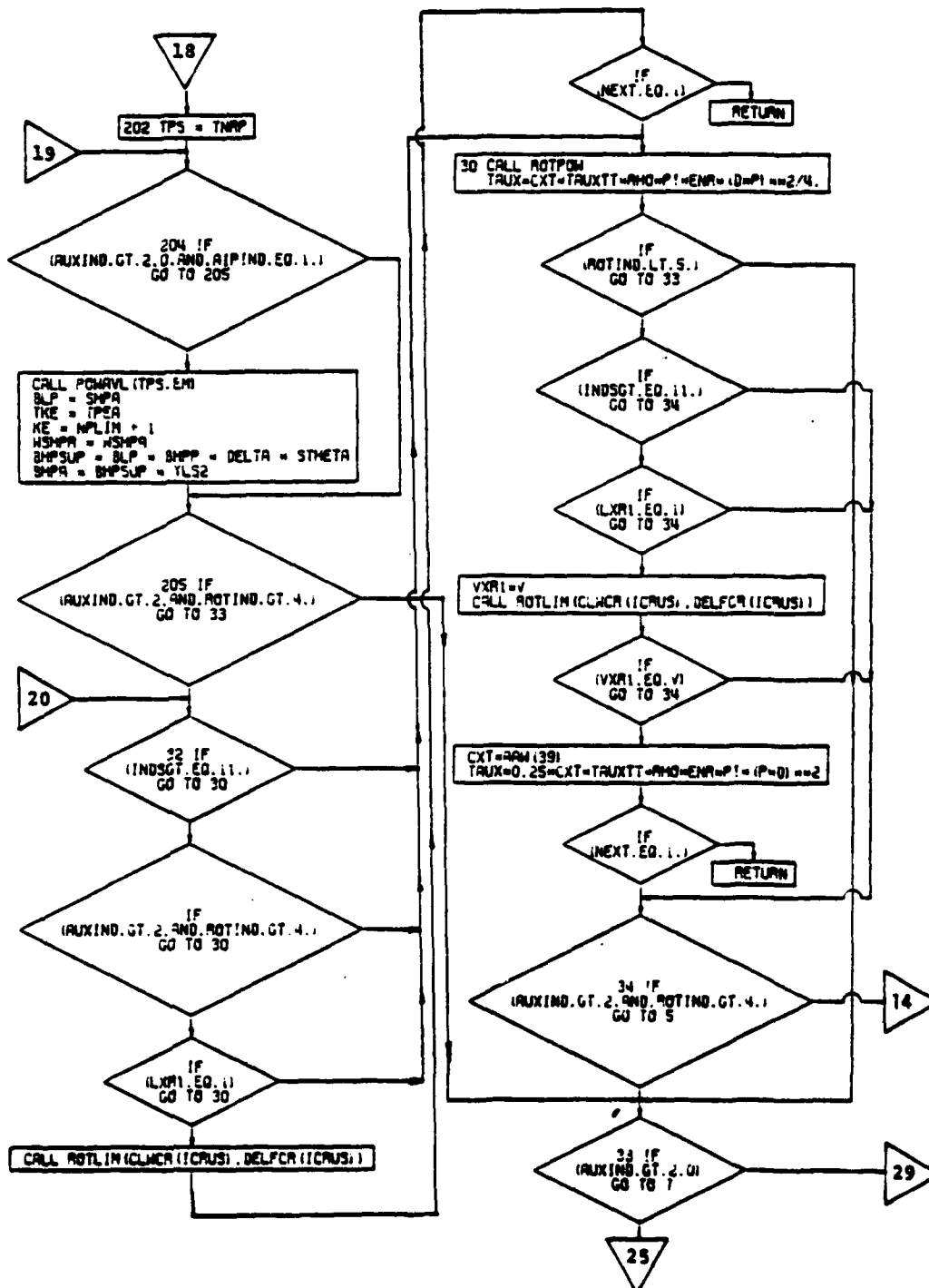


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 12)

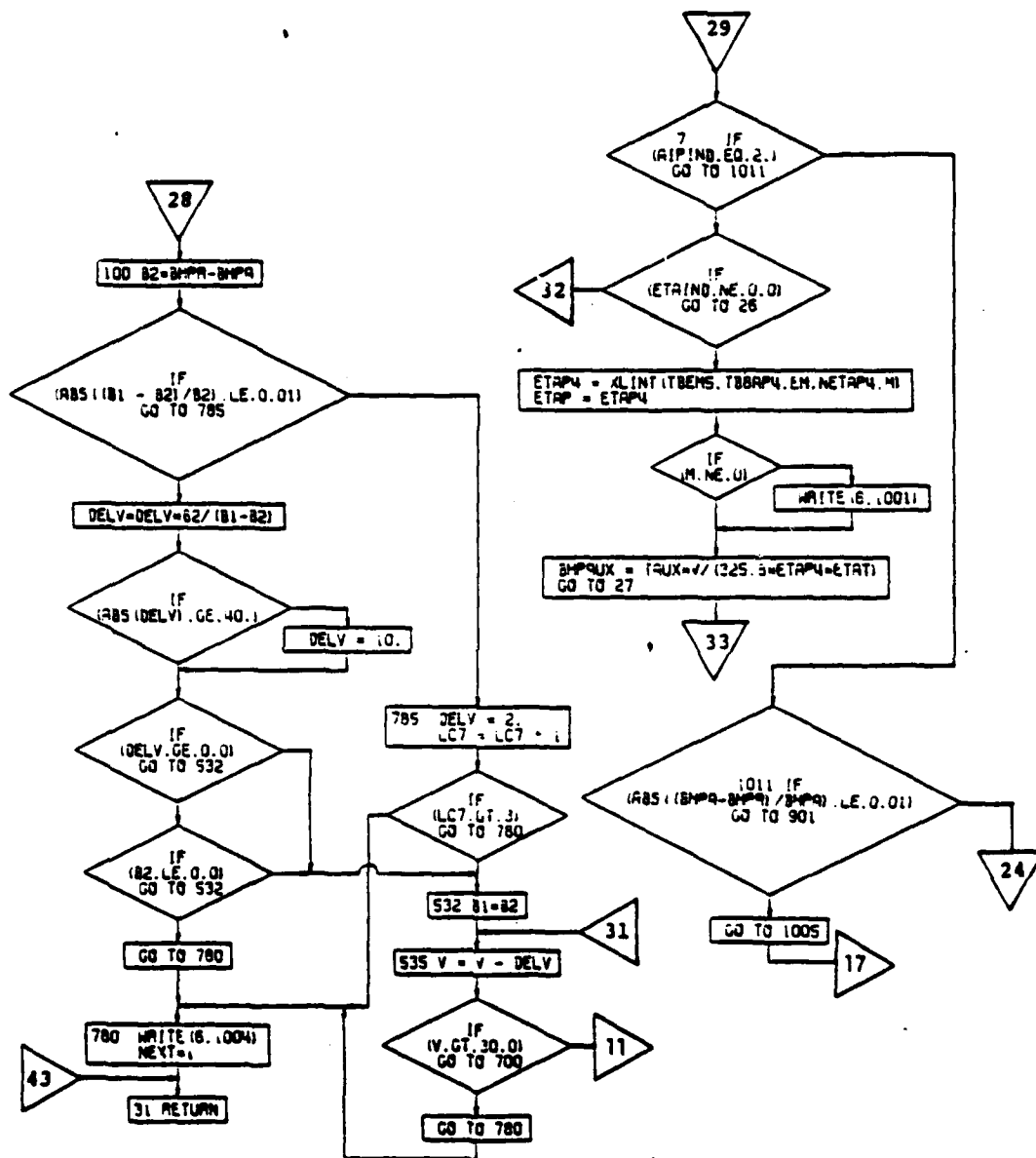


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 12)

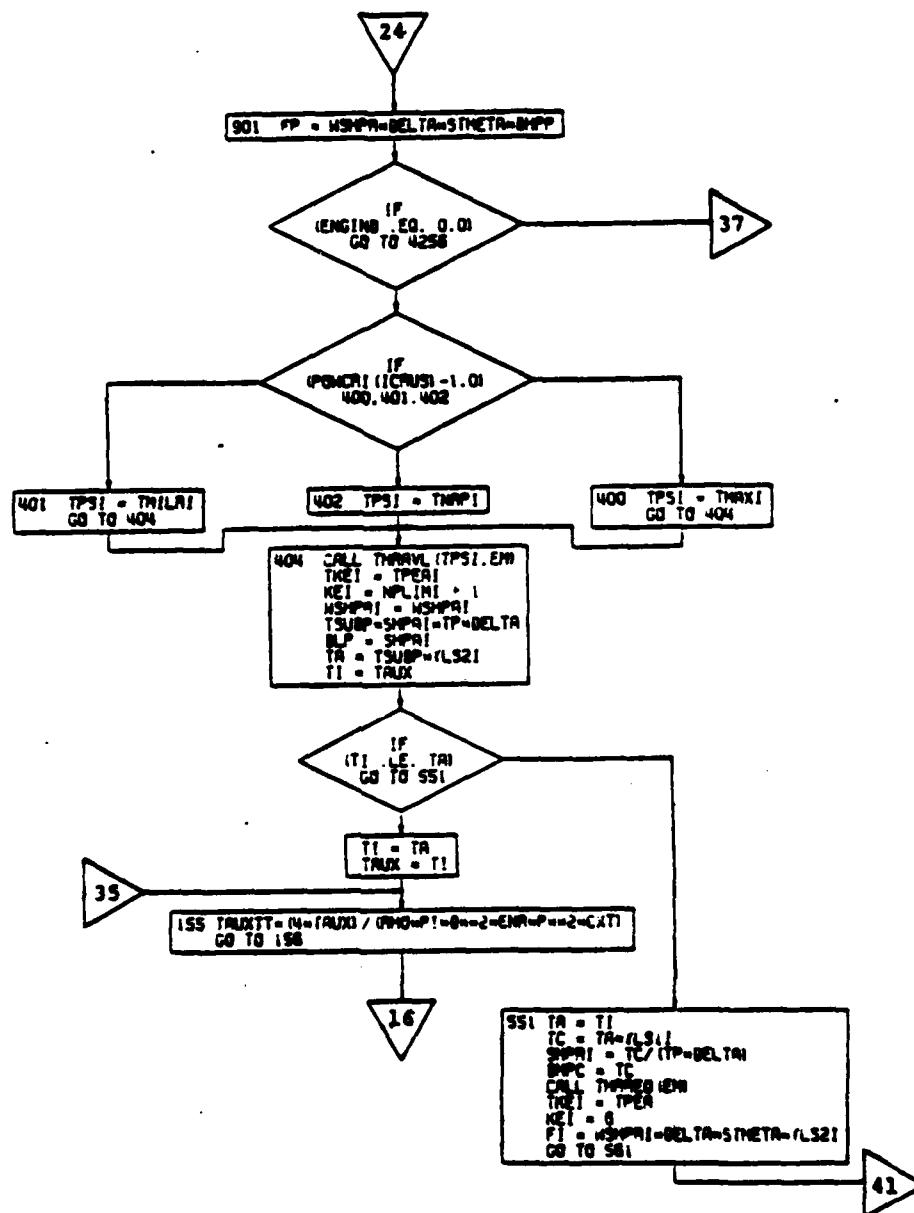


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 12)

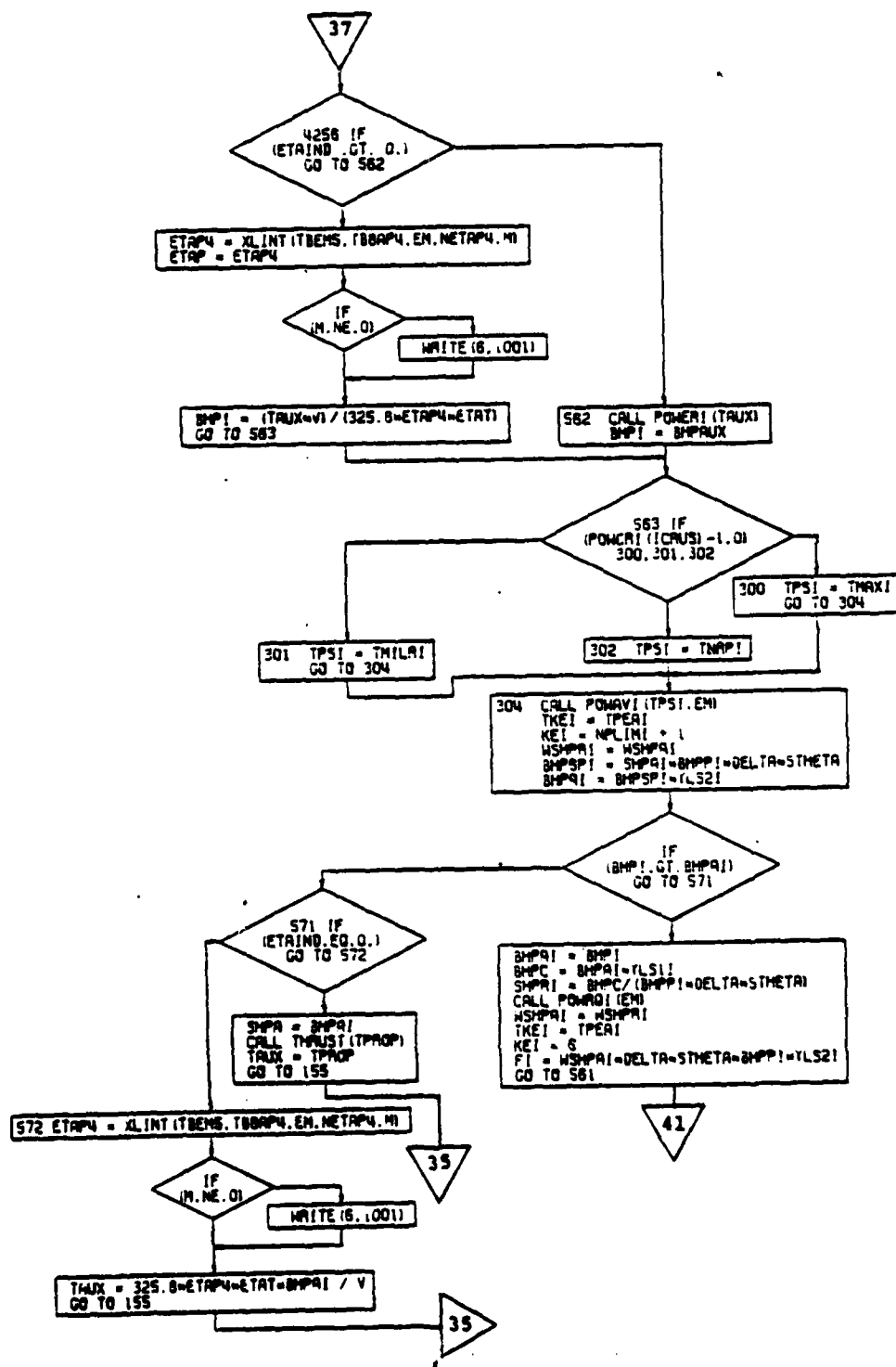


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1-Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 12)



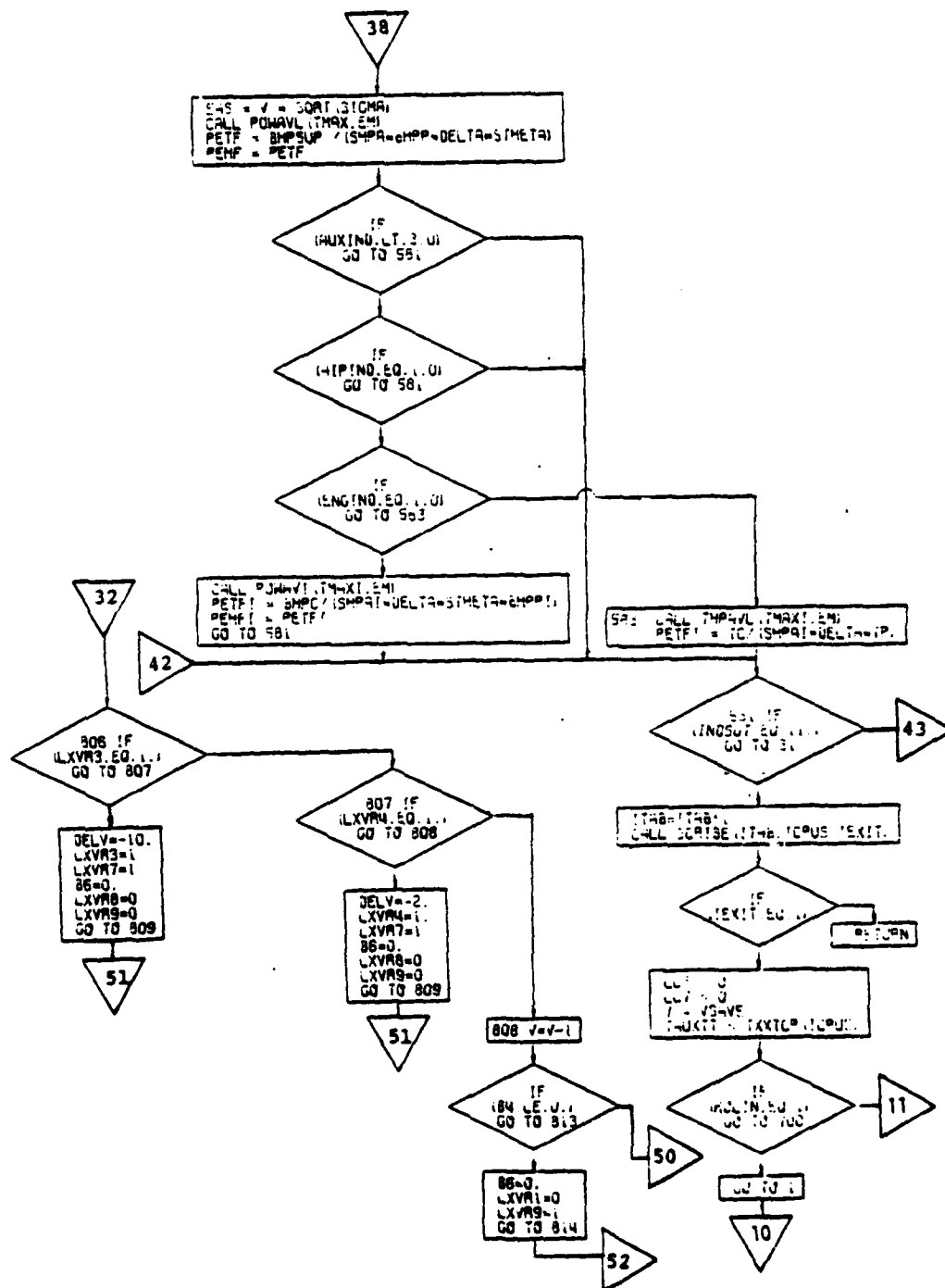


Figure 4-52b. Cruise 1 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 11 of 12)

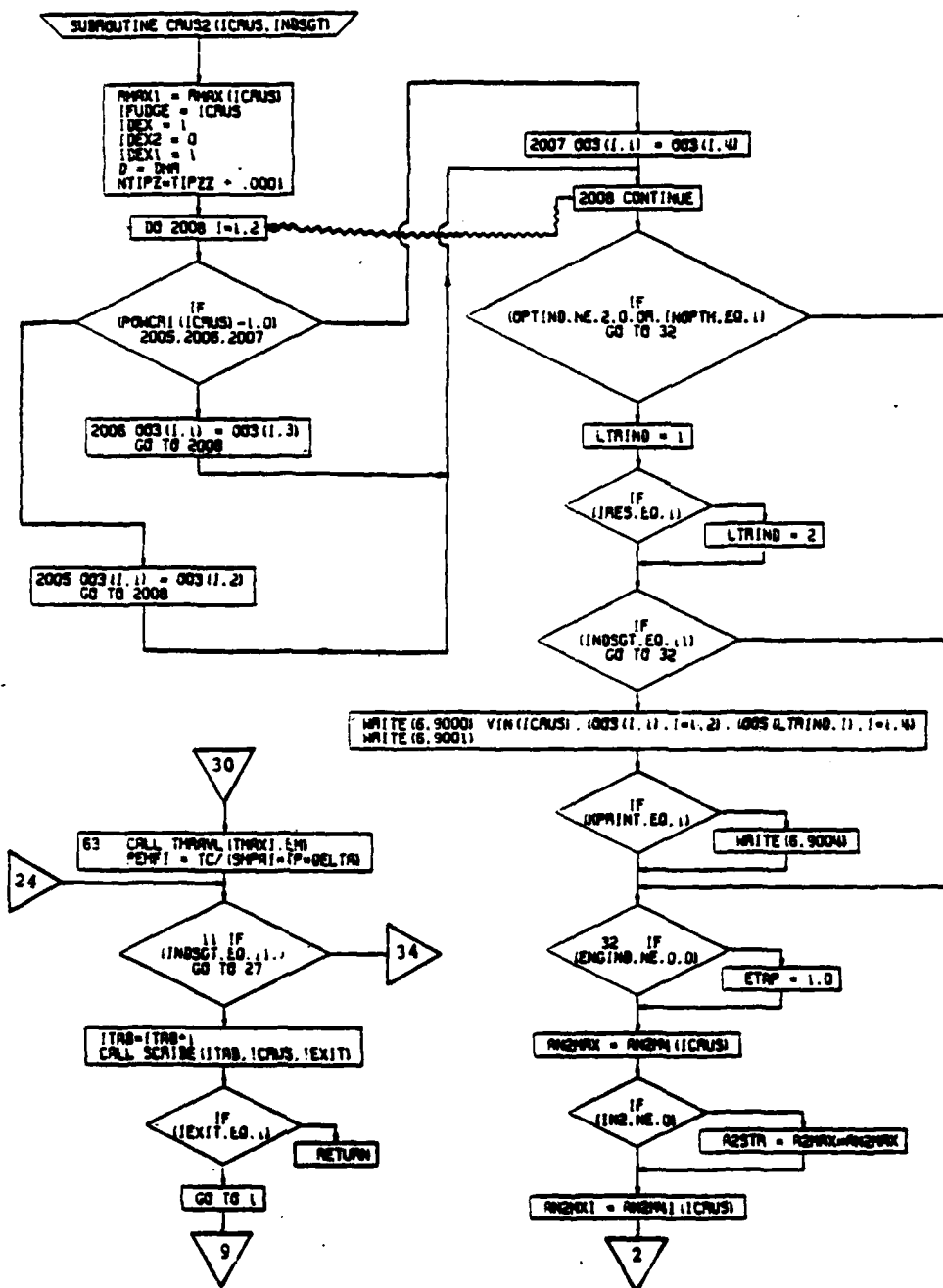


Figure 4-52c. Cruise 2 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 8)

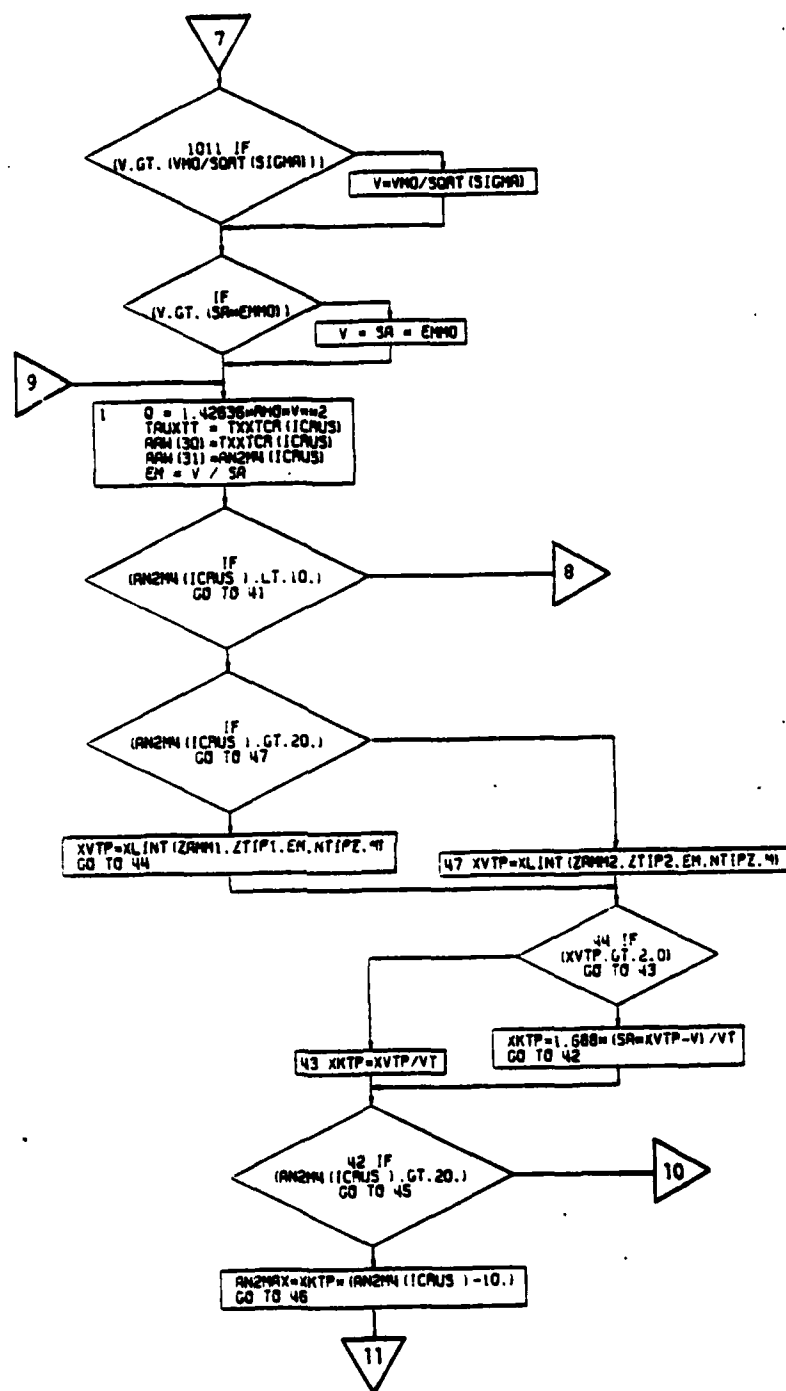


Figure 4-52c. Cruise 2 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 8)

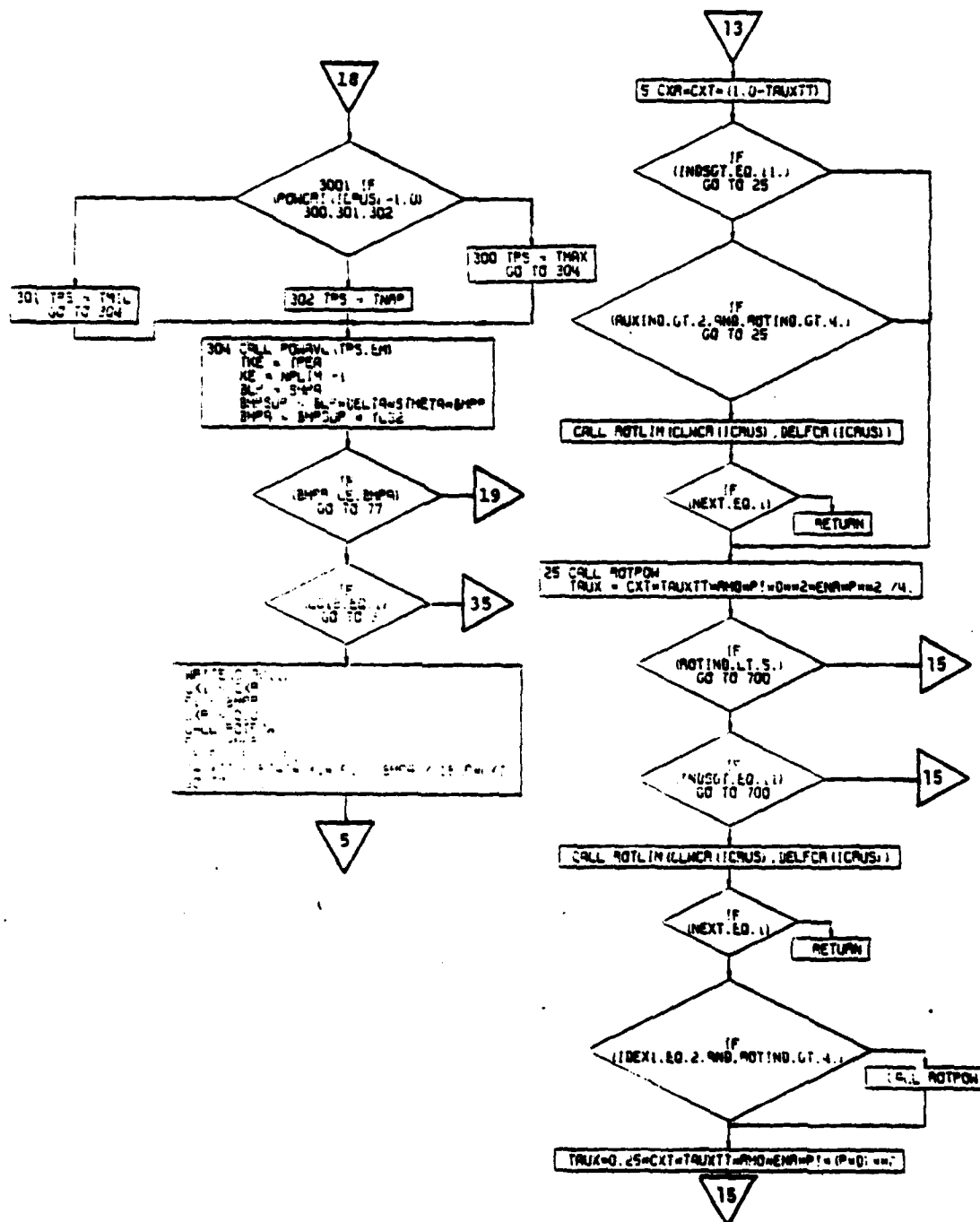


Figure 4-52c. Cruise 2 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 8)

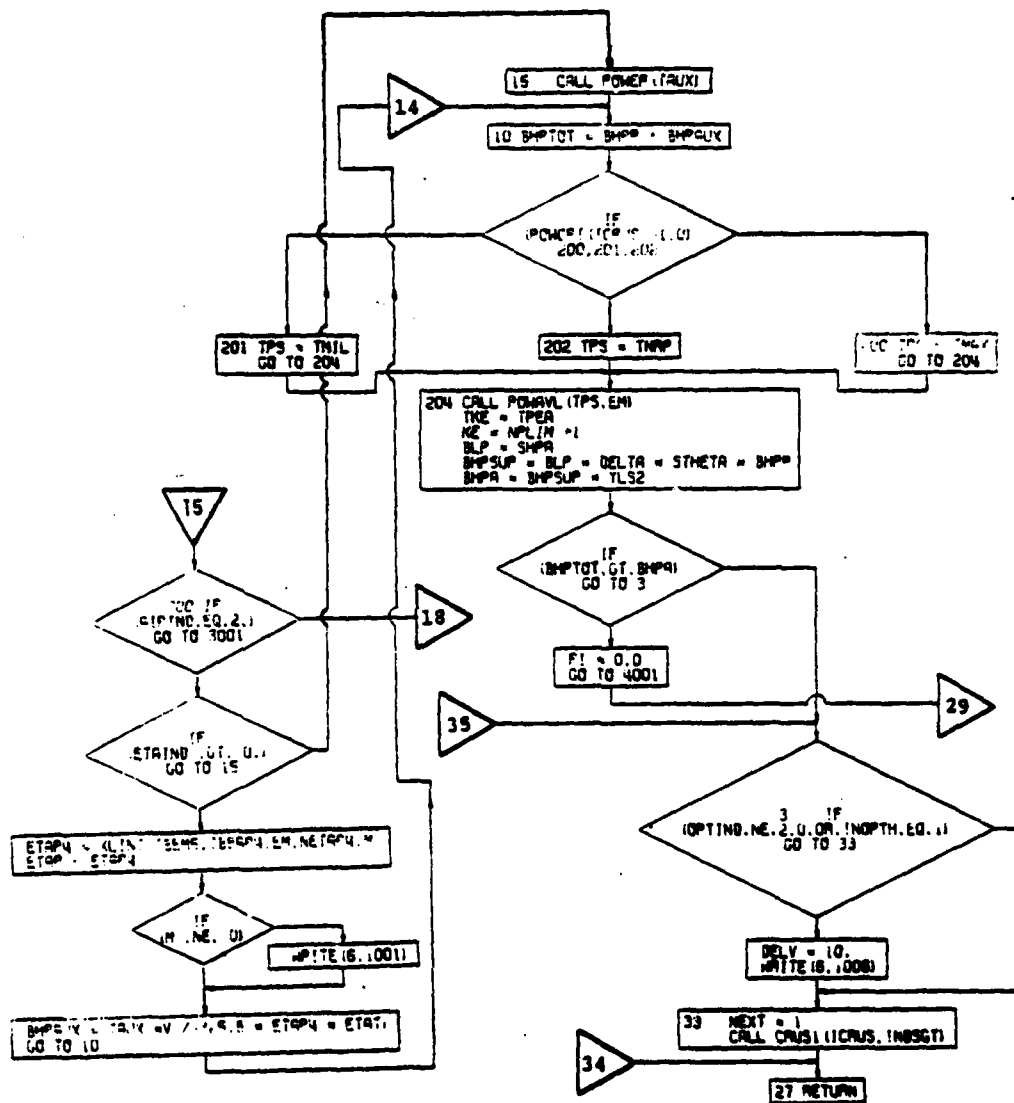


Figure 4-52c. Cruise 2 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 8)



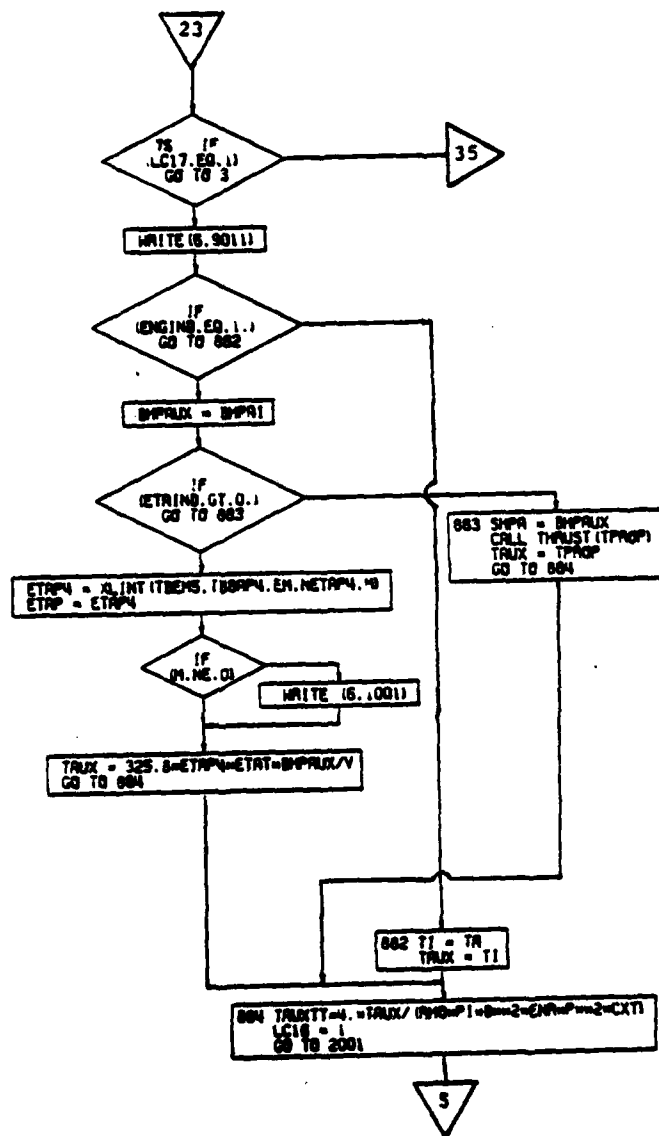
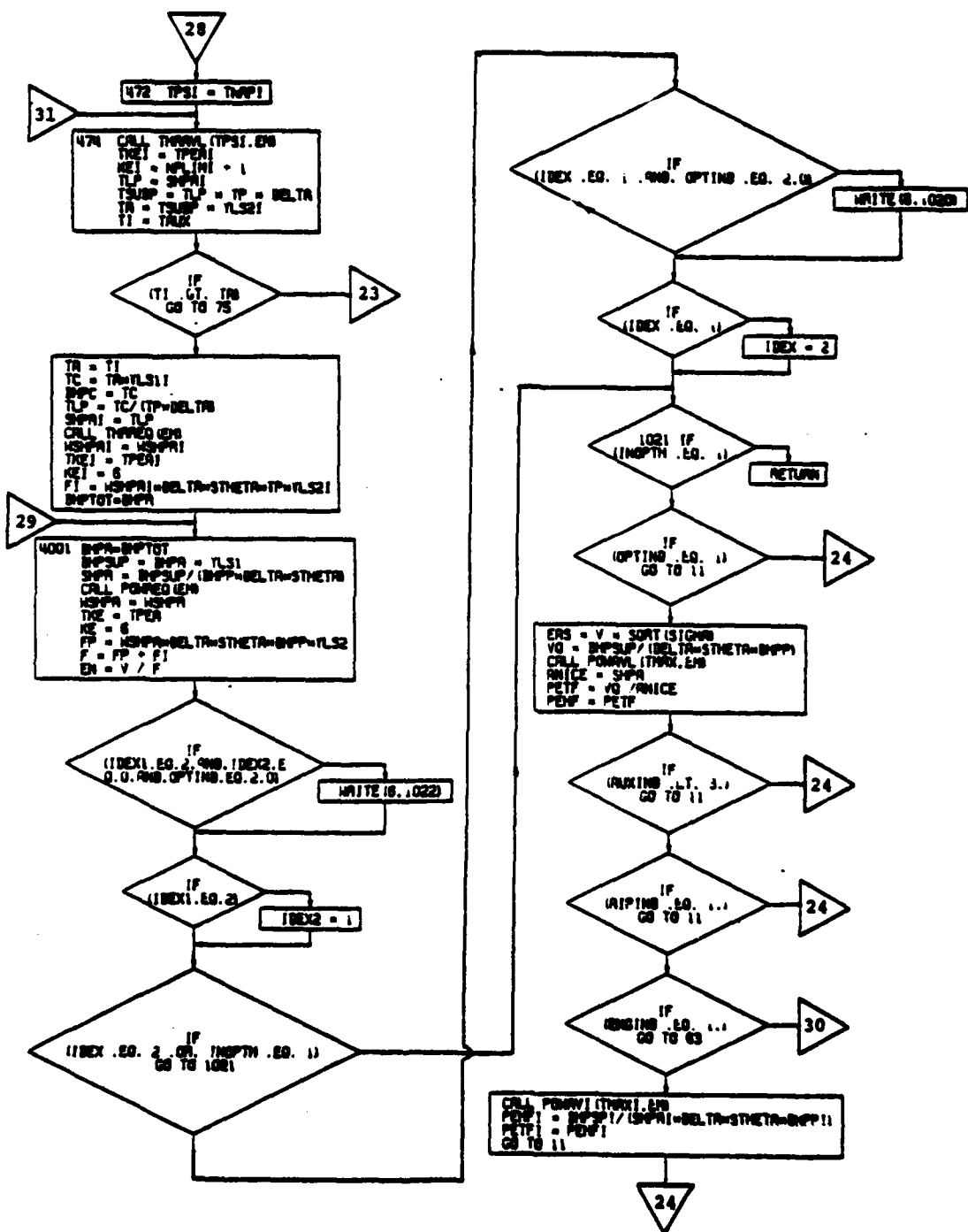


Figure 4-52c. Cruise 2 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 8)



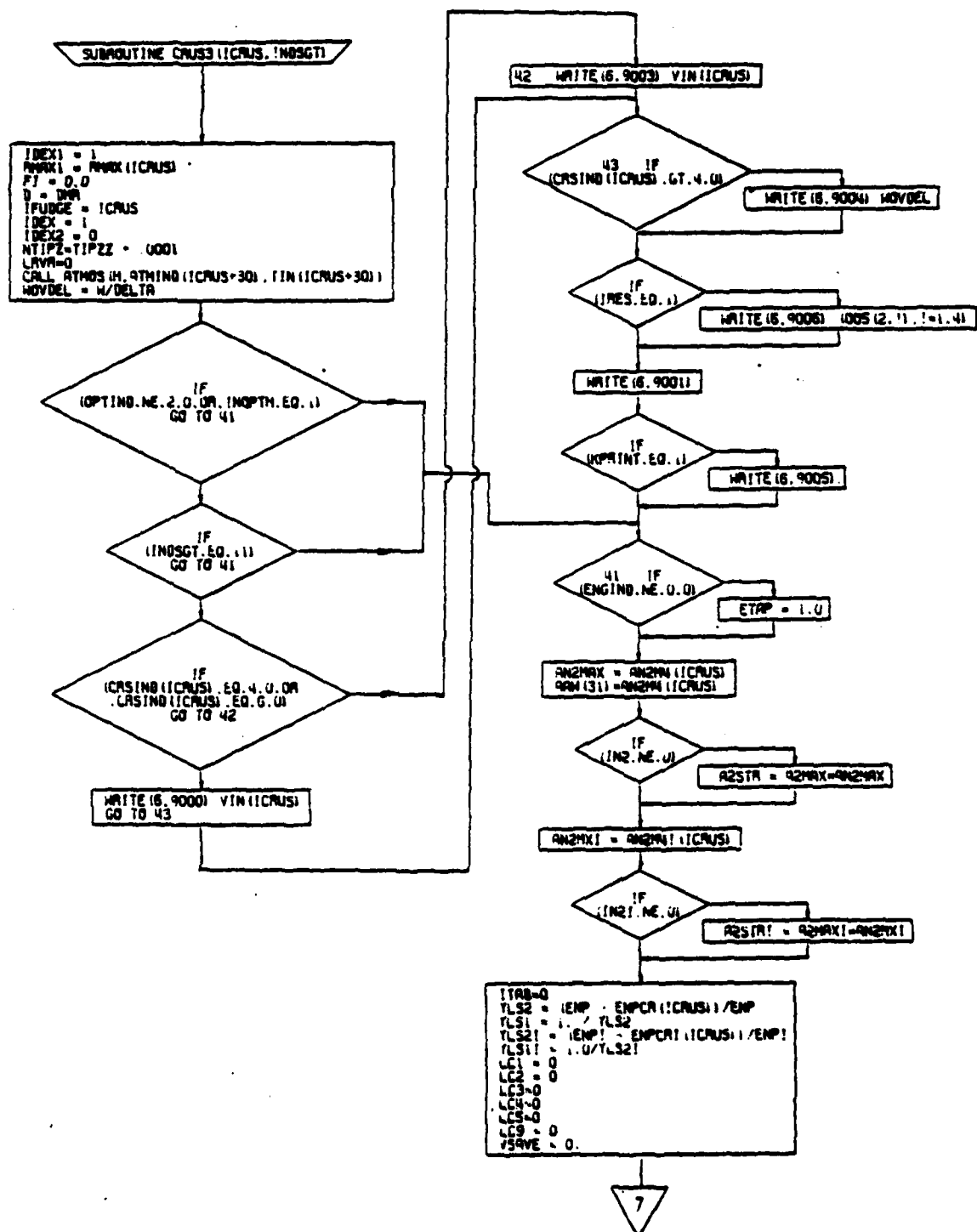


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 10)

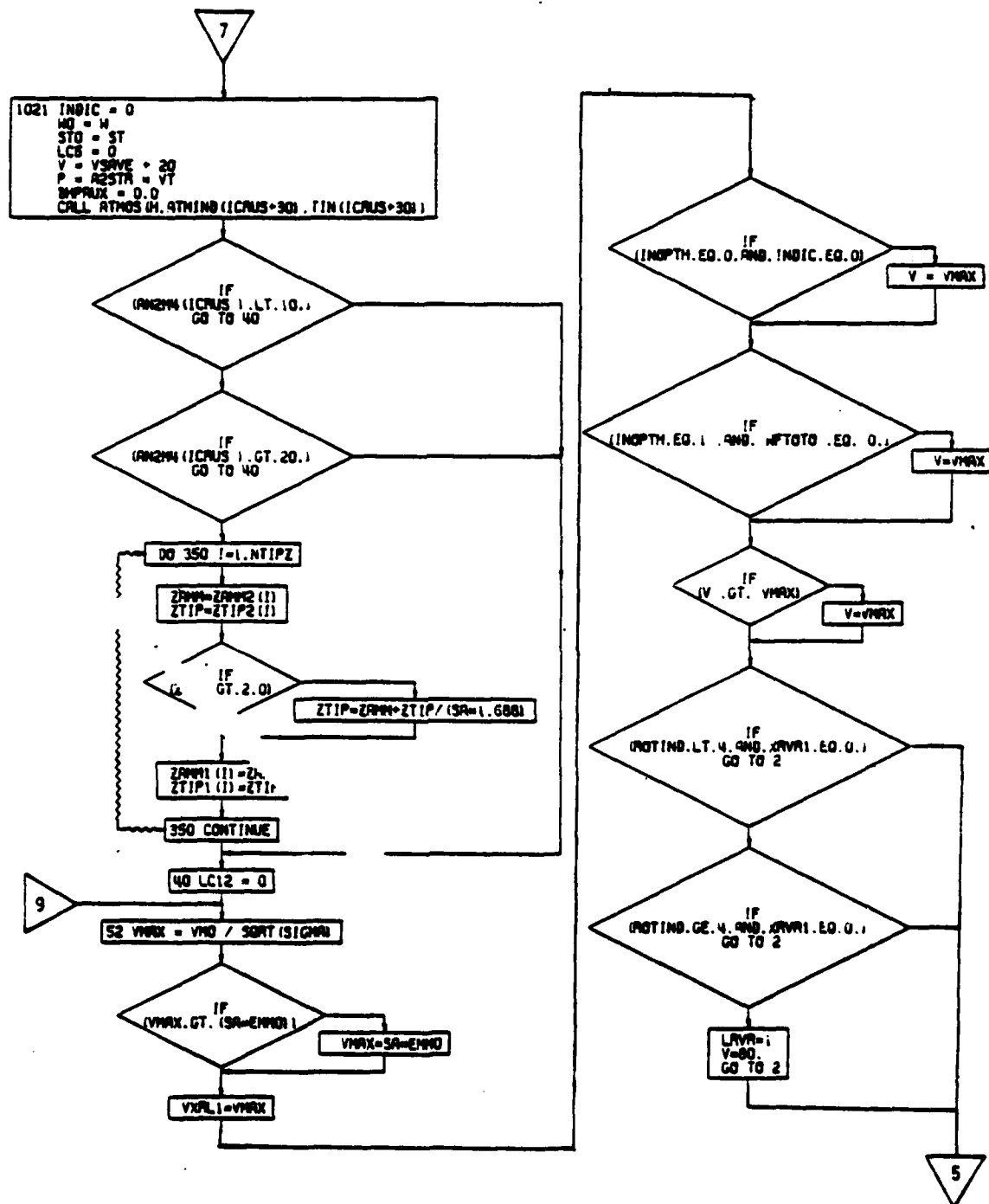


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 10)

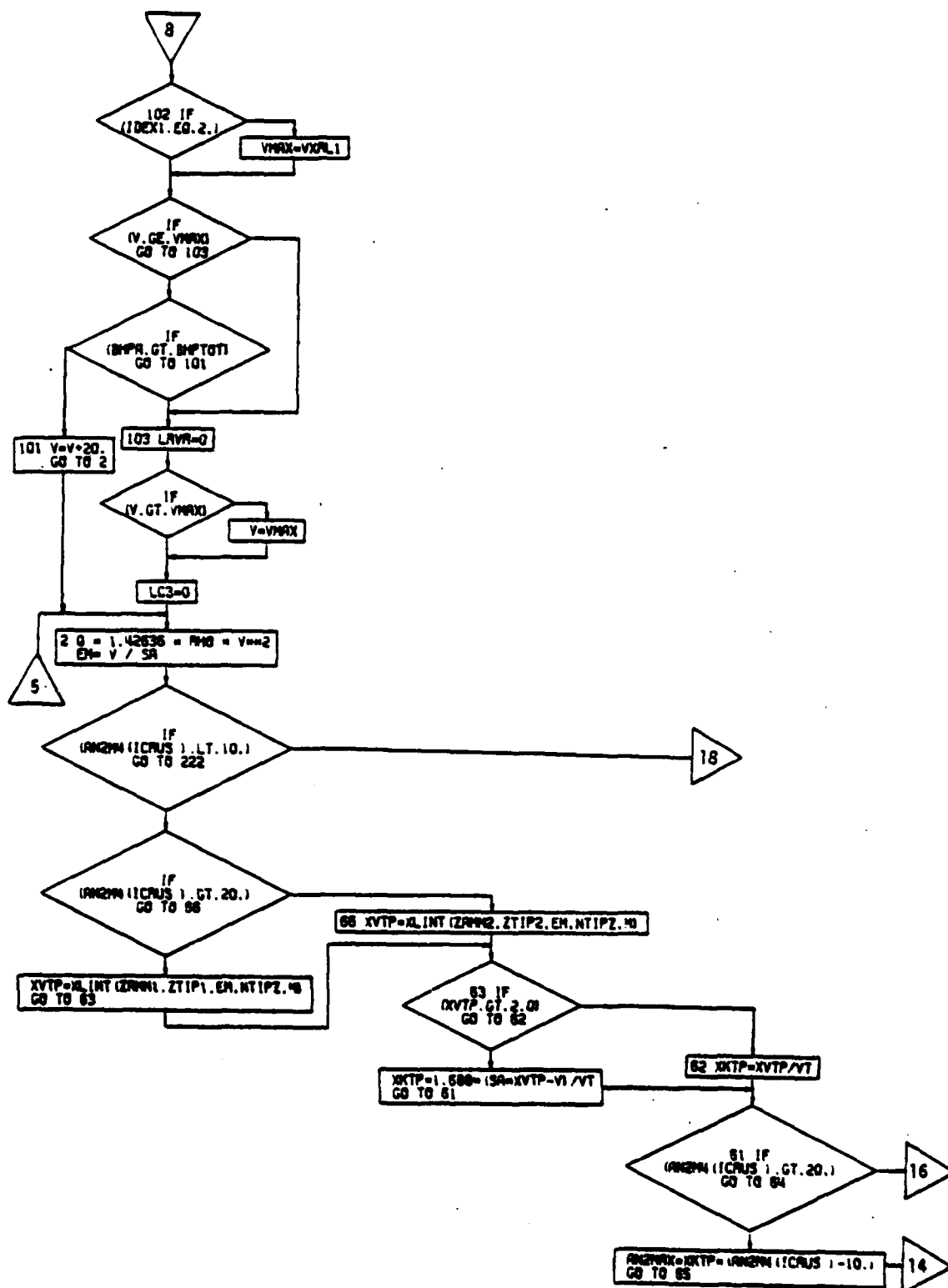


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 10)

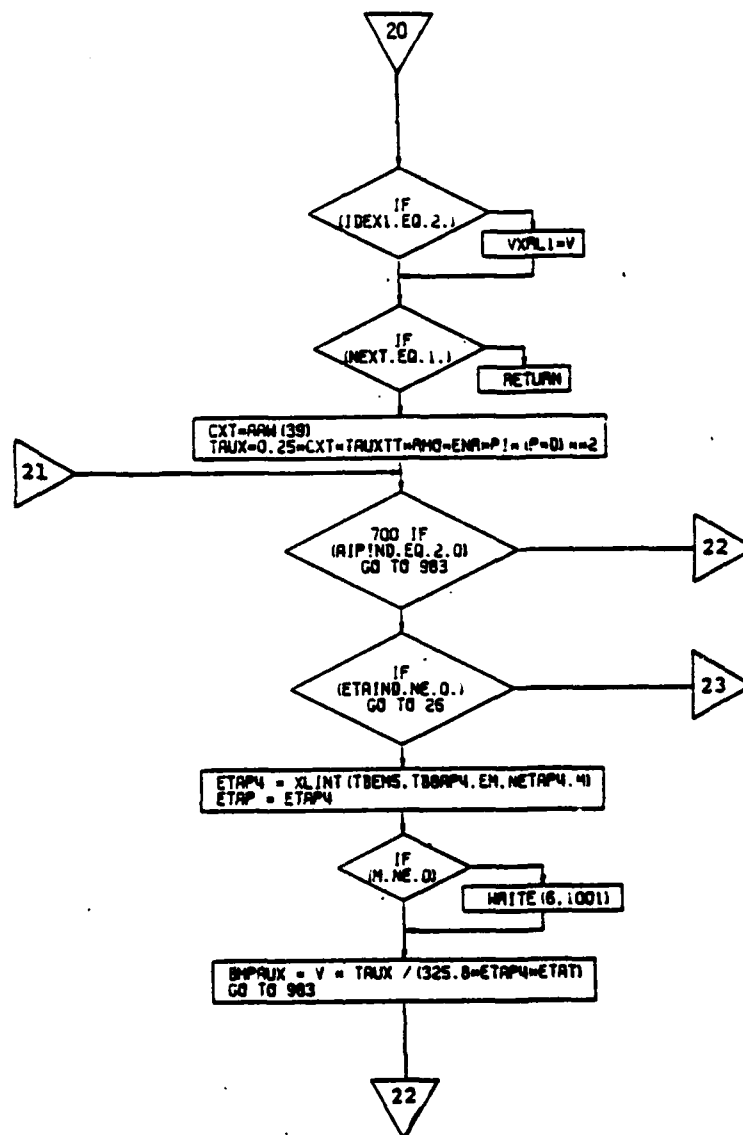


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 10)

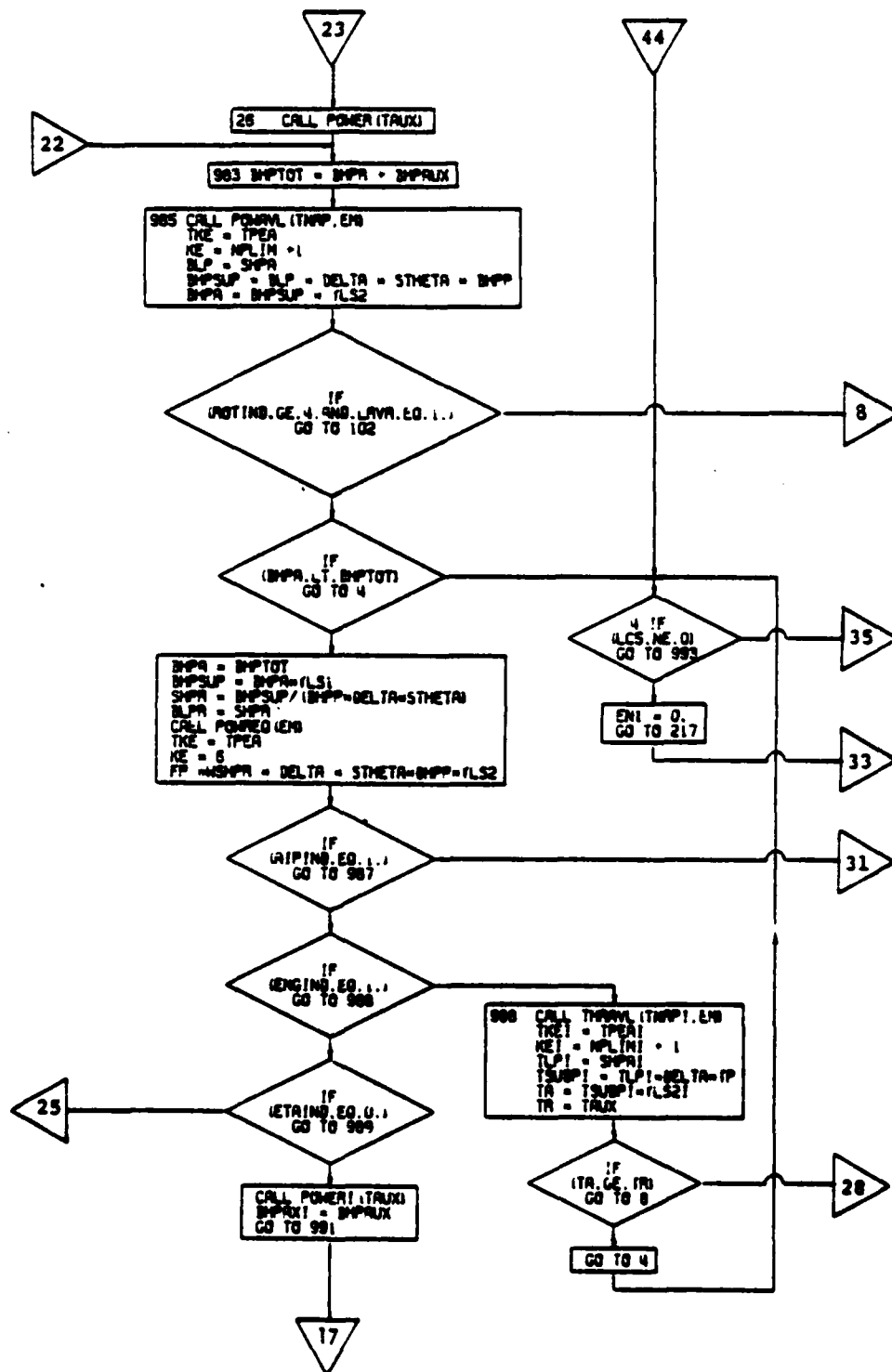


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 10)

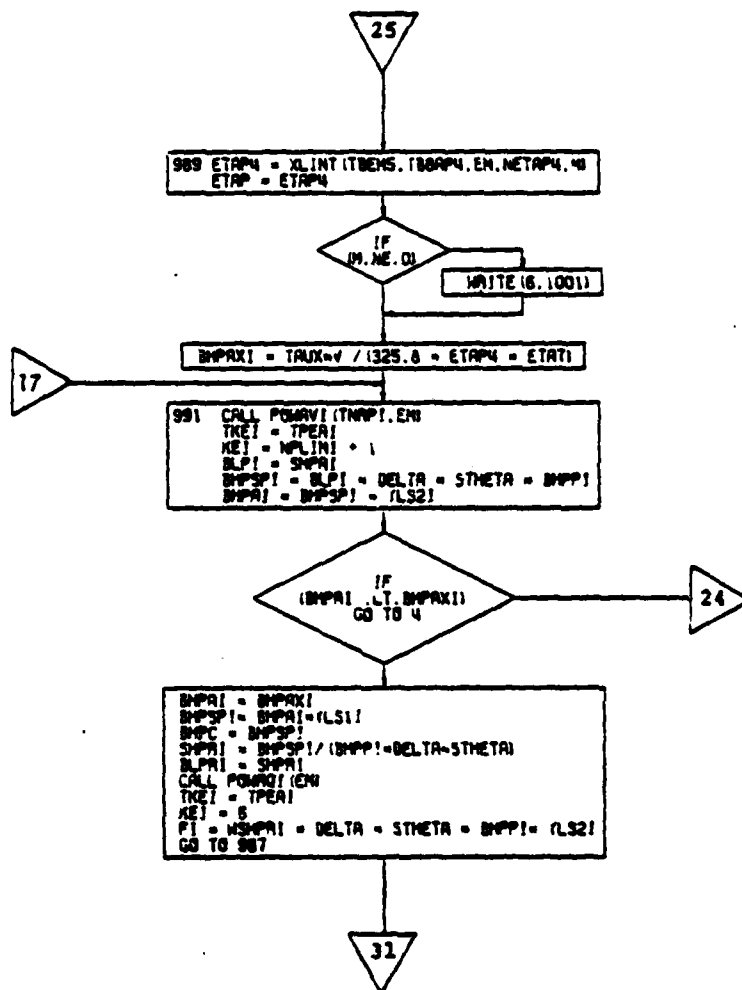


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 10)

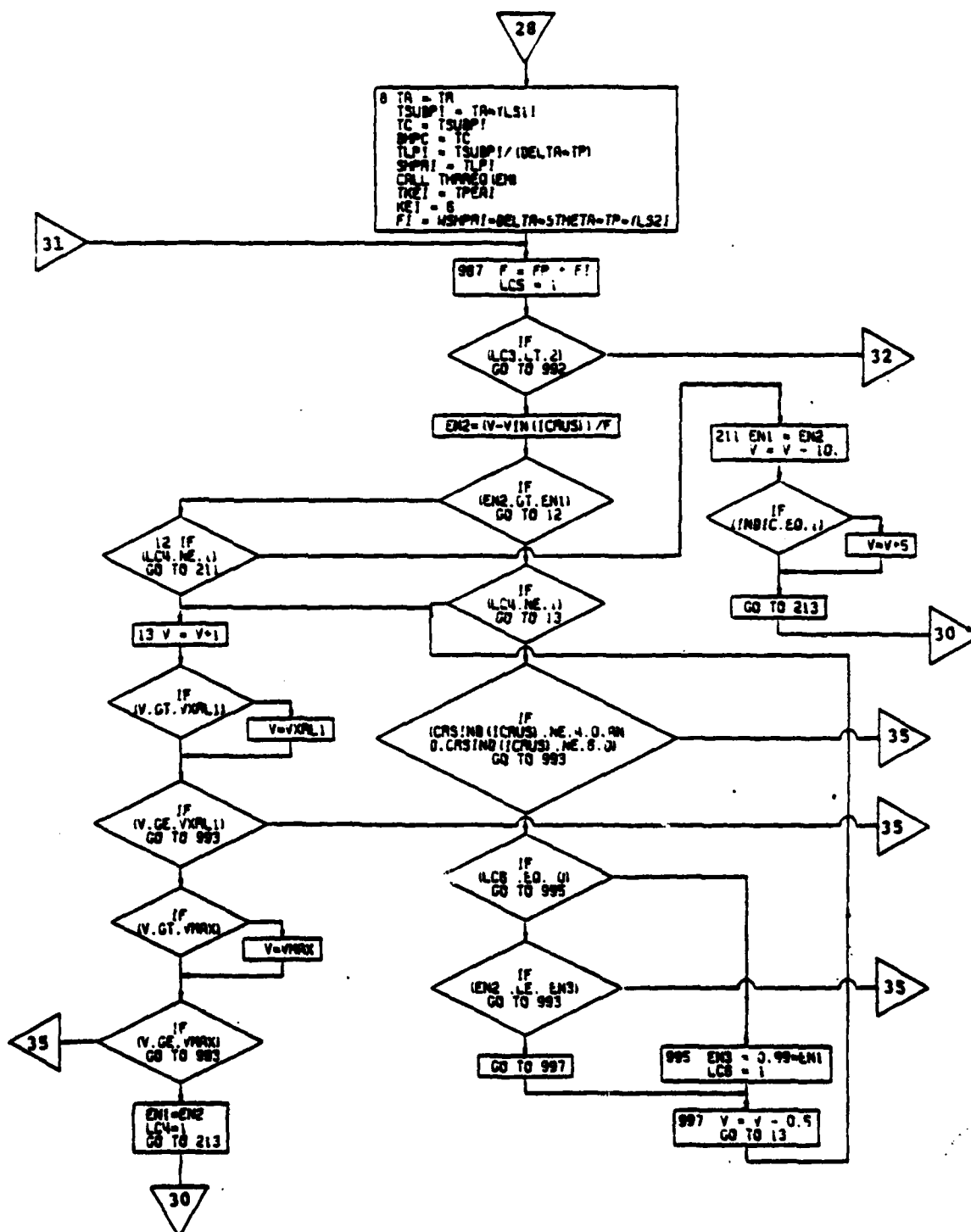


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 10)

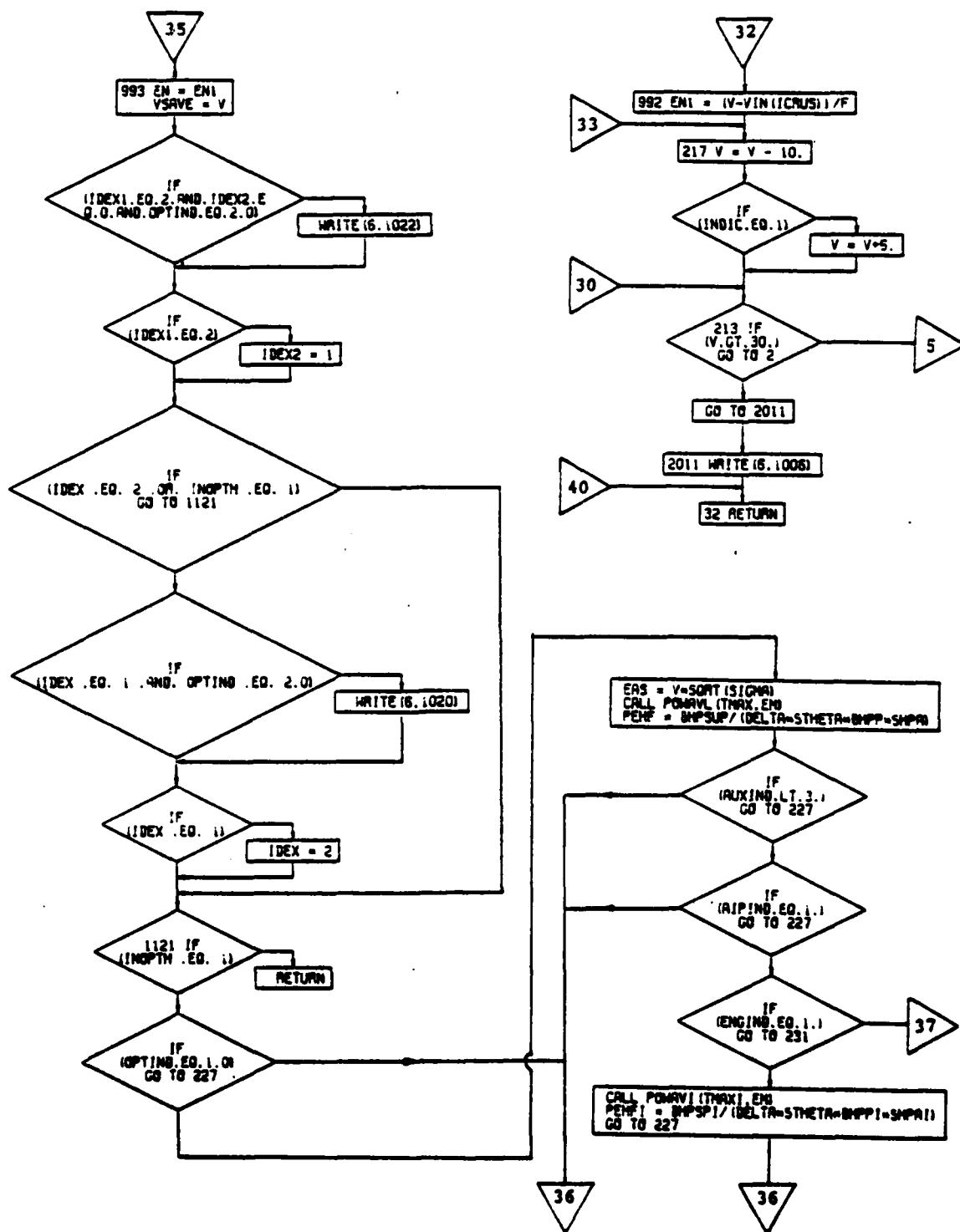


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 10)

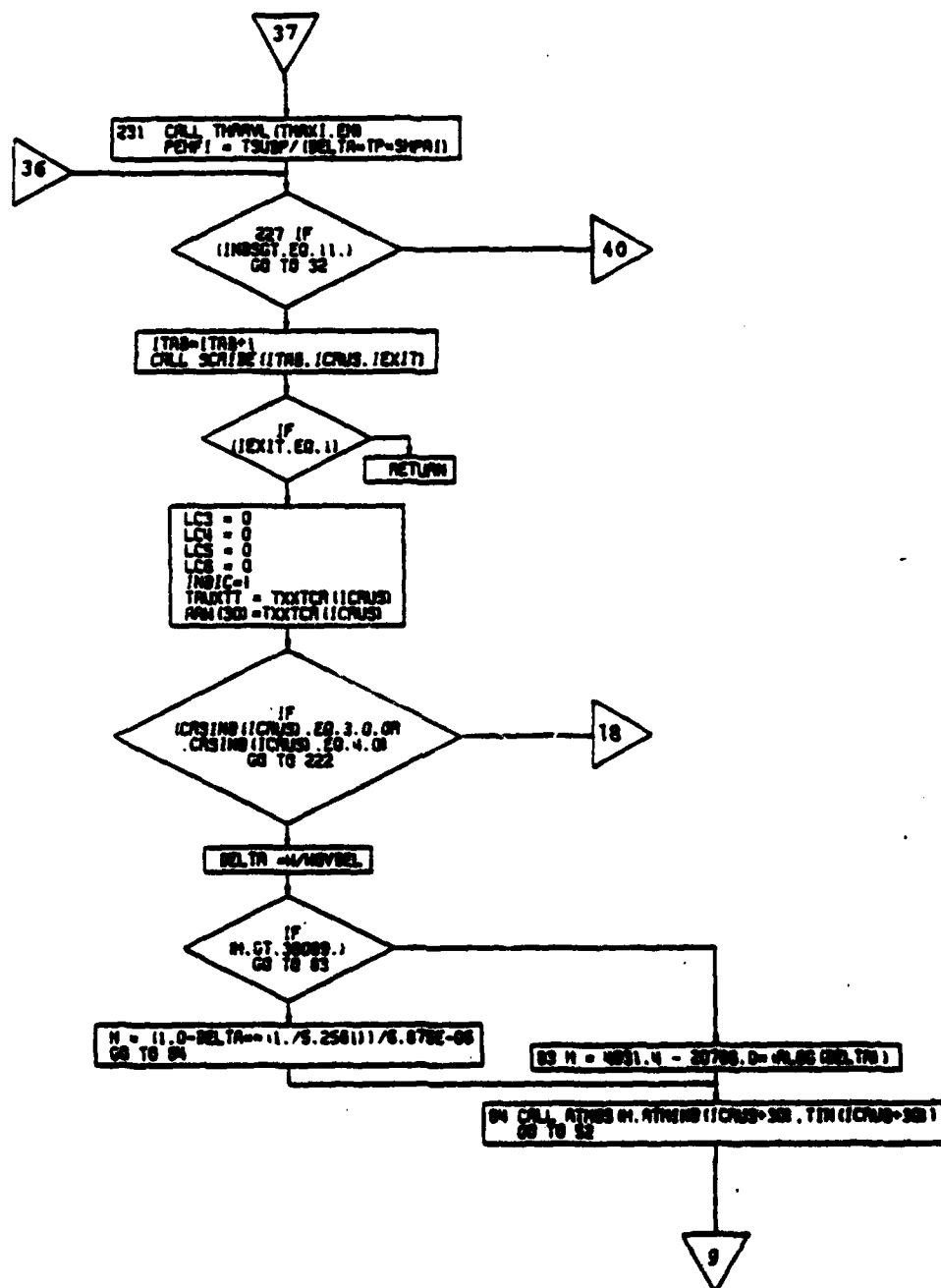


Figure 4-52d. Cruise 3 Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 10)

4.12.5 Descent Calculations Subroutine

Twelve different options for descent performance calculation are available. The options fall into three different categories: descent at constant true air speed (TAS), descent at constant equivalent air speed (EAS), and descent at constant Mach number. In addition, each type of descent may be calculated for a specified type of descent flight path, specified by RMAXND as follows:

<u>Value of RMAXND</u>	<u>Type of Flight Path</u>
0	Descent flight path ends at specified terminal range.
1	Program checks terminal range requirement, but does not match it.
2	Descent flight path ends at a specified minimum altitude, the terminal range requirement not being considered.
3	Fuel used and time required for descent are calculated, but no range credit is given (i.e., spiral descent path).

Rate of descent (R/D) is always input. If the airspeed-rate of descent combination (as specified by DESIND) exceeds the descent boundaries, the airspeed will be held constant, while the R/D is adjusted accordingly. Figure 4-47 in which R/D is plotted against flight speed, illustrates the descent boundaries. They are:

- (a) Vertical rate of descent boundary

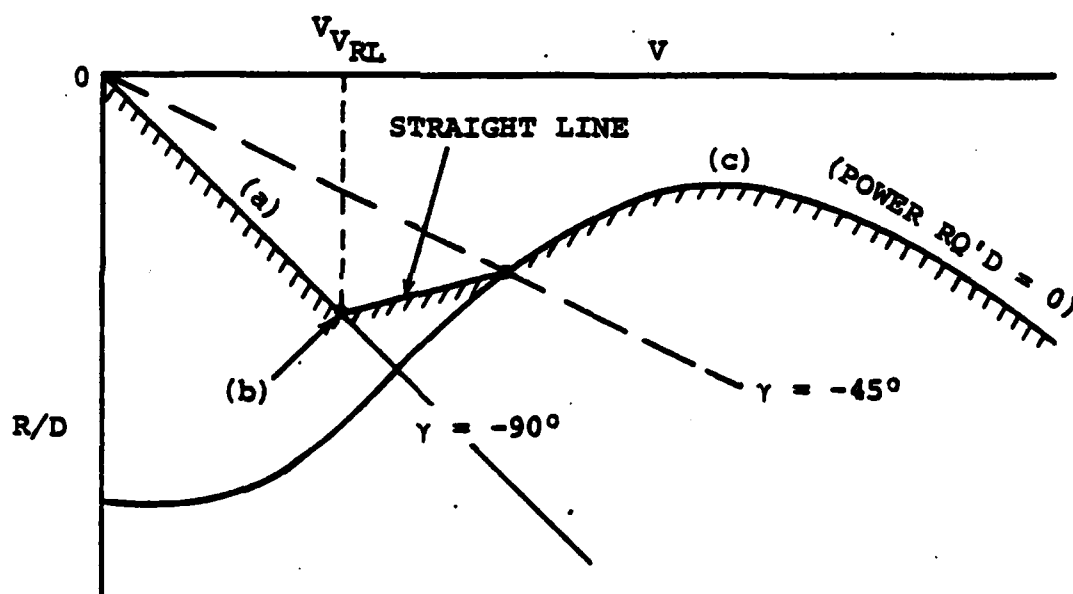
$$(\gamma = -90^\circ)$$

- (b) V_{VRL} (vortex ring state) limit descent speed - defined by the equation

$$V_{VRL} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{T}{2\rho A}}$$

where T = total rotor thrust
 A = disc area.

- (c) Autorotative descent (power required = 0).



- (a) Vertical rate of descent boundary
- (b) Vortex ring state limit descent speed
- (c) Autorotative descent boundary

Figure 4-53. Descent Boundaries.

The distinction between the first type of descent flight path (as specified by RMAXND = 0) and the last three (RMAXND = 1, 2, 3) in regard to the range at which the descent starts, when terminal range is specified, should be clearly understood.

- a. If RMAXND = 0, no spiral descent path is permitted. The program will calculate the value for range at the beginning of the descent which is required to satisfy the terminal condition on range and altitude. In order to do this, the program "backs up" on the previous segment. If this option (RMAXND = 0) is used, the descent must be preceded by a cruise segment. The input value for maximum range for the preceding cruise segment is a dummy value and the cruise will actually terminate, in order to begin descent, at an earlier point. It is recommended, however, that when the RMAXND = 0 option is to be used, the maximum range during the preceding cruise be input as the same value as the terminal range at the end of the following descent.
- b. If RMAXND = 1, the descent will start at the current value for range and, as previously described, the aircraft will fly a straight-line path to the desired terminal point. If the predicted flight path (as checked against the specified terminal range by the program) ends beyond the specified terminal range, a spiral descent path from the altitude at that point to the final altitude is assumed. If the predicted flight path ends before reaching the specified terminal range point, the program prints "SHALLOWER DESCENT REQUIRED". The descent may follow any other segment (climb, cruise, etc.) or may start the mission.
- c. If RMAXND = 2 or 3, the descent will start at the current value for range; and, depending on the option chosen, will either end at the minimum altitude (RMAXND = 2) specified, with no constraint on the resulting range, or a spiral descent path (RMAXND = 3) will be assumed. As with RMAXND = 1, the descent options may follow any other segment, or may start the mission.

An increment in aircraft parasite drag may be input in order to simulate the effects of dive brakes, external stores, etc. It is possible to use a descent segment in the mission profile to account for a reserve fuel requirement (SGTIND = 50) (in such a case the helicopter weight at the end of descent is set back to the weight at the beginning of descent) or as a part of the basic mission (in this case the weight is not reset). In either case, the fuel used during descent is included in the total fuel required to size the helicopter.

Input to the subroutine consists of the settings for DESIND

and RMAXND, atmospheric conditions, R/D, the propulsive thrust split, the incremental parasite drag, the operating wing lift coefficient (winged and compound helicopters), the final altitude, the step size, the required TAS, EAS or Mach number, the terminal range requirement (RMAXND = 0, 1) and the number of engines shut down. Subroutine DESPOW (which is called by the Descent calculations subroutine) calculates the power required for descent at the desired flight conditions. Figure 4-54 is a flow chart of subroutine DESPOW and Figure 4-55 is a flow chart of the descent calculations subroutine.

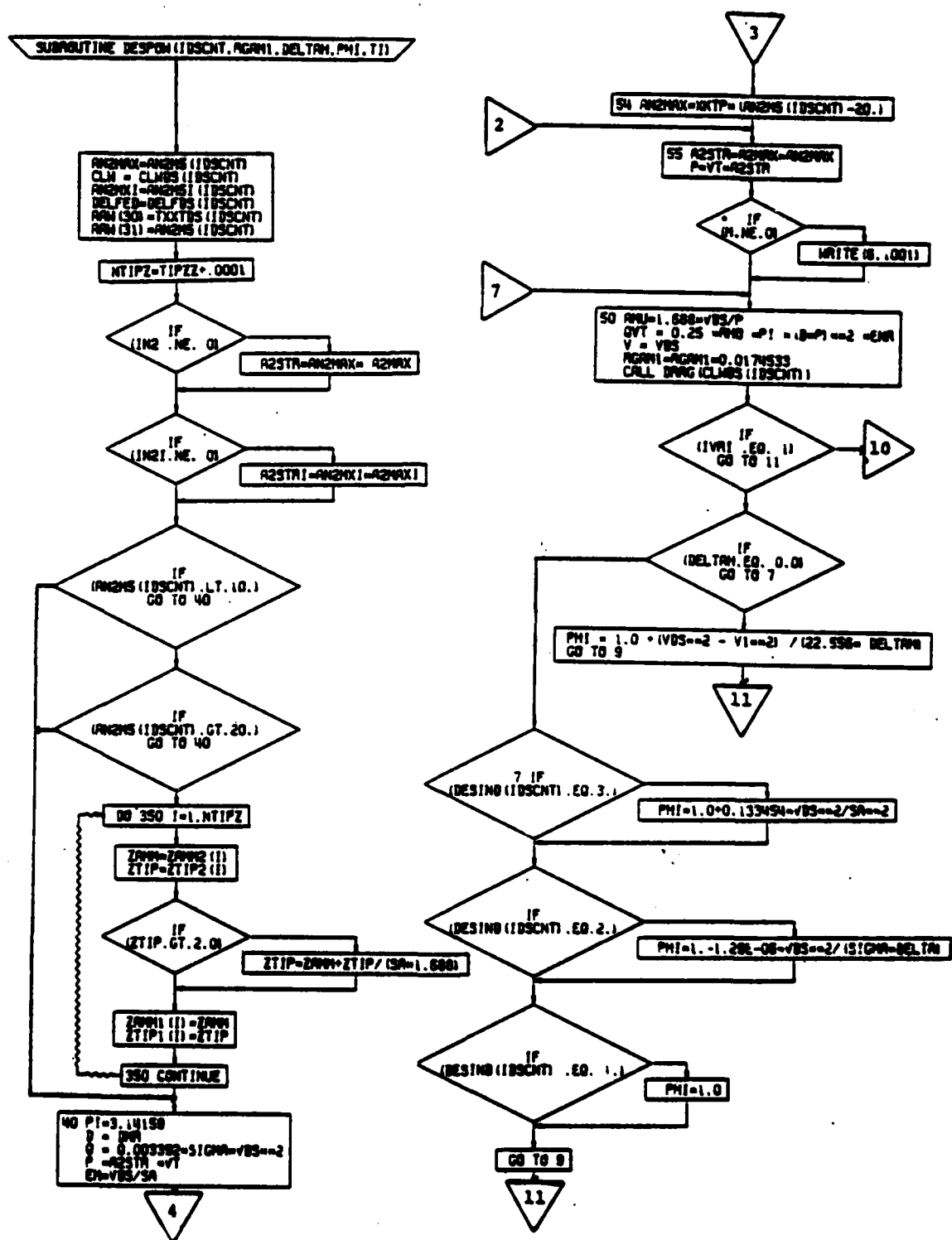


Figure 4-54. DESPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 3)
4-294

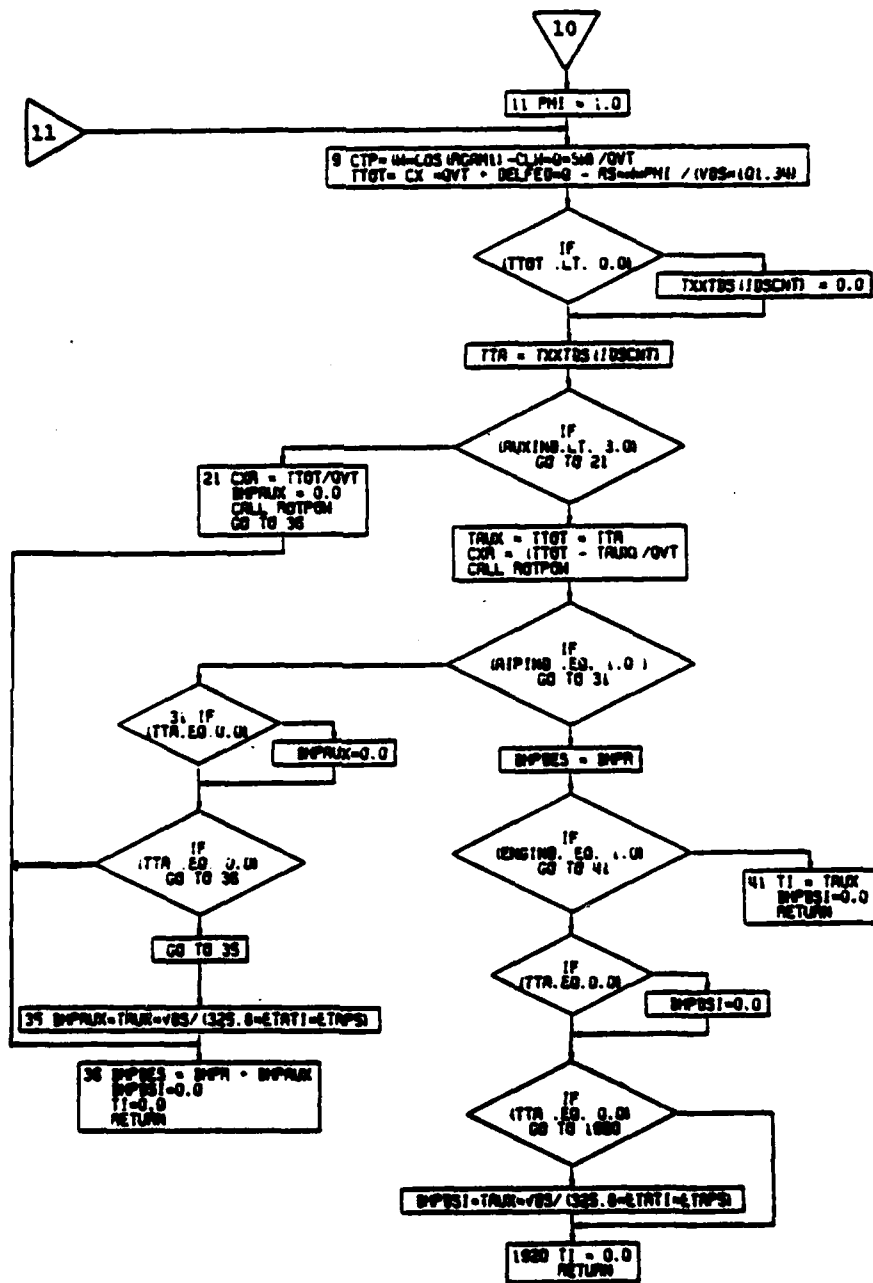


Figure 4-54. DESPON Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 3)

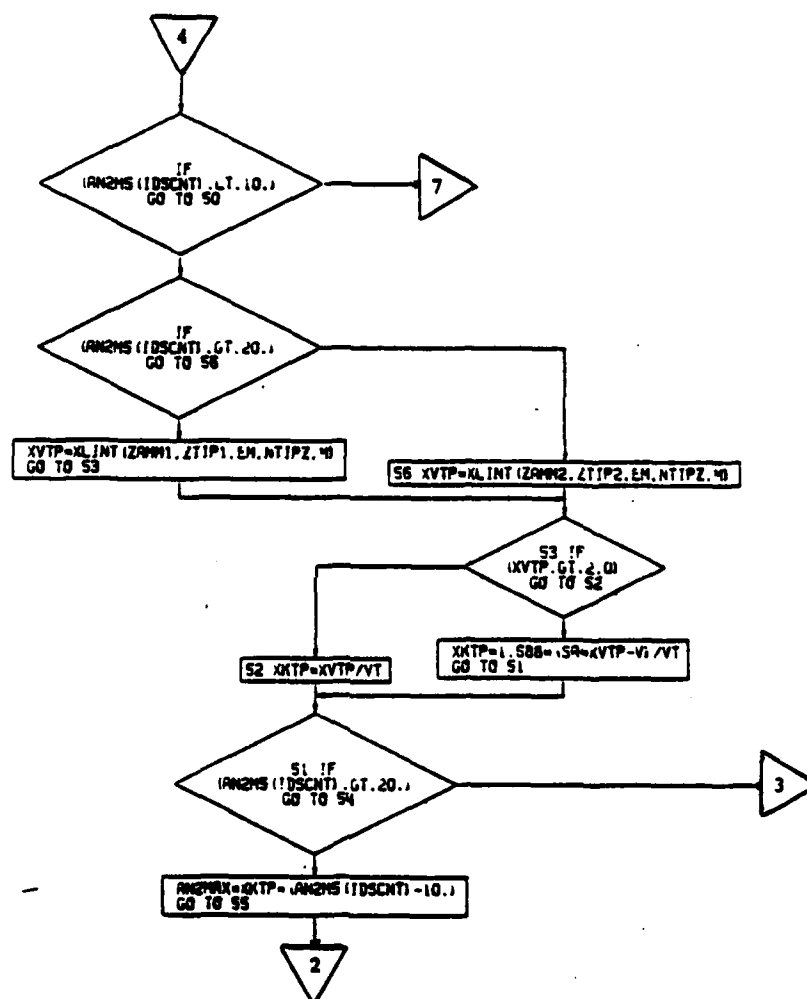


Figure 4-54. DESPOW Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 3)

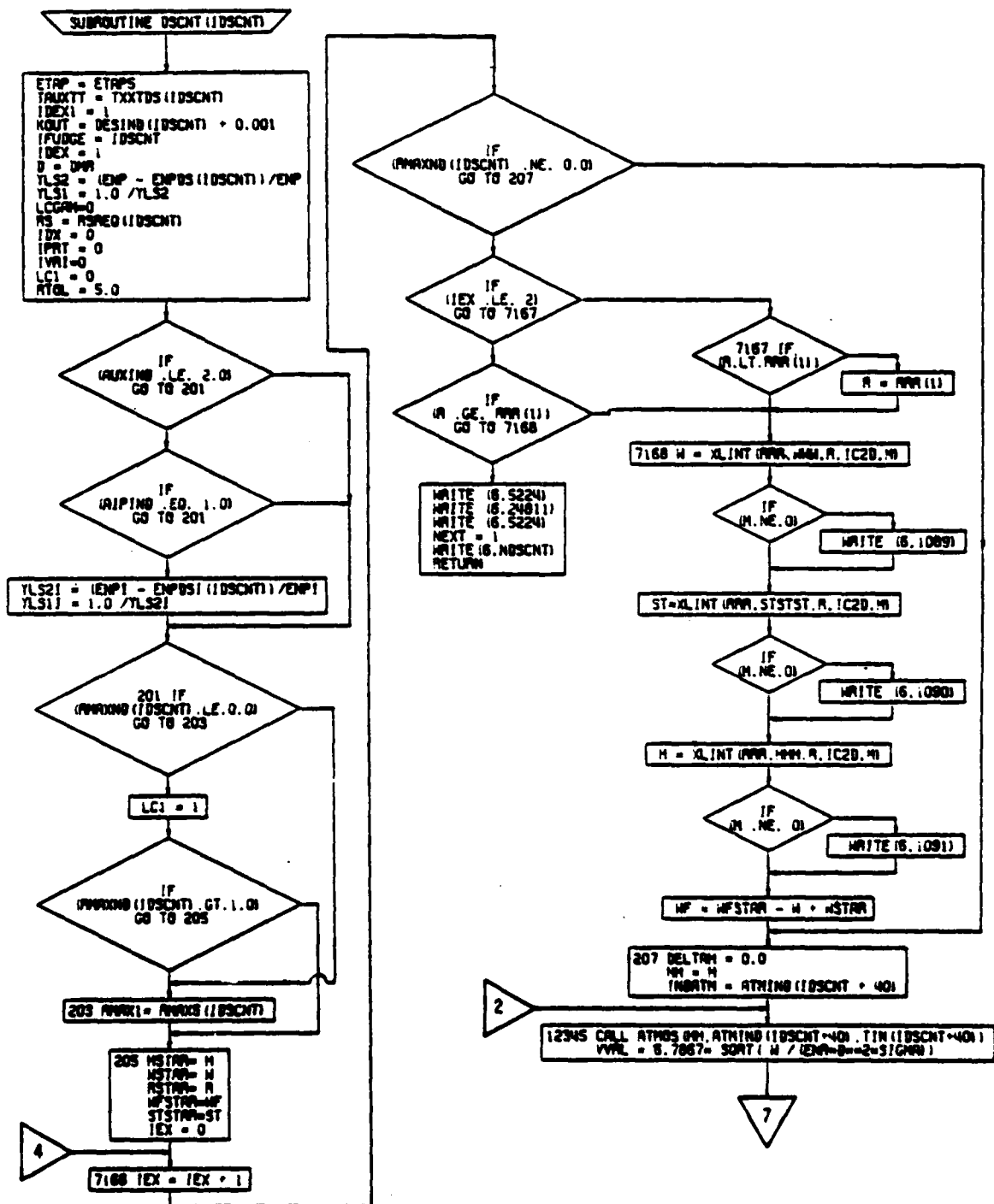


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 10)

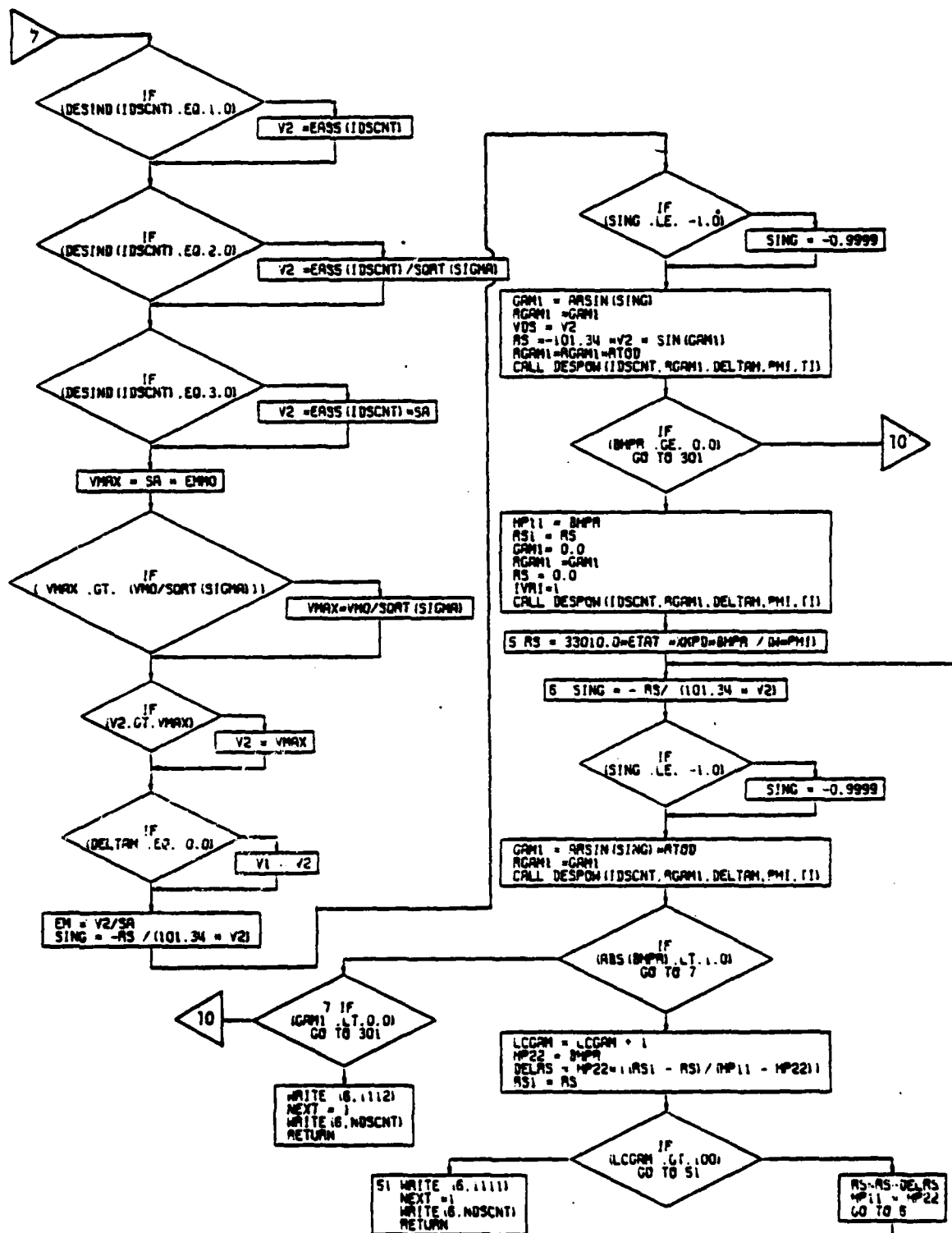


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 10)

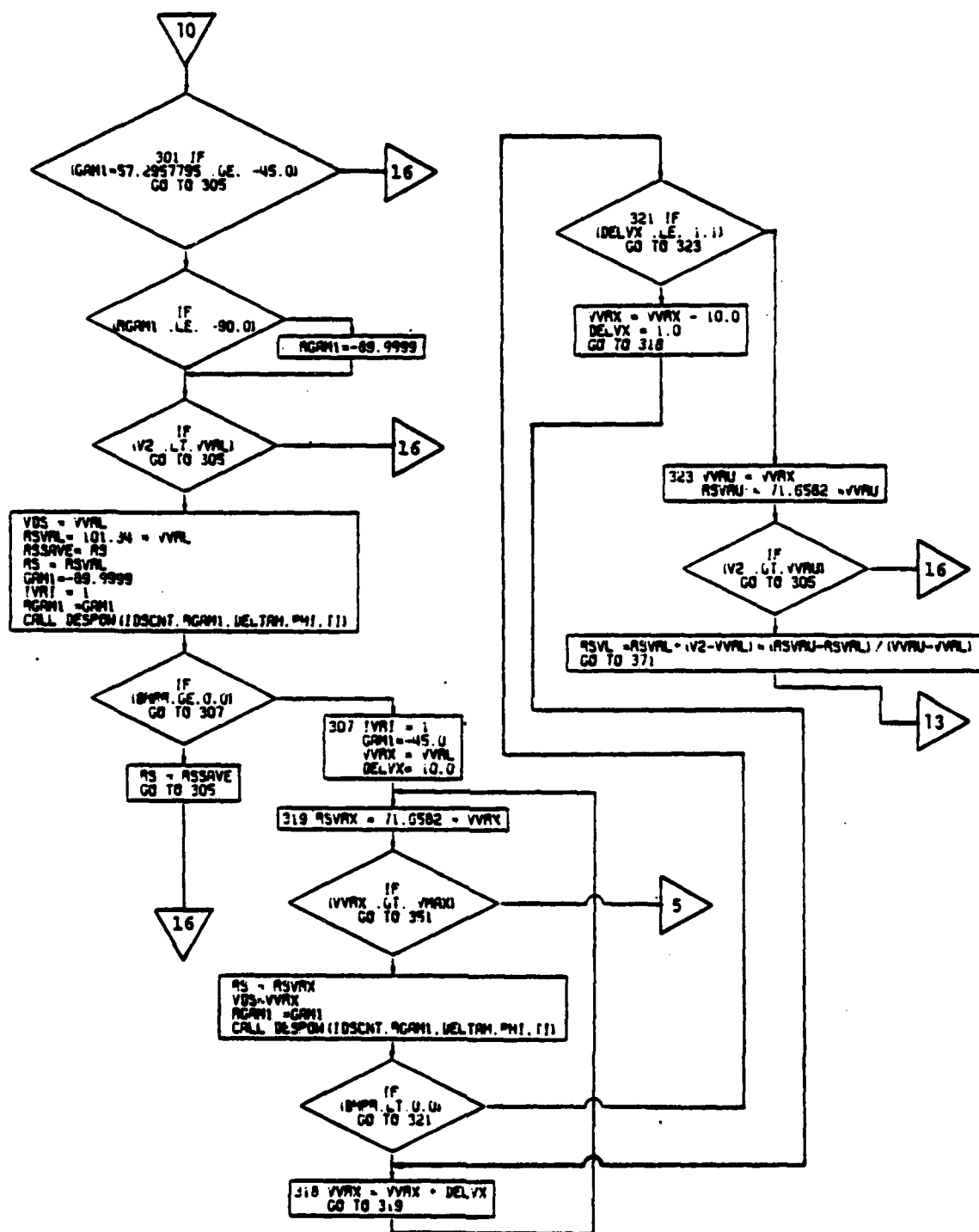


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 10)

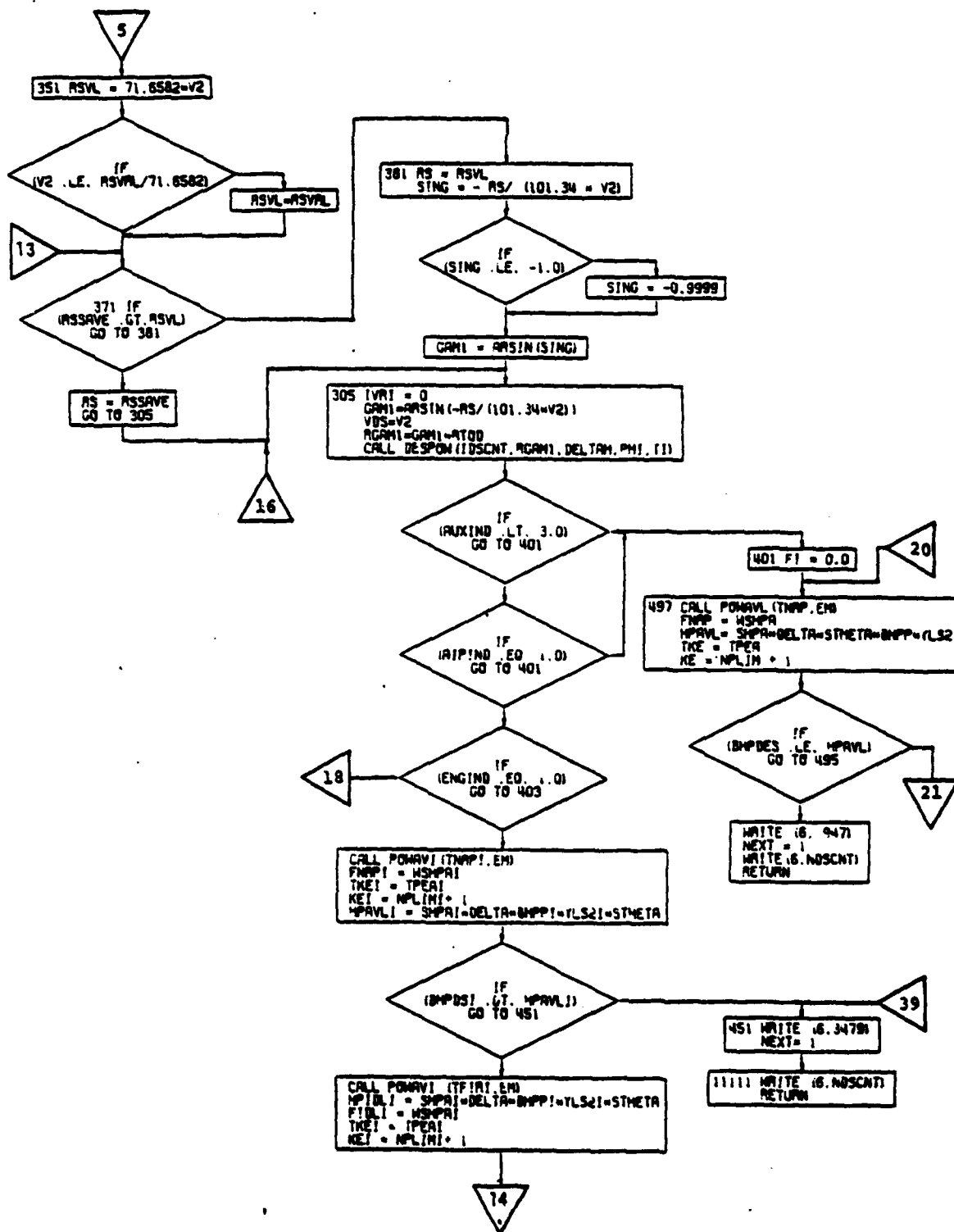


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 10)

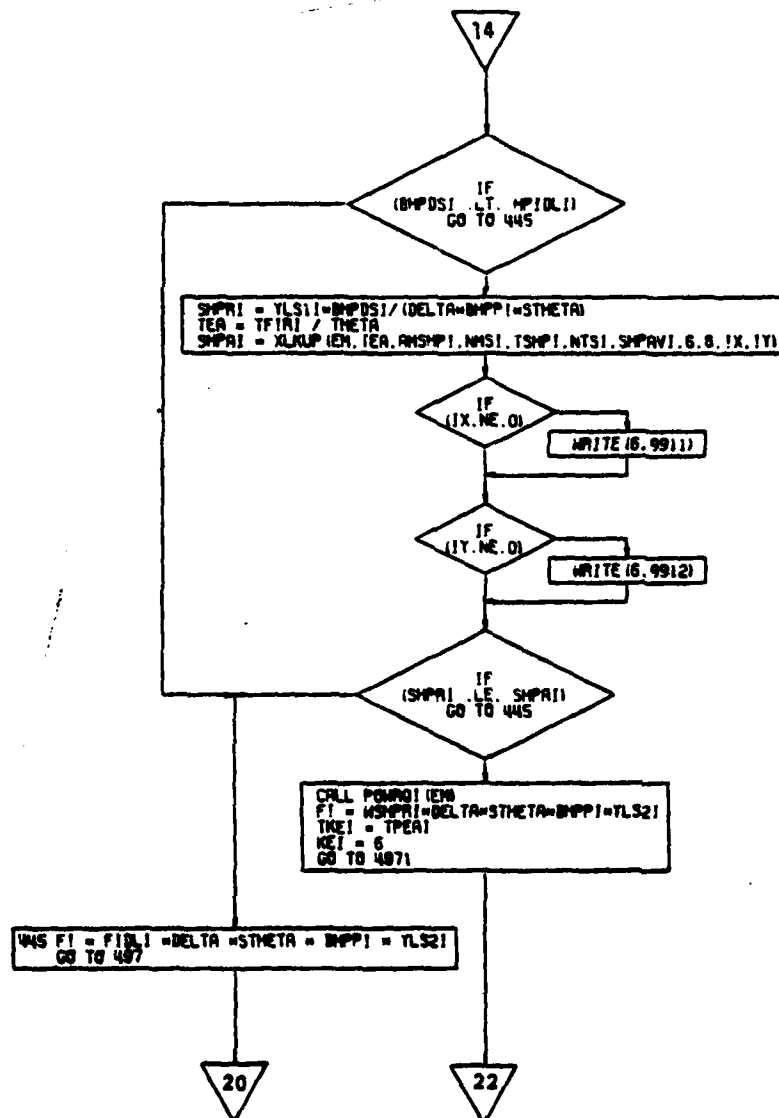


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 10)

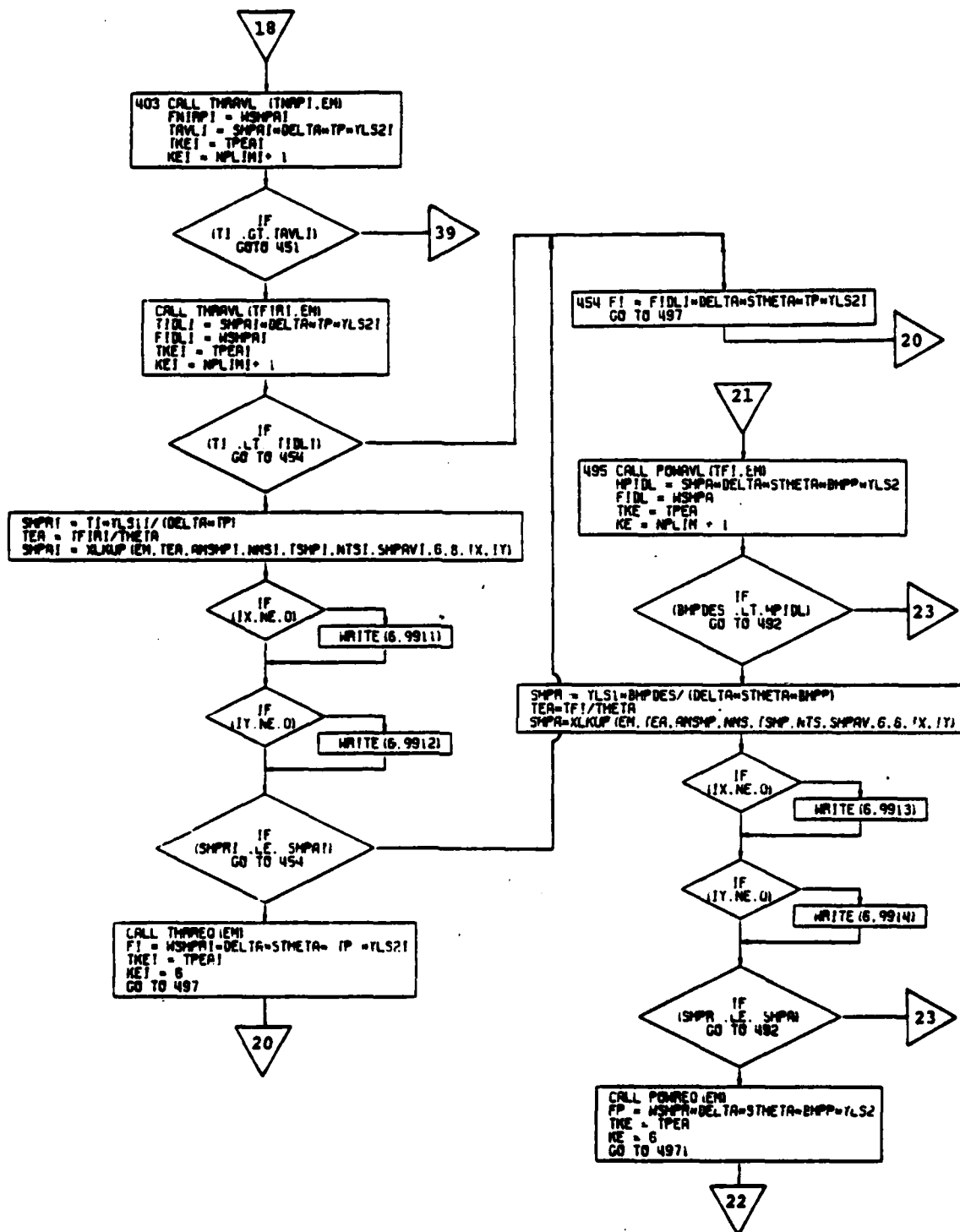


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 10)

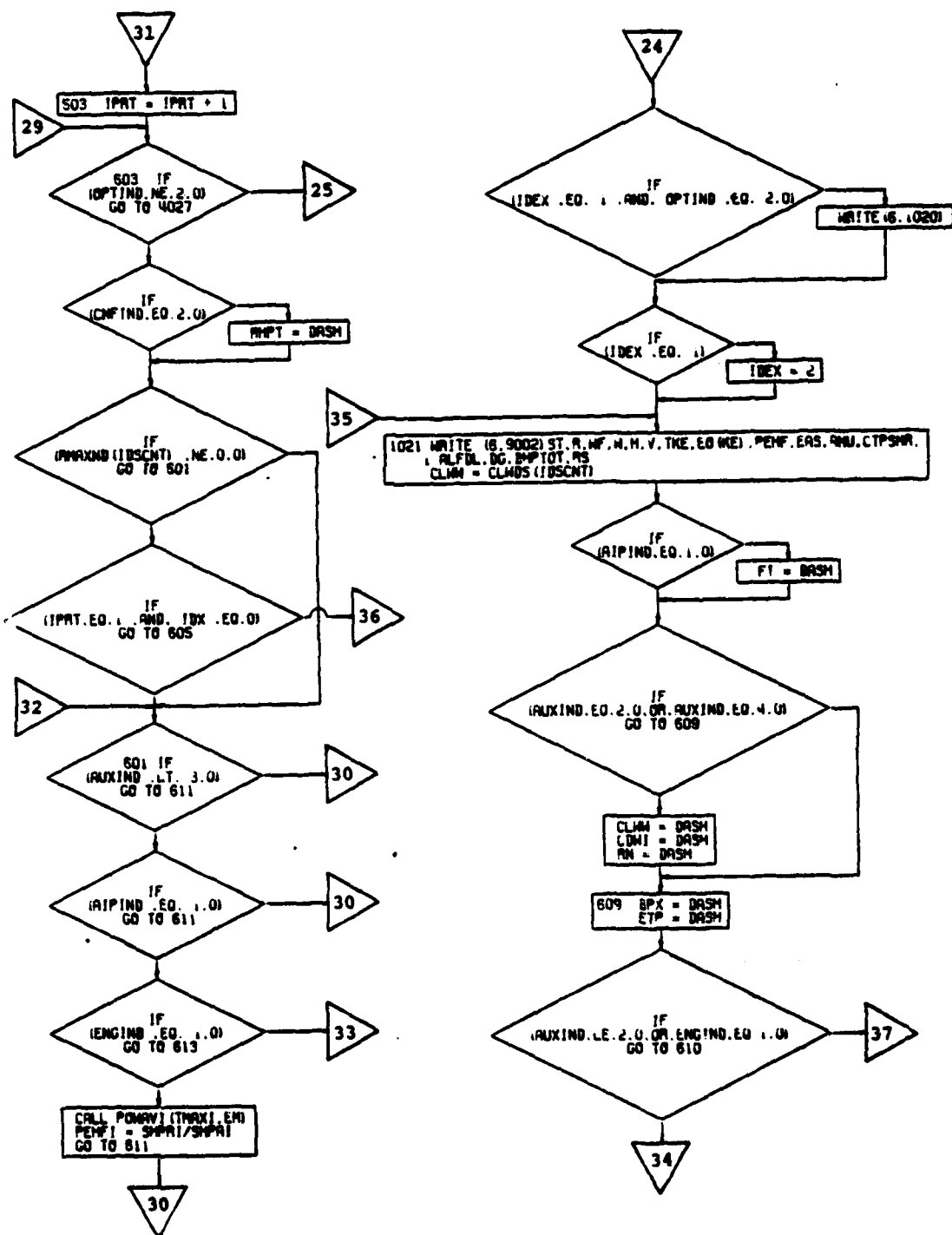


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 10)

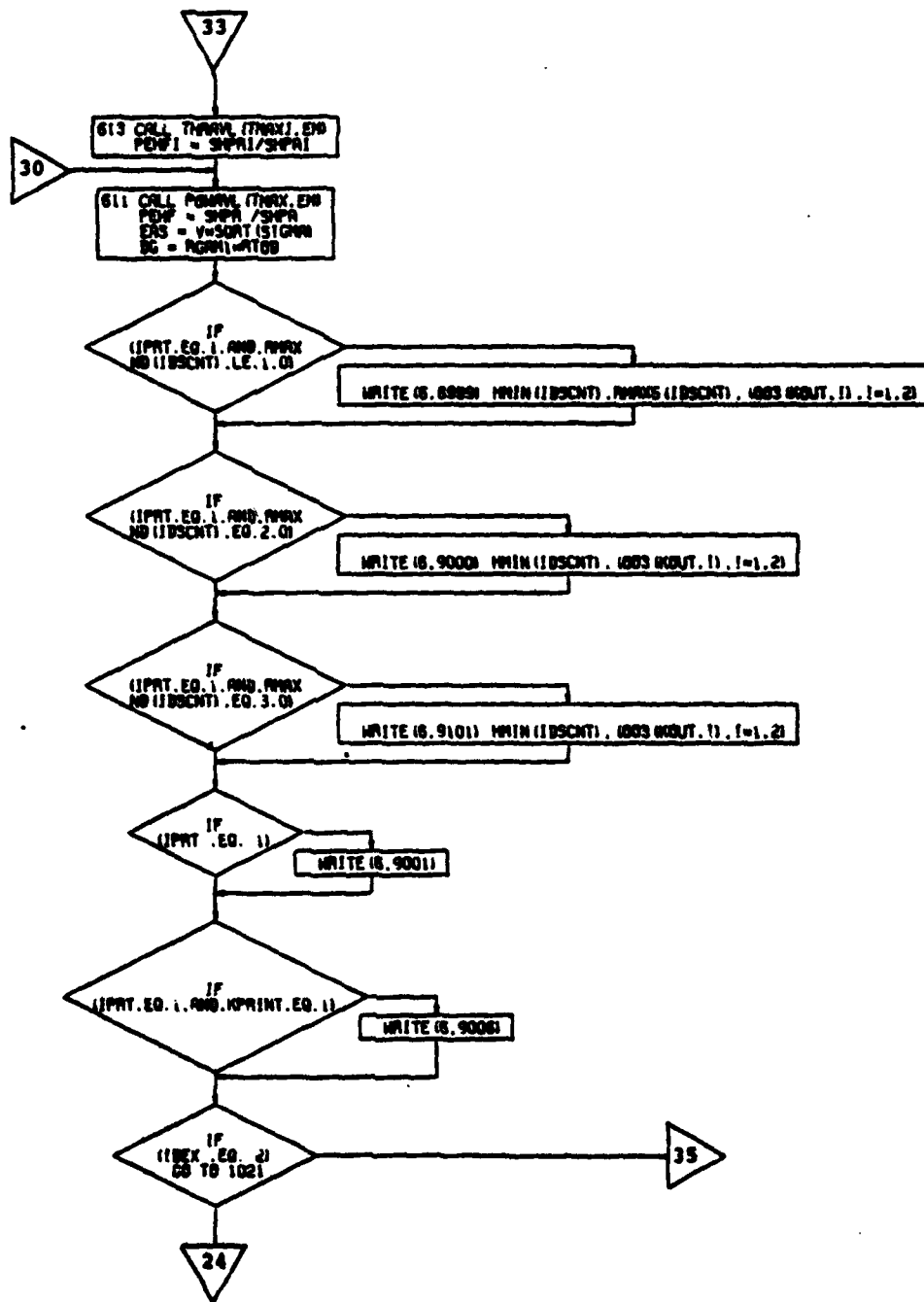


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 10)

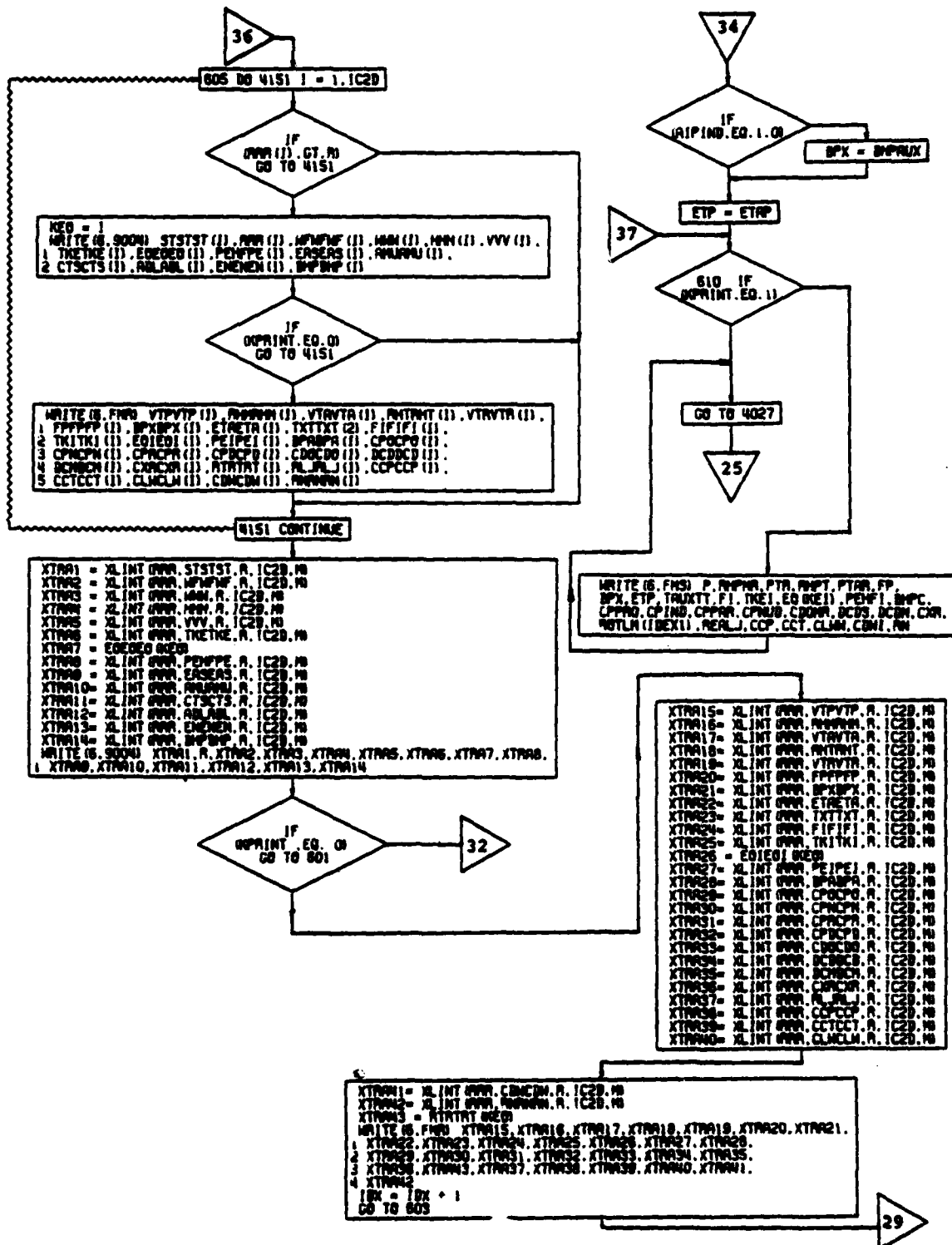


Figure 4-55. DSCNT Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 10 of 10)

4.12.6 Loiter Calculations Subroutine

The sixth performance segment represents a calculation of helicopter loiter performance. In this subroutine, the helicopter will fly at the airspeed for best endurance. This subroutine calculates the power required and the airspeed to maximize the endurance of the helicopter. It also determines the fuel required to loiter for a specified period of time.

Engine shutdown during loiter may be simulated by inputs for N_{PSD} (primary engines) and N_{PSDi} (auxiliary independent engines). One or more engines may be shutdown. An increment in helicopter drag ($\Delta F_{E,LOITER}$) may be input to represent drag changes due to external stores, windmilling propellers (in the case of a compound helicopter using propellers), etc.

For a compound helicopter, the split of propulsive thrust required between the main rotor and the auxiliary propulsion system may be specified by an input for (T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}) .

It is possible to use a loiter segment in the mission profile to account for a reserve fuel requirement ($SGTIND = 60$) (in such case the helicopter weight at the end of loiter is set back to the weight at the beginning of loiter) or as a part of the basic mission (in this case the weight is not reset). In either case, the fuel used during loiter is included in the total fuel required to size the helicopter.

The input to this subroutine consists of the time for loiter, step size (incremental time), the incremental parasite drag area, the number of engines (primary and auxiliary independent) shut down, the atmospheric conditions, the operating wing lift coefficient (in the case of compound and winged helicopters), and the propulsive thrust split. A flow chart of this subroutine is shown in Figure 4-56.

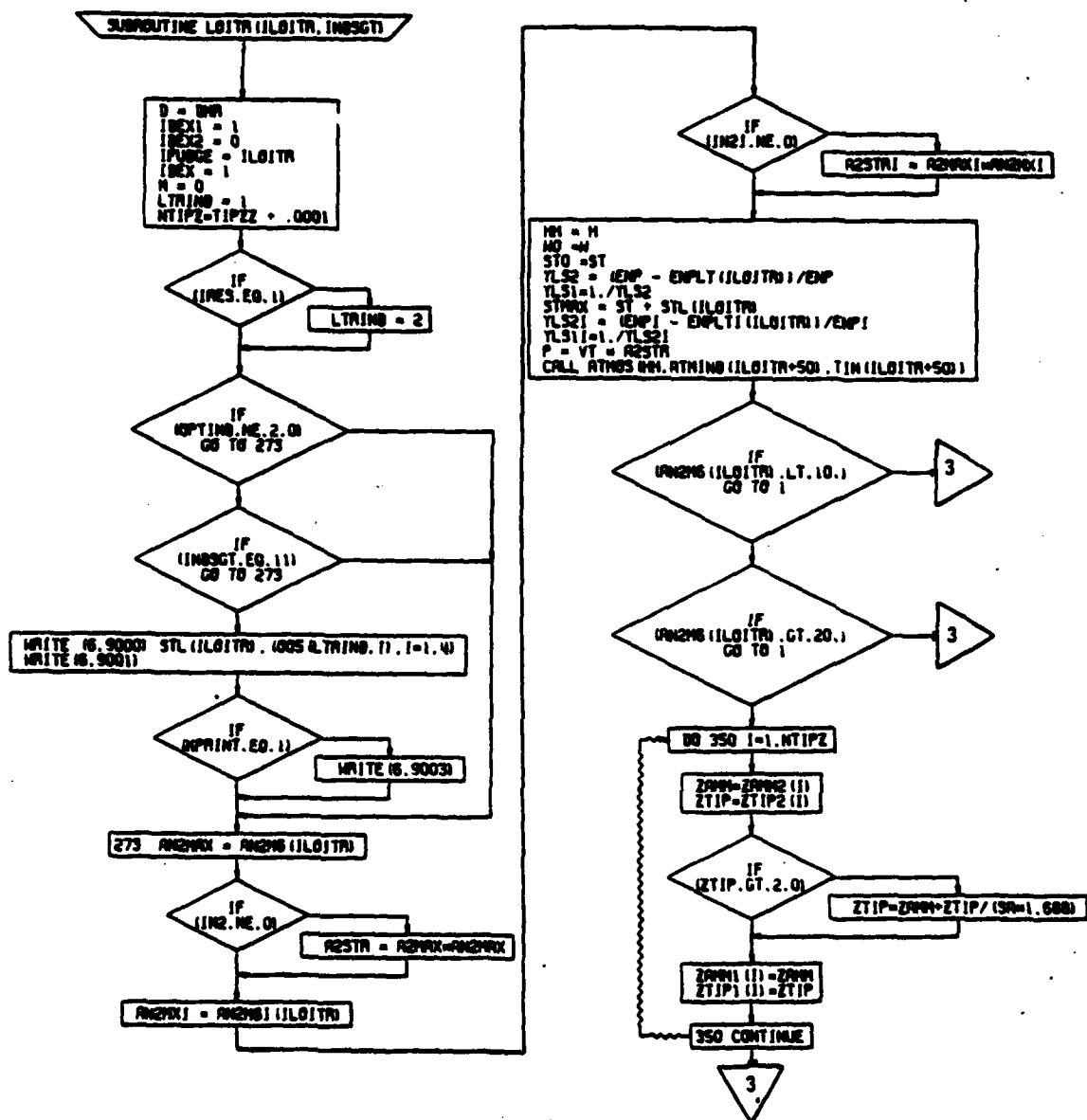


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 12)

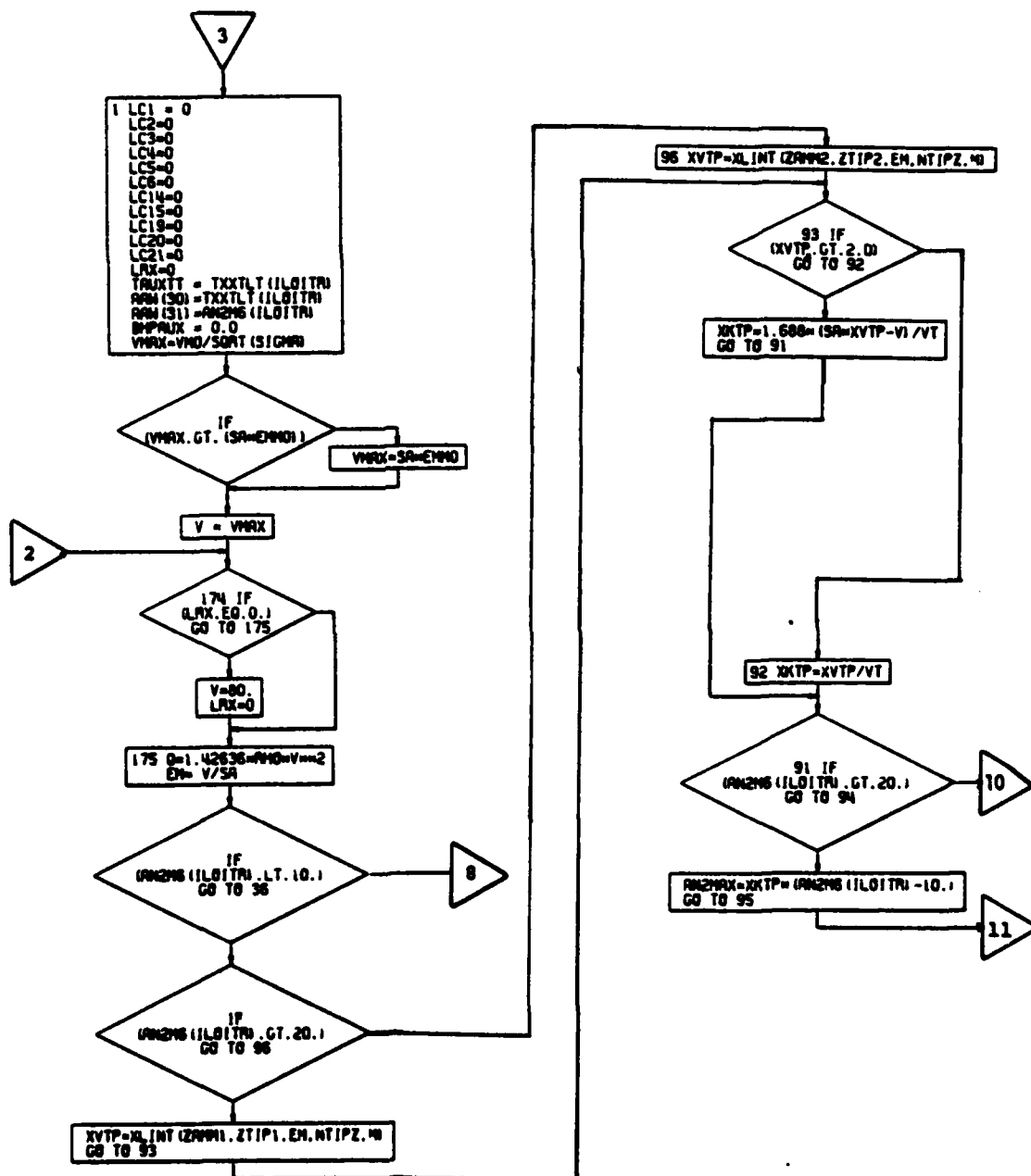


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 12)

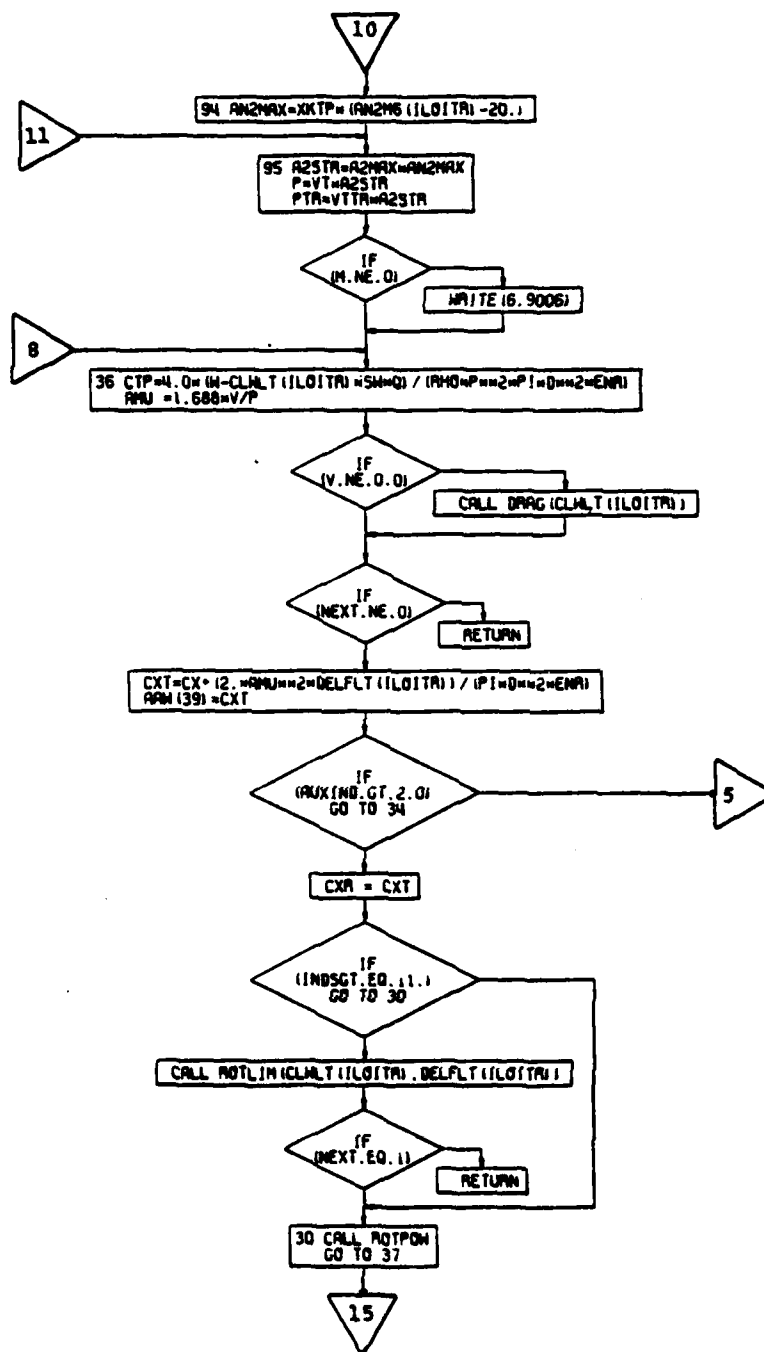


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 12)

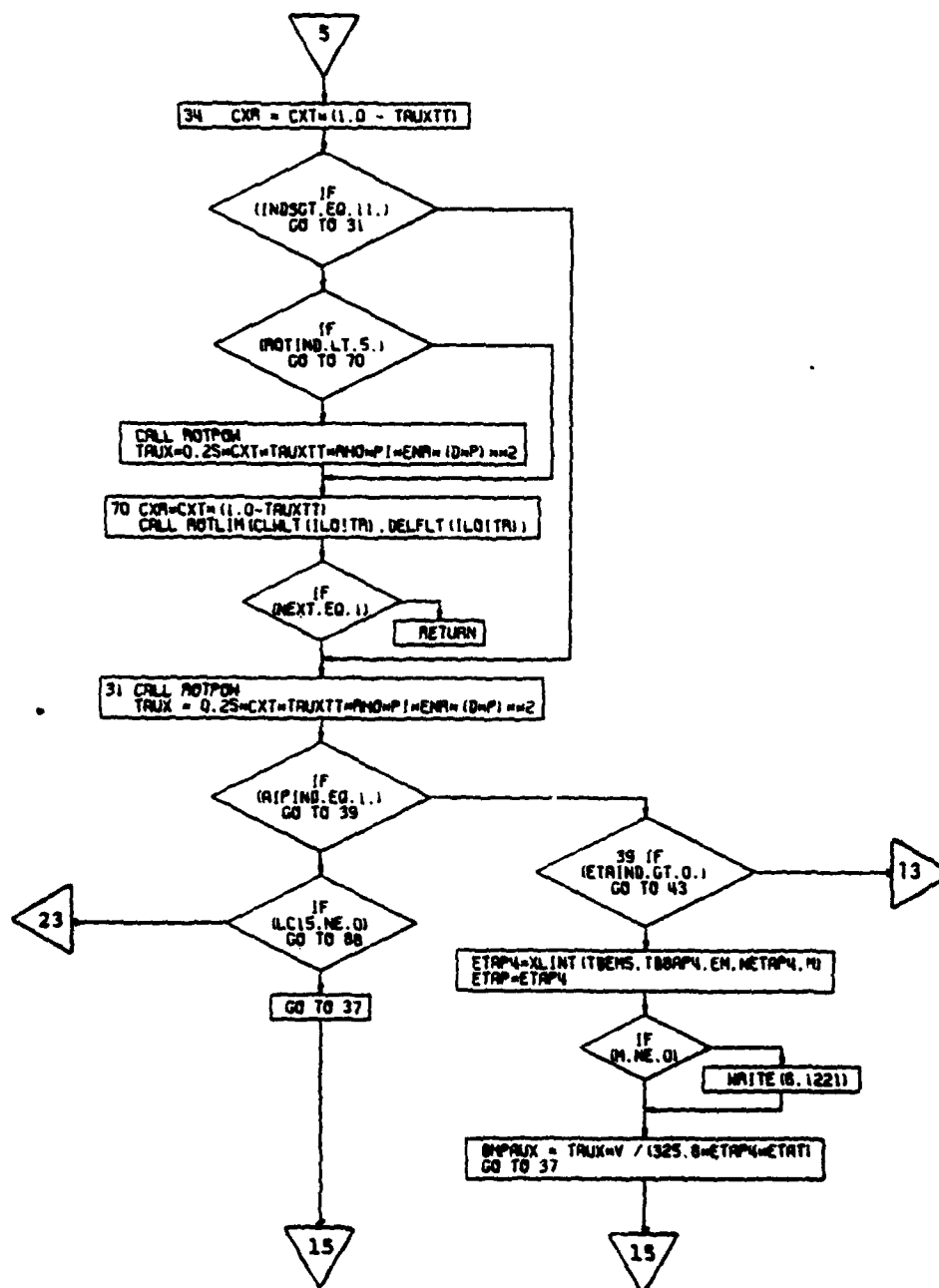


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 12)

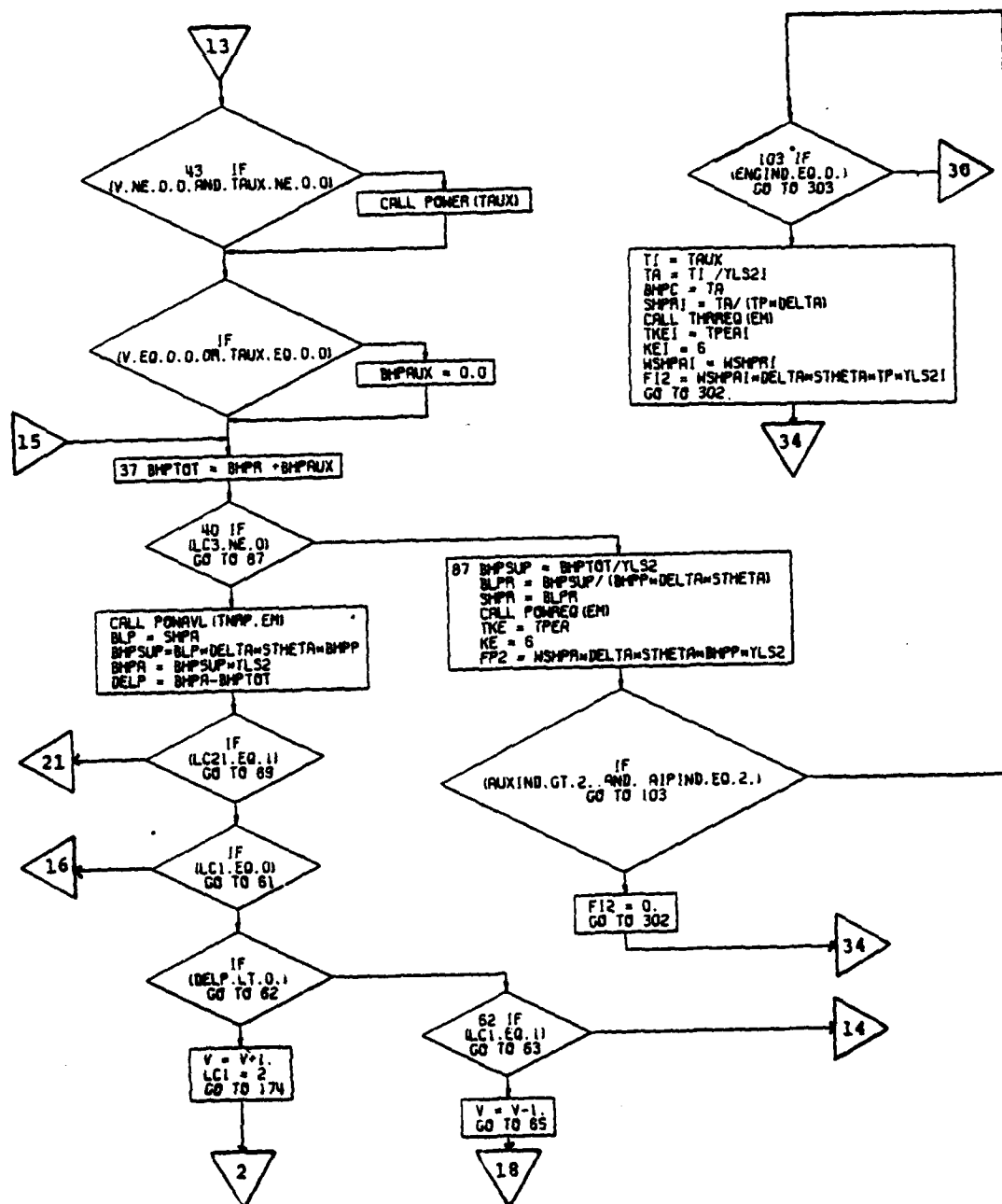


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 12)

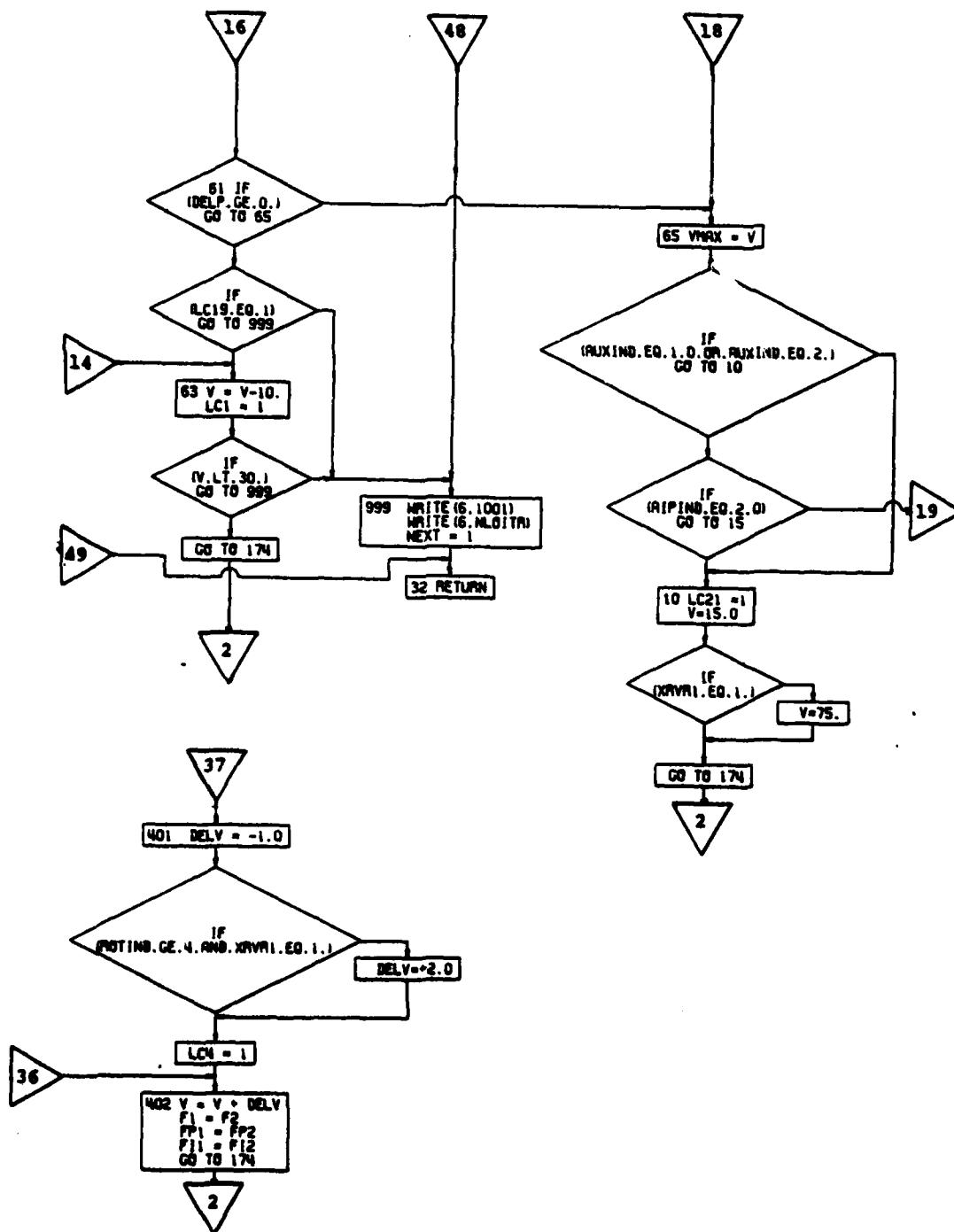


Figure 4-56. LOITR, Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 12)

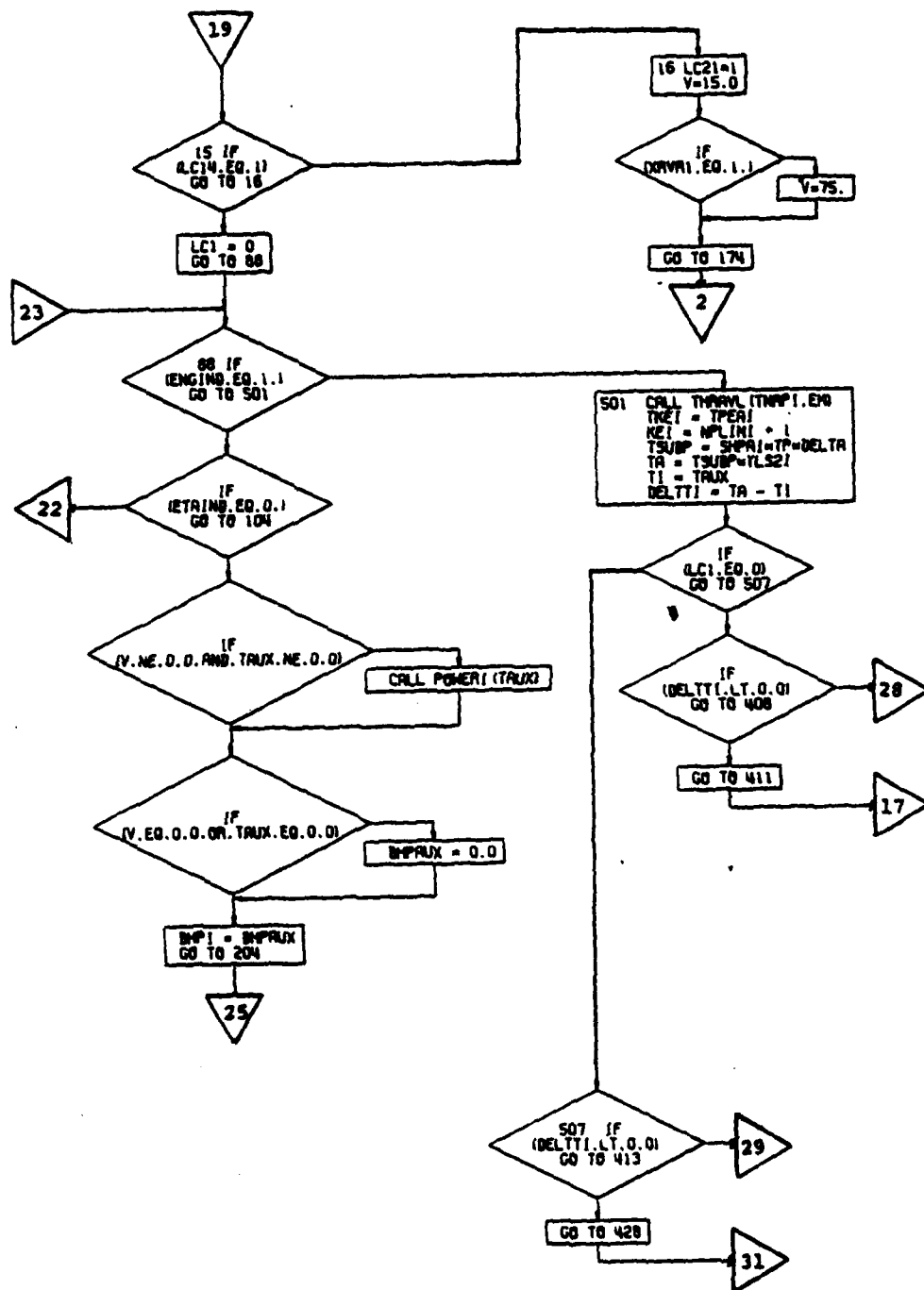


Figure 4-56. LOITR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 12)

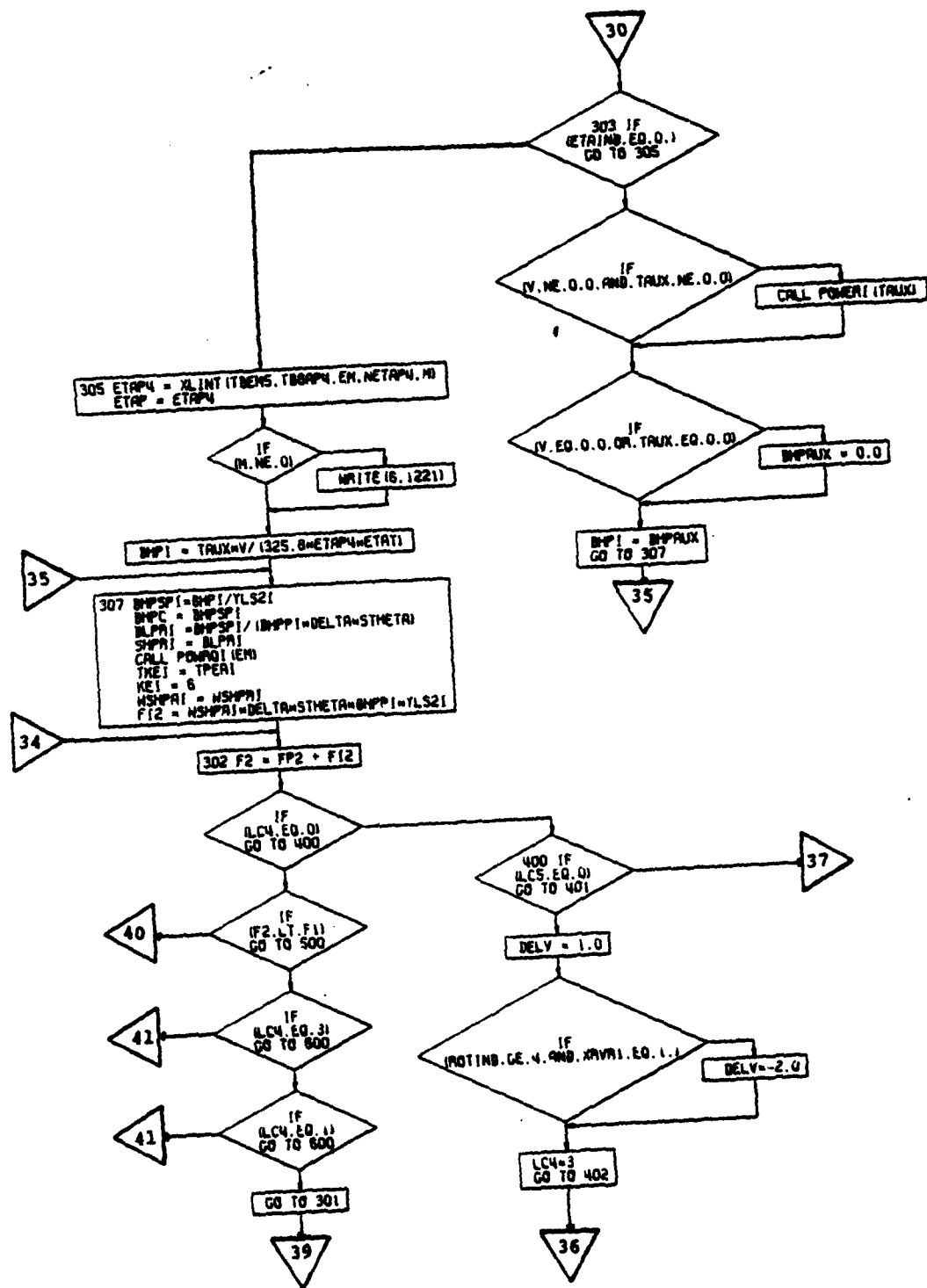


Figure 4-56. LOITER Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 12)



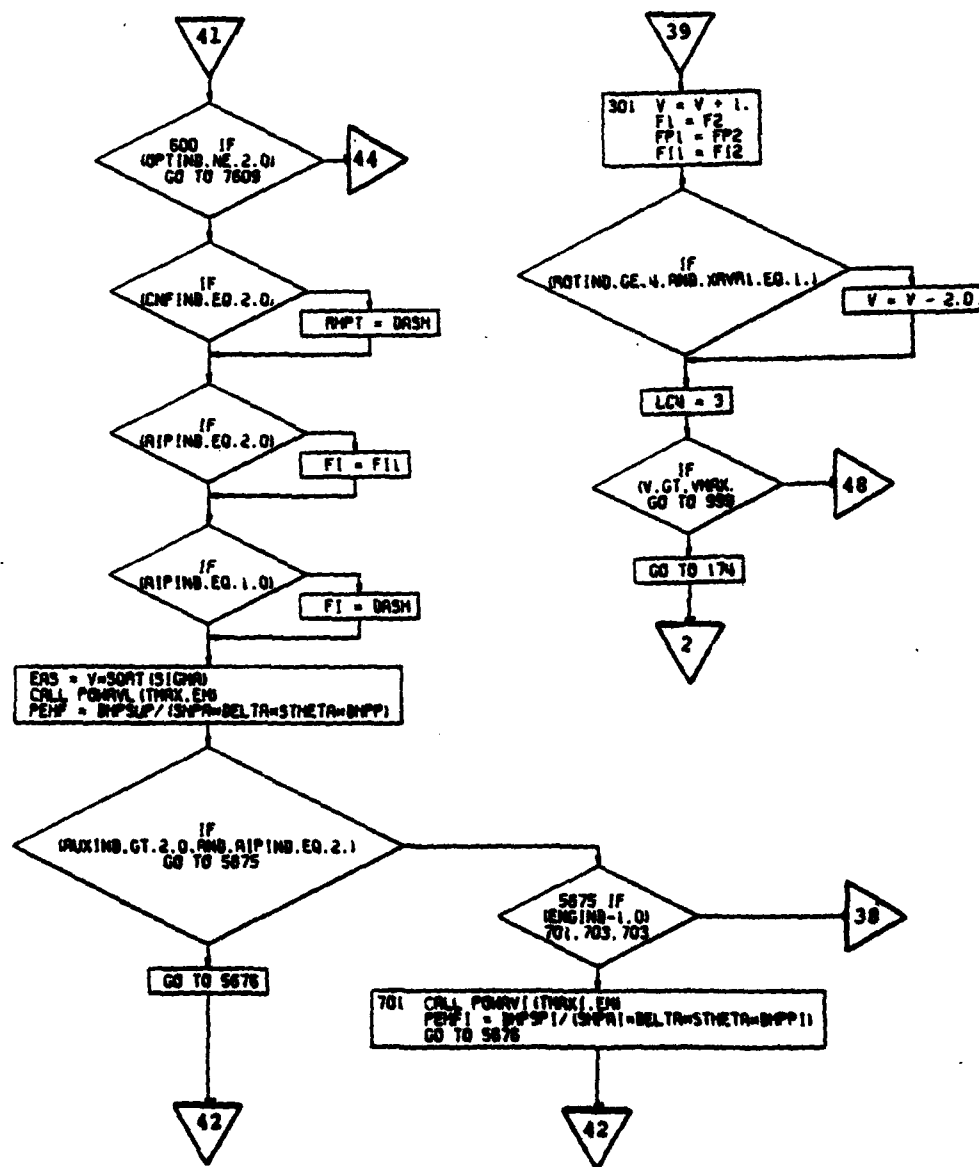


Figure 4-56. LOETR Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 11 of 12)

4.12.7 Change of Weight Subroutines

The seventh and eighth performance segments represent an incremental change in weight of fuel or payload. These options would be used to simulate refueling, unloading or loading of passengers, or a fuel drop. The input to the subroutines consists of the increment in weight and a corresponding increment in time. The fuel or payload weight which is added is not allowed to increase the aircraft weight to a value greater than the gross weight unless a performance case is being run and WGTIND = 1. Inputting a large value for the increment in weight will bring the aircraft weight up to gross weight if WGTIND = 0 or a sizing case is being run. Figures 4-57 and 4-58 are flow charts of these subroutines.

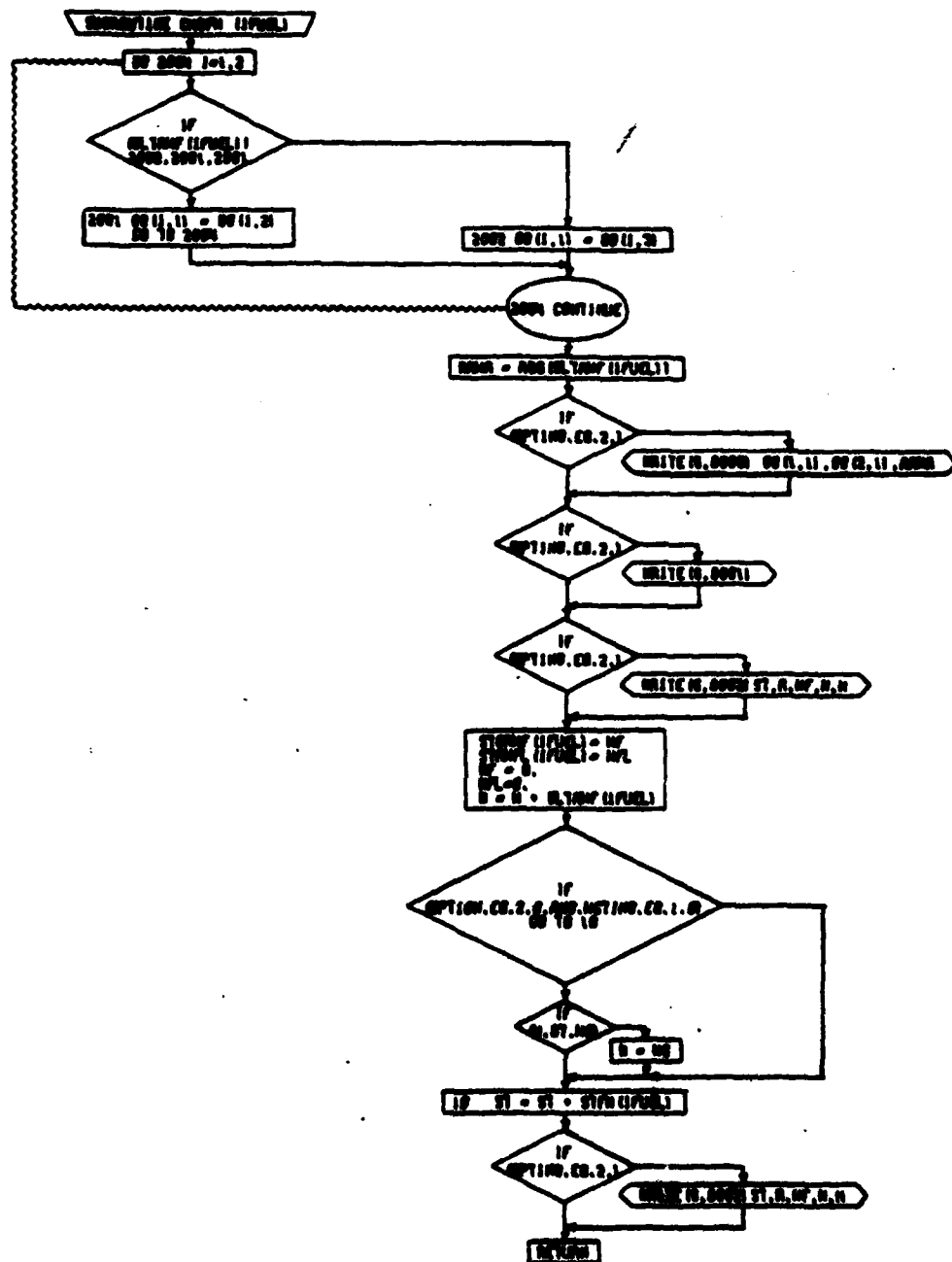


Figure 4-57. Change of Fuel Weight Subroutine, Flow Chart.

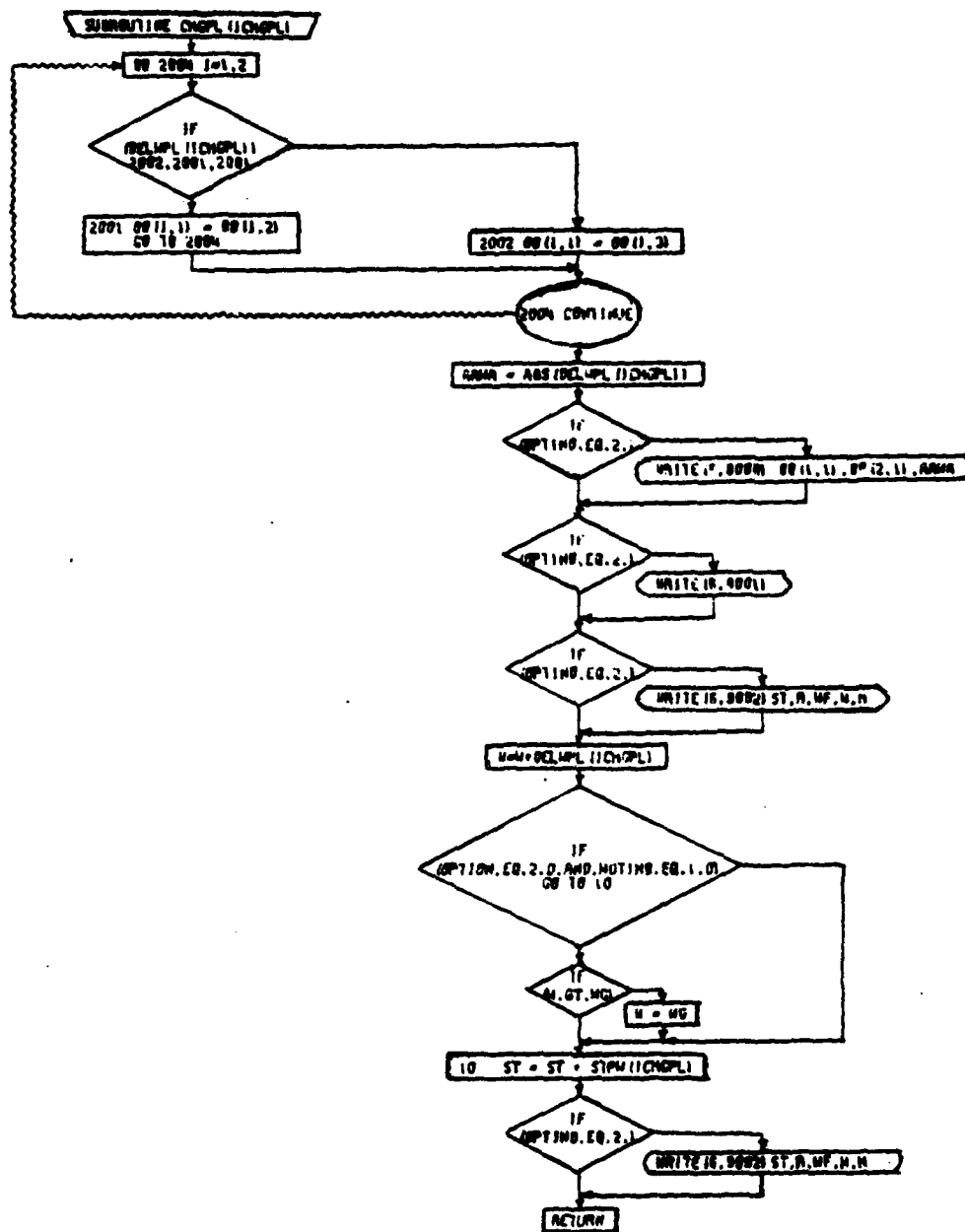


Figure 4-58. Change of Payload Weight Subroutine, Flow Chart.

4.12.8 Transfer Altitude

There are many different applications for which a discontinuous change in altitude may be desirable:

1. The flight profile may require takeoff at hot day, high altitude conditions followed by climb from sea level to specified altitude for standard day conditions.
2. It may be required that no credit be taken for range, fuel, or distance during descent (for example, Reference 9).
3. It may be required to study cruise speed at specified power at a series of different altitudes. This can be accomplished by a series of very short cruise segments interspersed with altitude transfers.

For these and other reasons, the program includes a transfer altitude segment, specified by SGTIND = 9. The only required input is the altitude to which the aircraft is to be transferred.

Transfer altitude may also be used during an optimum altitude search when it is followed by a cruise. In that case, the altitude which is input represents the maximum altitude permitted for the subsequent cruise.

Figure 4-59 is a flow chart of this subroutine.



4.12.9 General Performance

SGTIND = 11 represents the calculation of aircraft general performance. The general performance calculation is based on gross weight or a change in gross weight as determined by the input indicator GWIND.

GWIND = 1. - User inputs the incremental change in gross weight into location 4150.

GWIND = 2. - User inputs the gross weight into location 4150.

The aircraft performance is calculated and printed out in velocity increments specified in LOC (4230) up to a maximum velocity input in LOC (4250). The program user specified the altitude, temperature, power turbine speed ratio, thrust to weight, wing lift coefficient, and incremental change in airplane equivalent flat plate area drag.

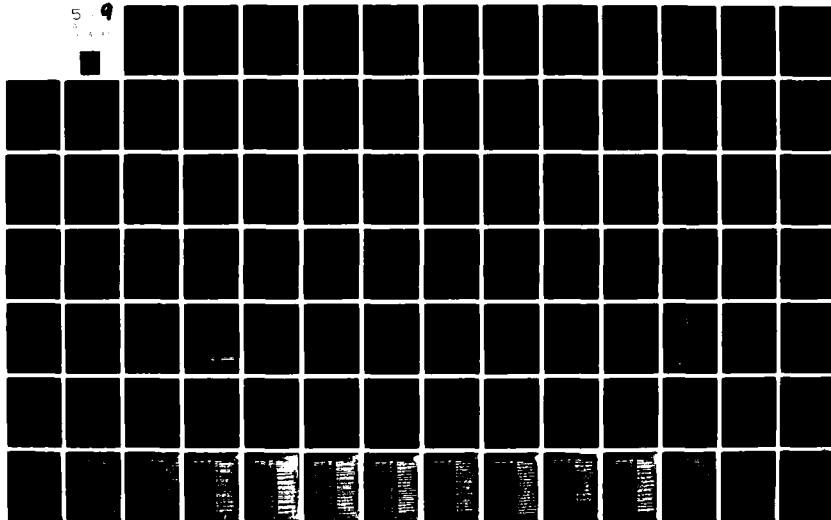
The general performance mission is usually input after an end of mission segment indicator, SGTIND = 0. A flow chart of the subroutine is shown in Figure 4-60.

AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP, THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

5 4
A A



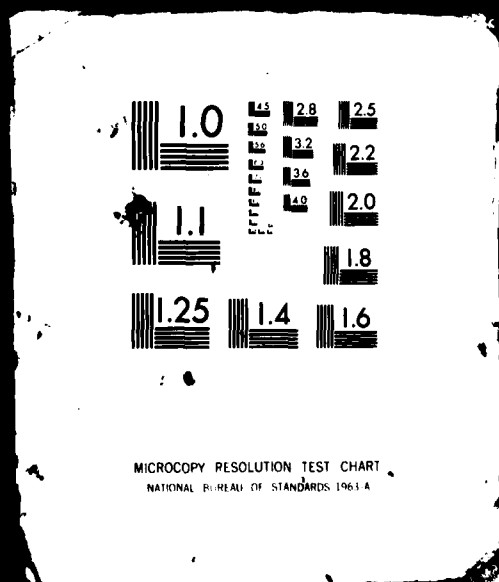
5

OF

9!

AD

A113037





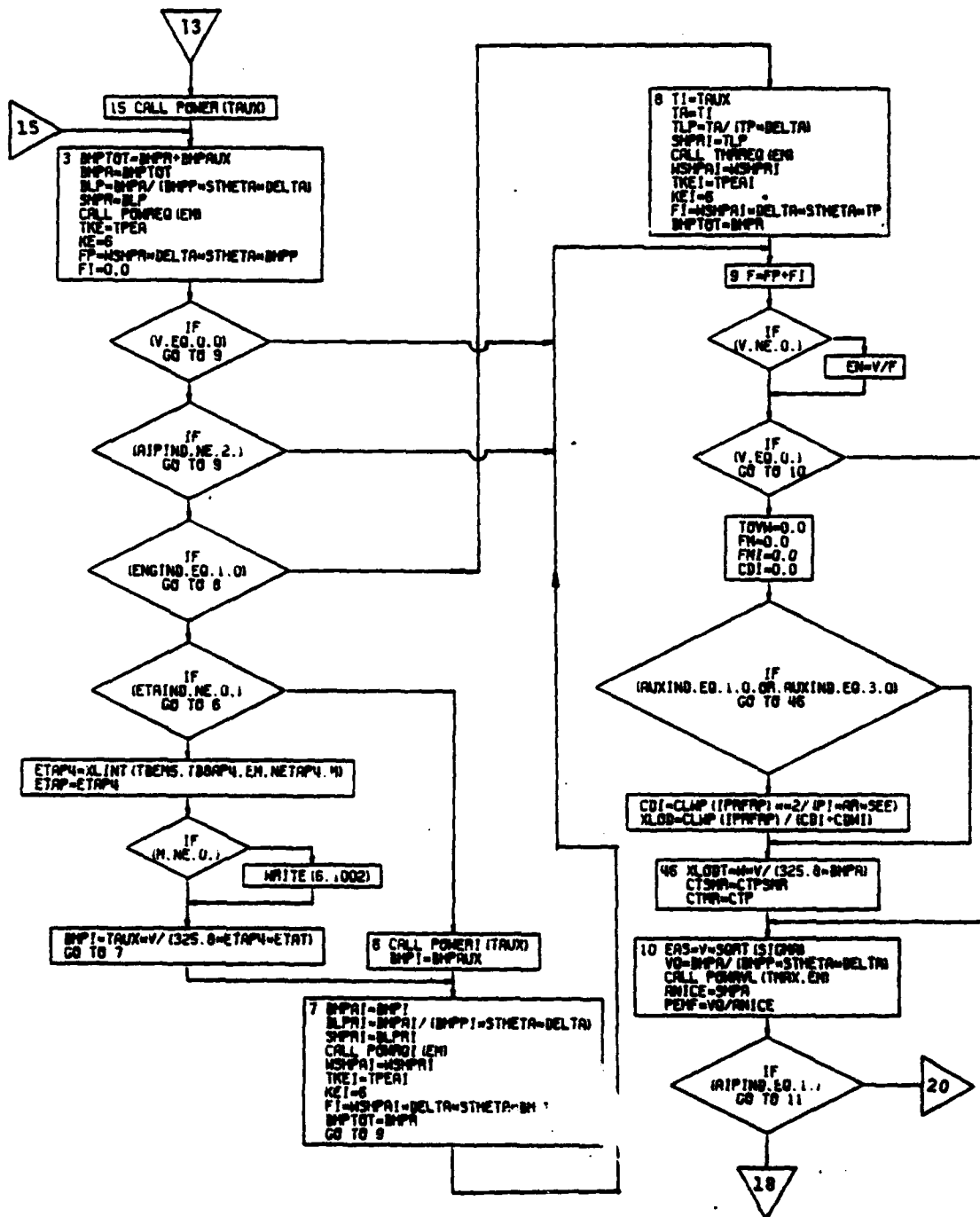


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 9)

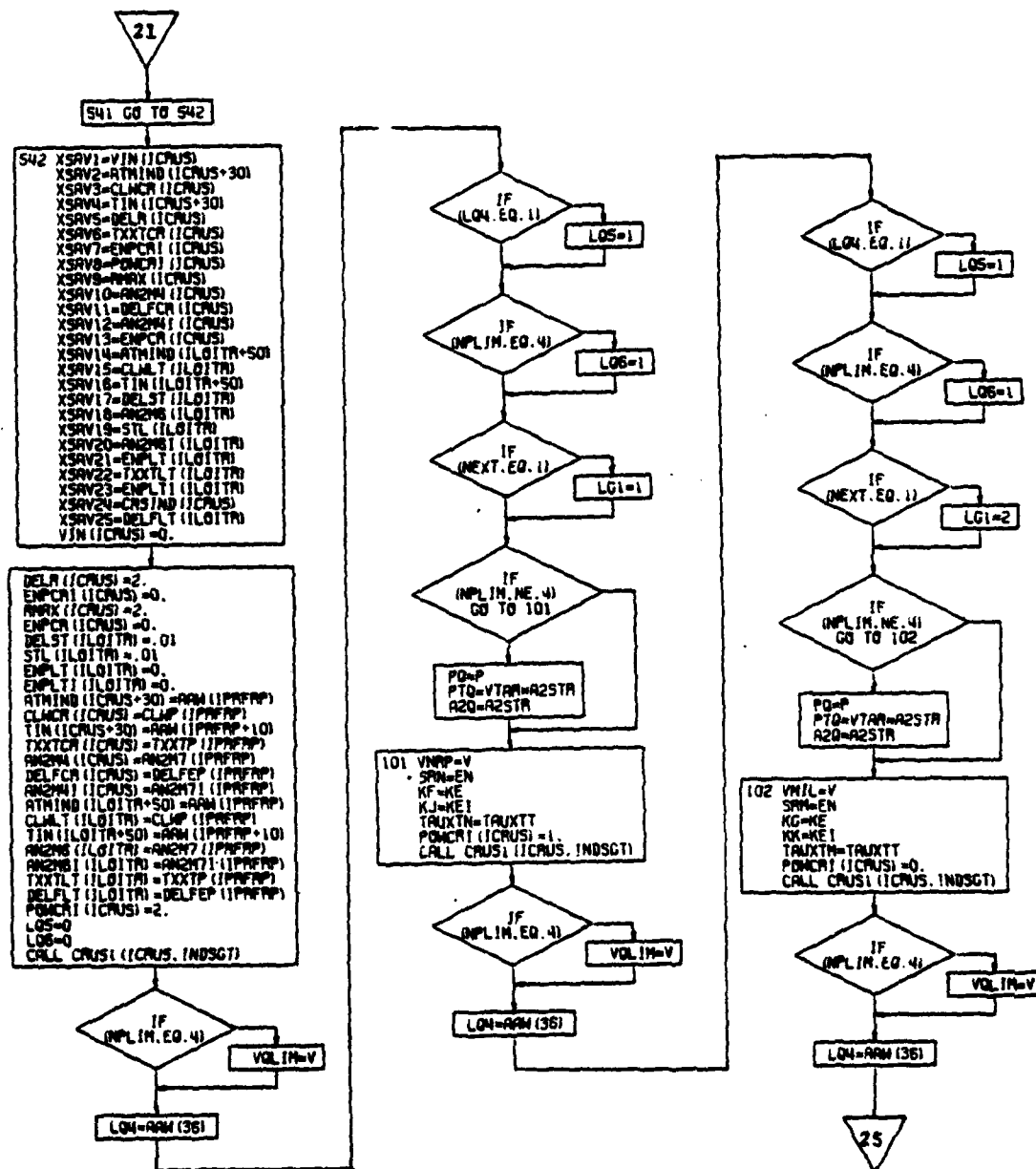


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 9)

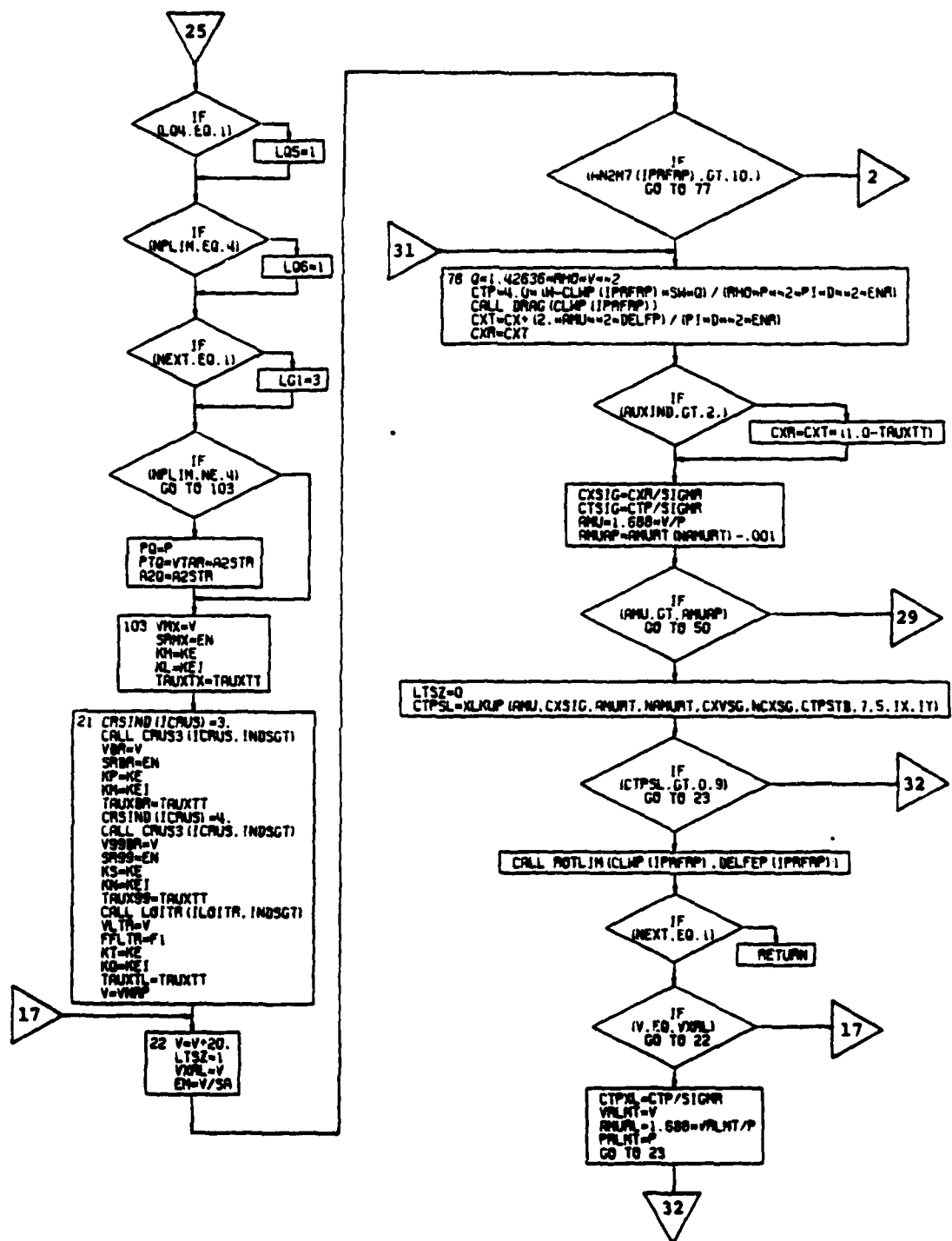


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 6 of 9)

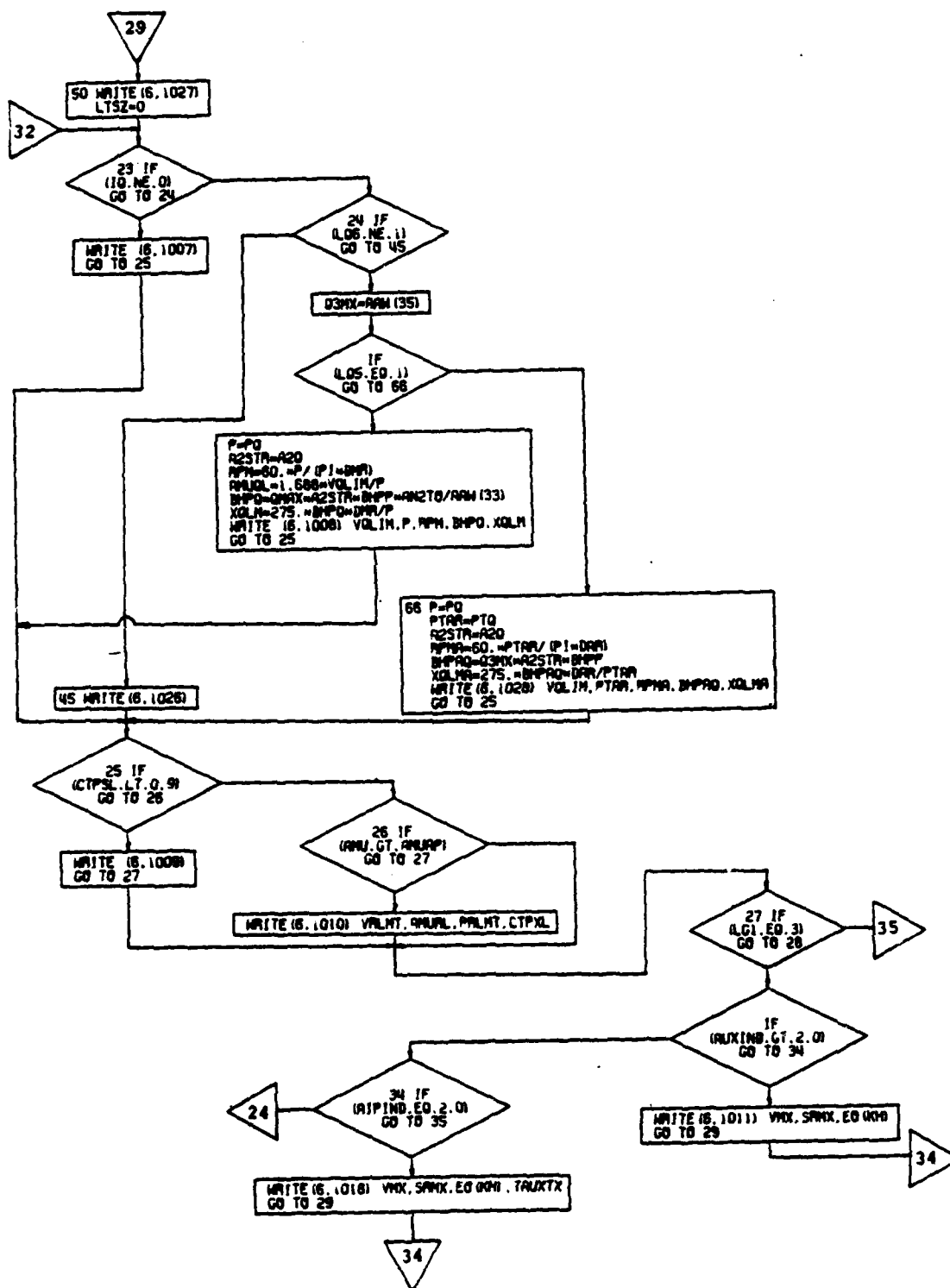


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 7 of 9)

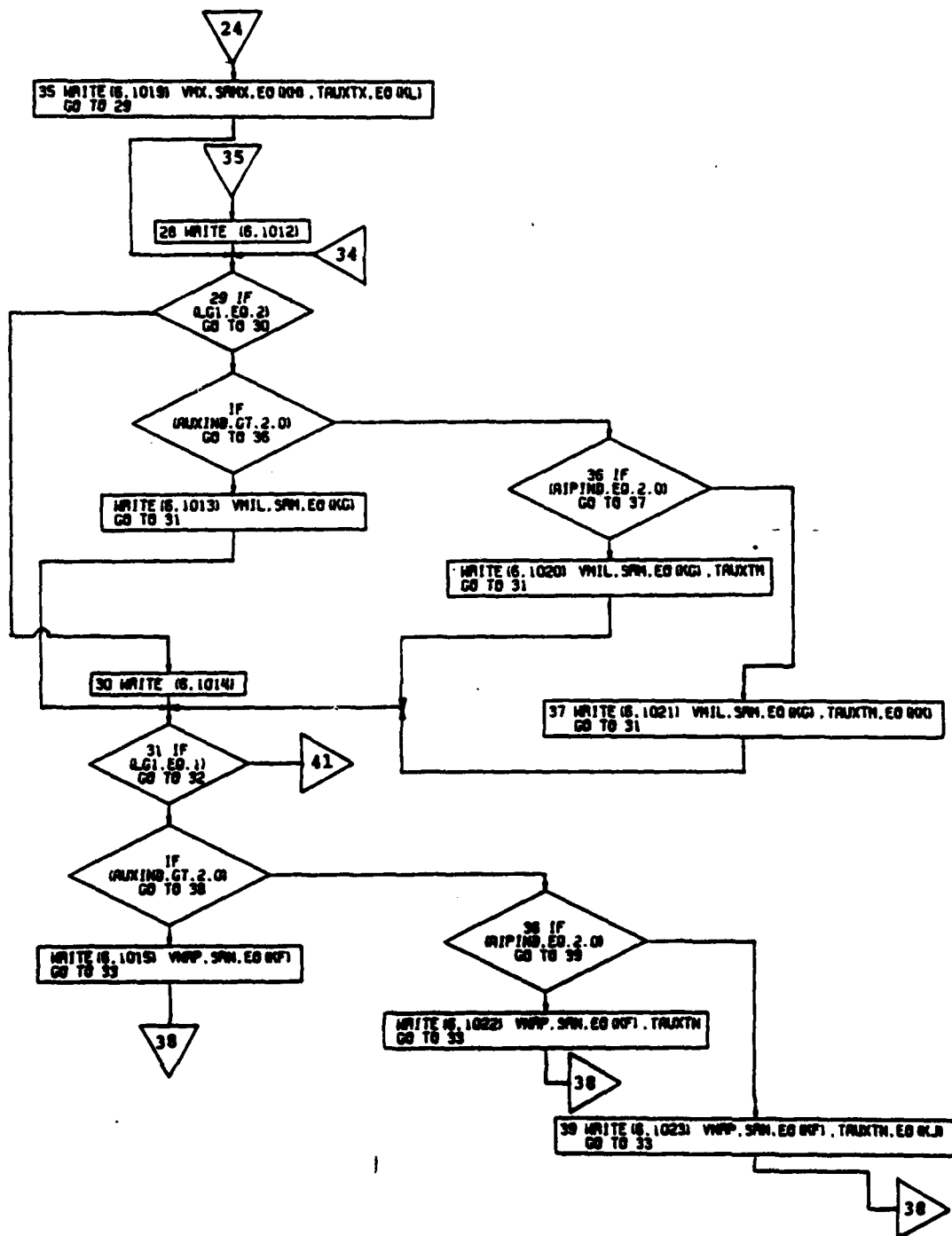


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 8 of 9)

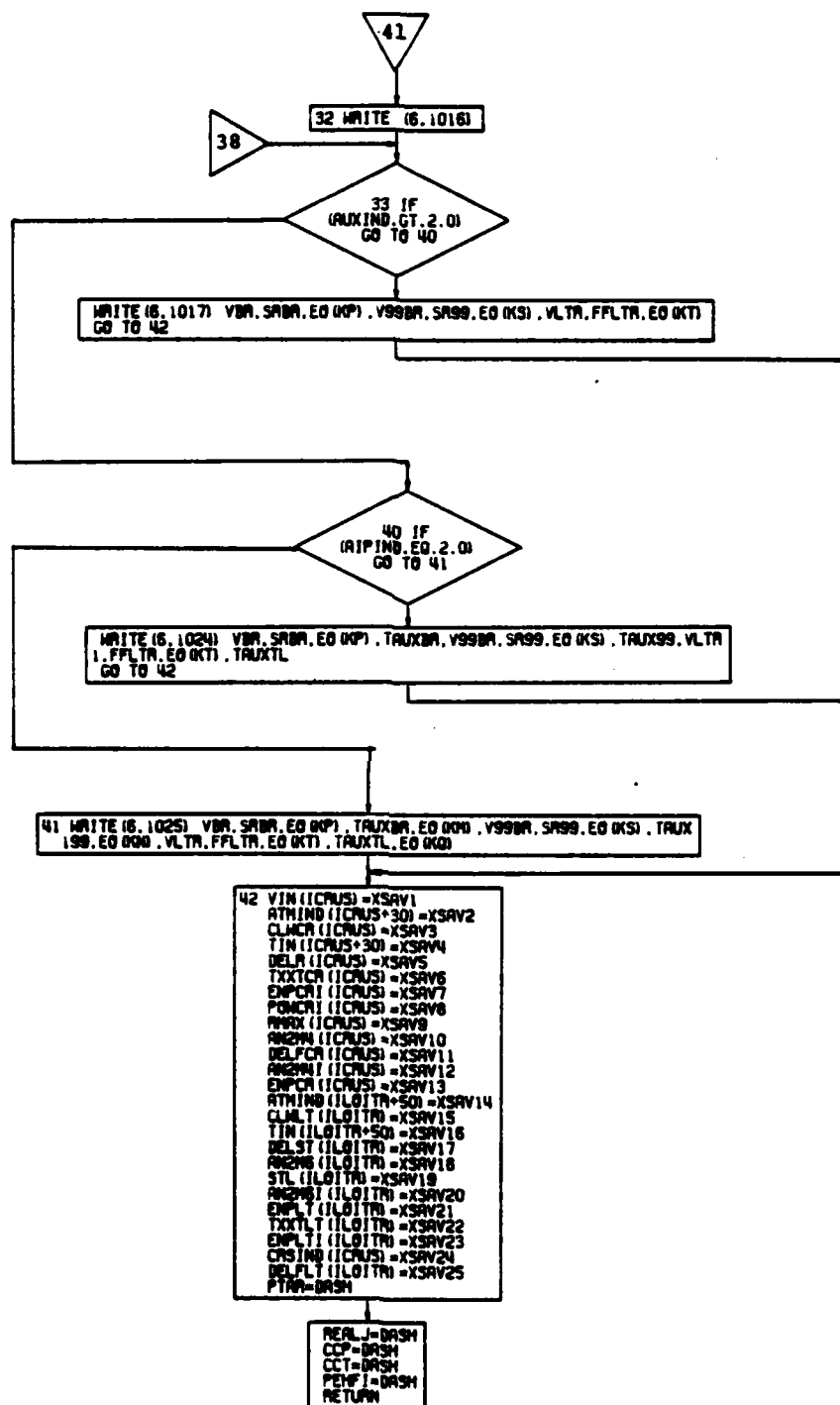


Figure 4-60. PRFRP Subroutine, Flow Chart (Part 9 of 9)

4.12.10 Function BIV

Function BIV is a two-dimensional Bivarian table look-up used to interpret values such as referred thrust or horsepower, referred fuel flow, and referred N_I and N_{II} . The BIV function performs a linear interpolation between two points on the ordinate and two points on the abscissa. A flow chart of the subroutine is shown in Figure 4-61.

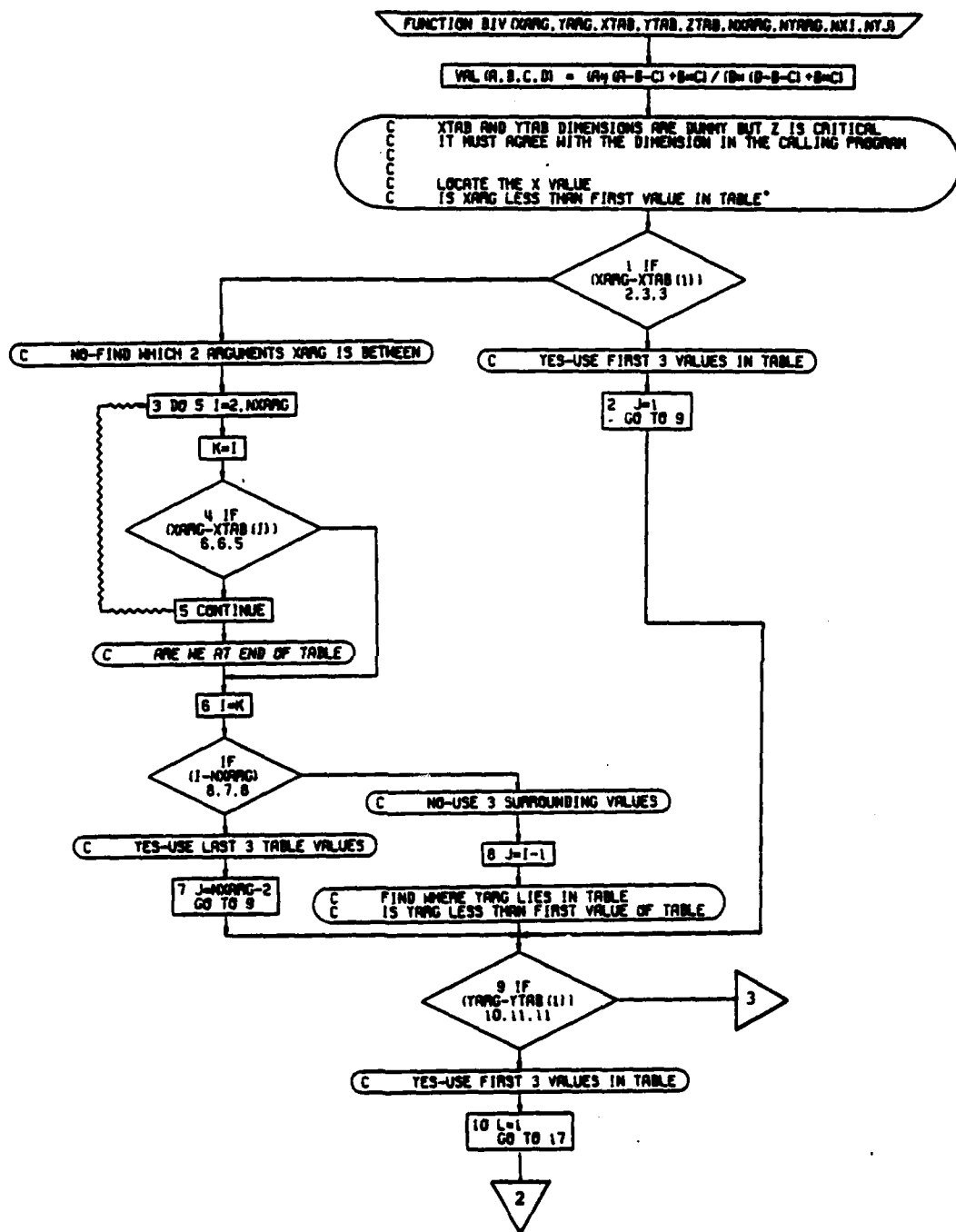


Figure 4-61. BIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 2)

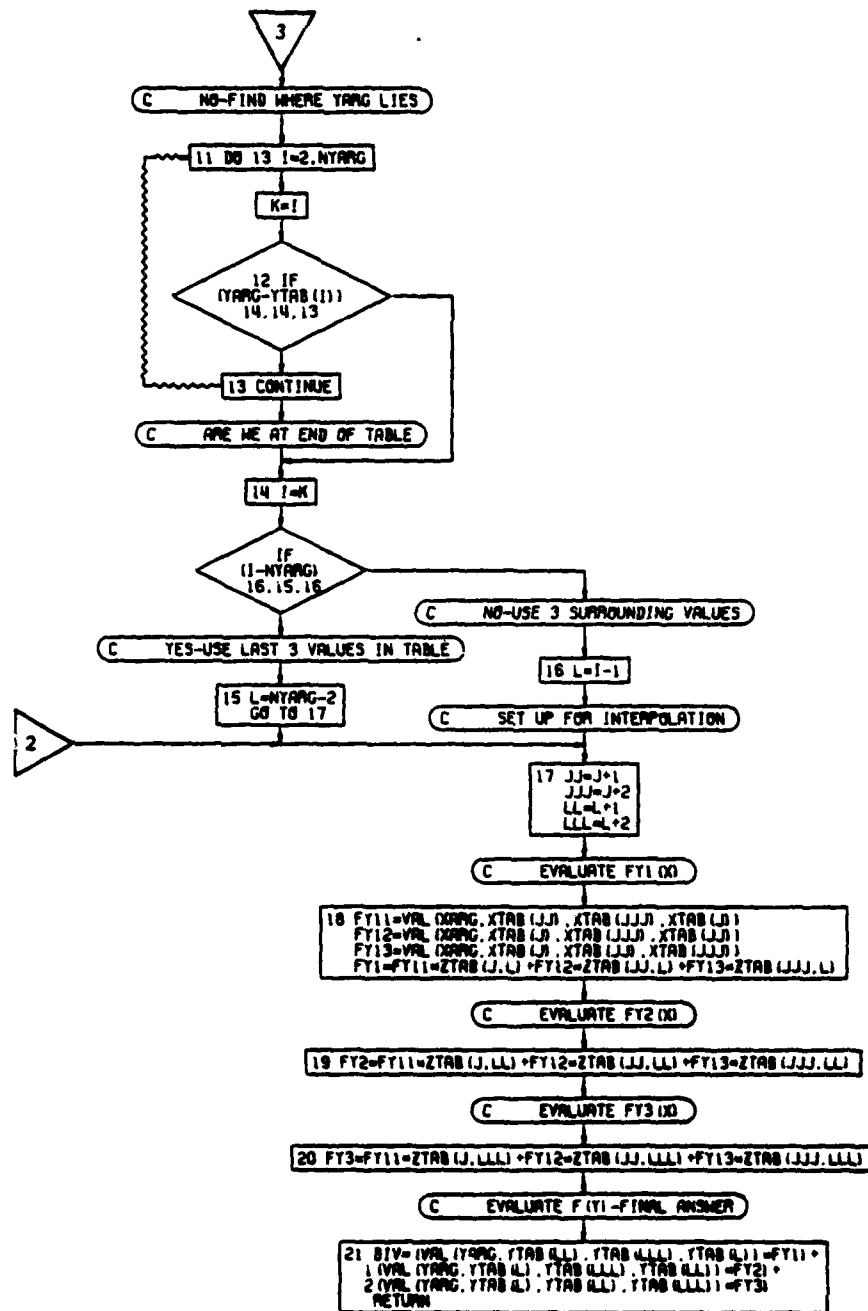


Figure 4-61. BIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2)

4.12.11 Function PARA

PARA is a two-dimensional parabolic interpretation function used periodically throughout HESCOMP. A flow chart of the subroutine is shown in Figure 4-62.

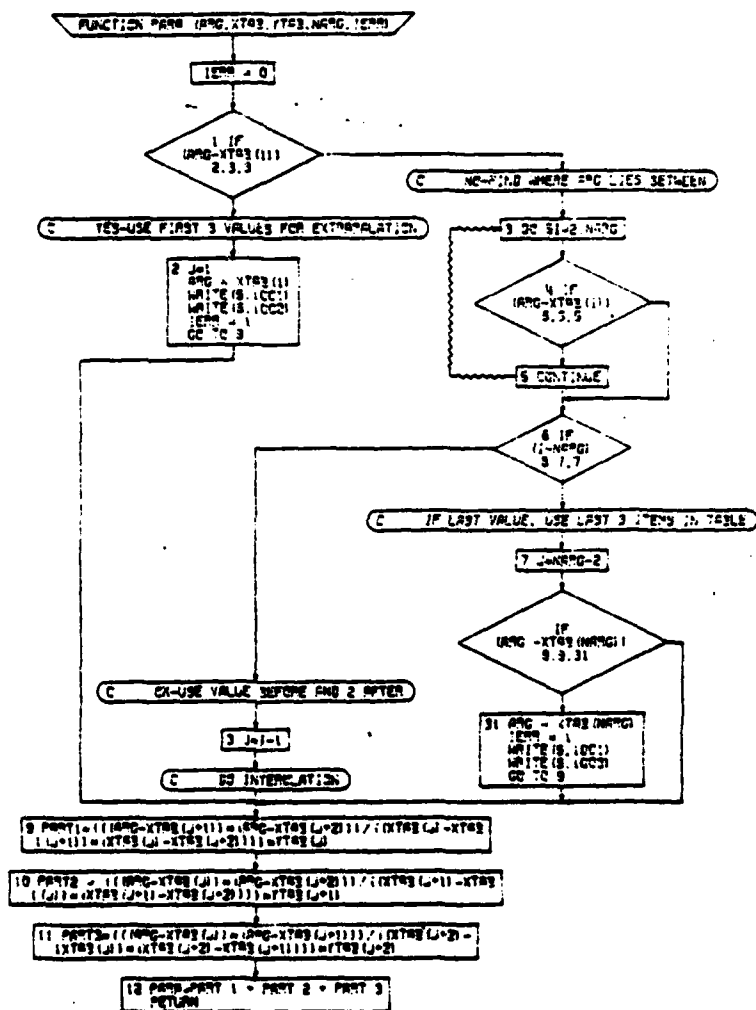


Figure 4-62. PARA Function, Flow Chart

4.12.12 Function Table

TABLE is a fourth-order Lagrangian interpolation function shown flowcharted in Figure 4-63.

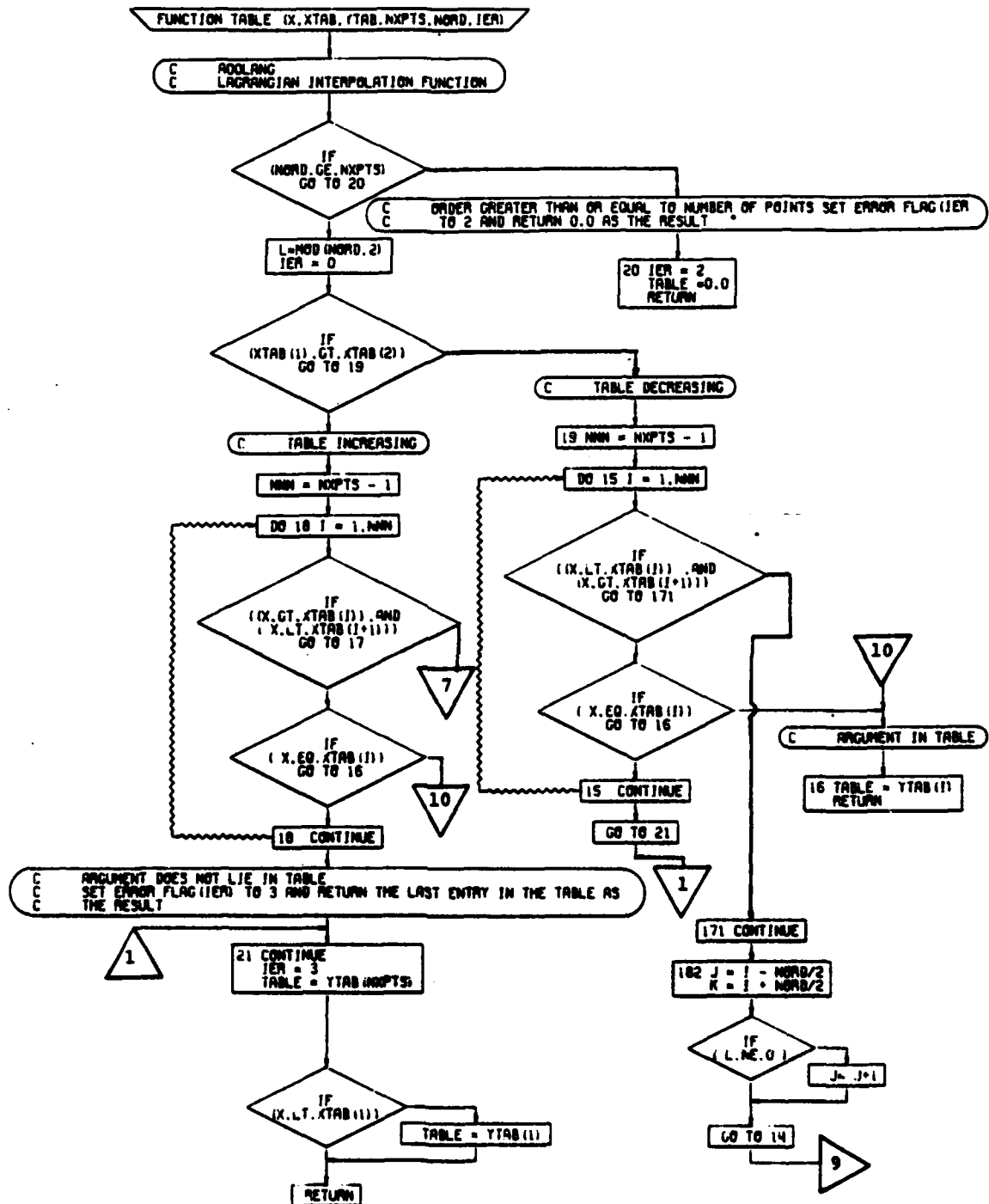


Figure 4-63. TABLE Function, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 2)

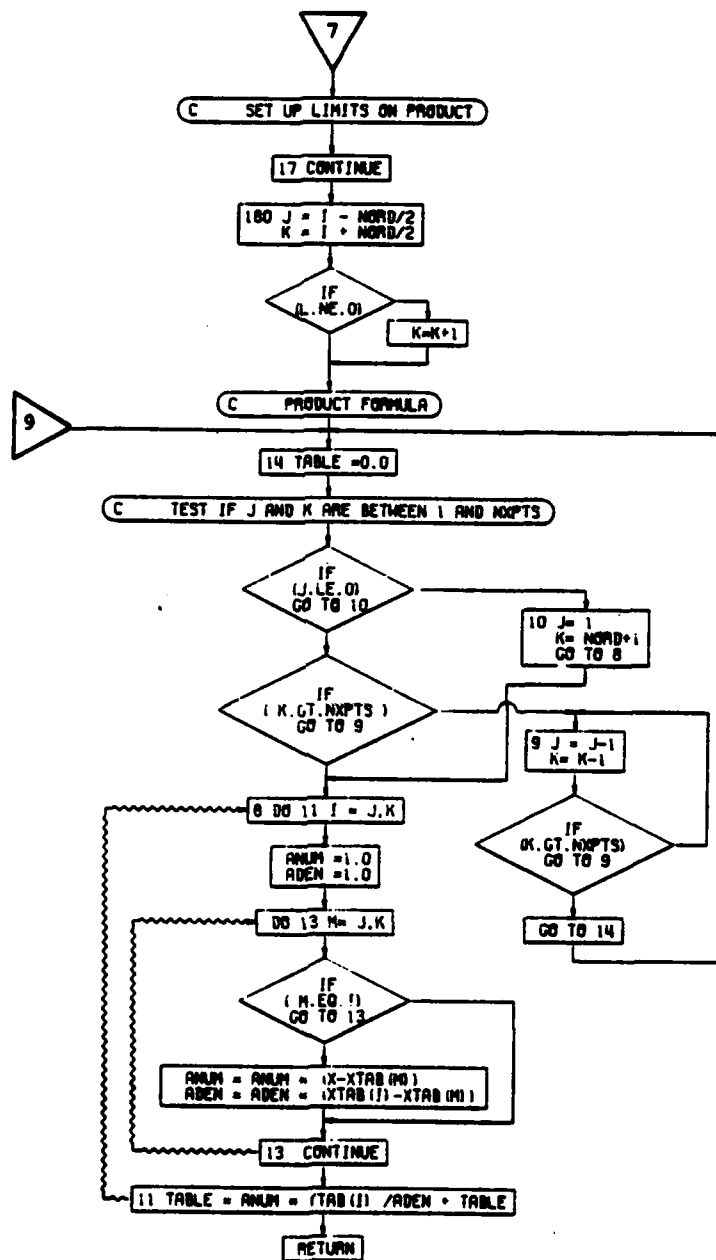


Figure 4-63. TABLE Function, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2).

4.12.13 Function TRIV

TRIV is a three-dimensional parabolic table look-up function. The subroutine flow chart is shown in Figure 4-64.

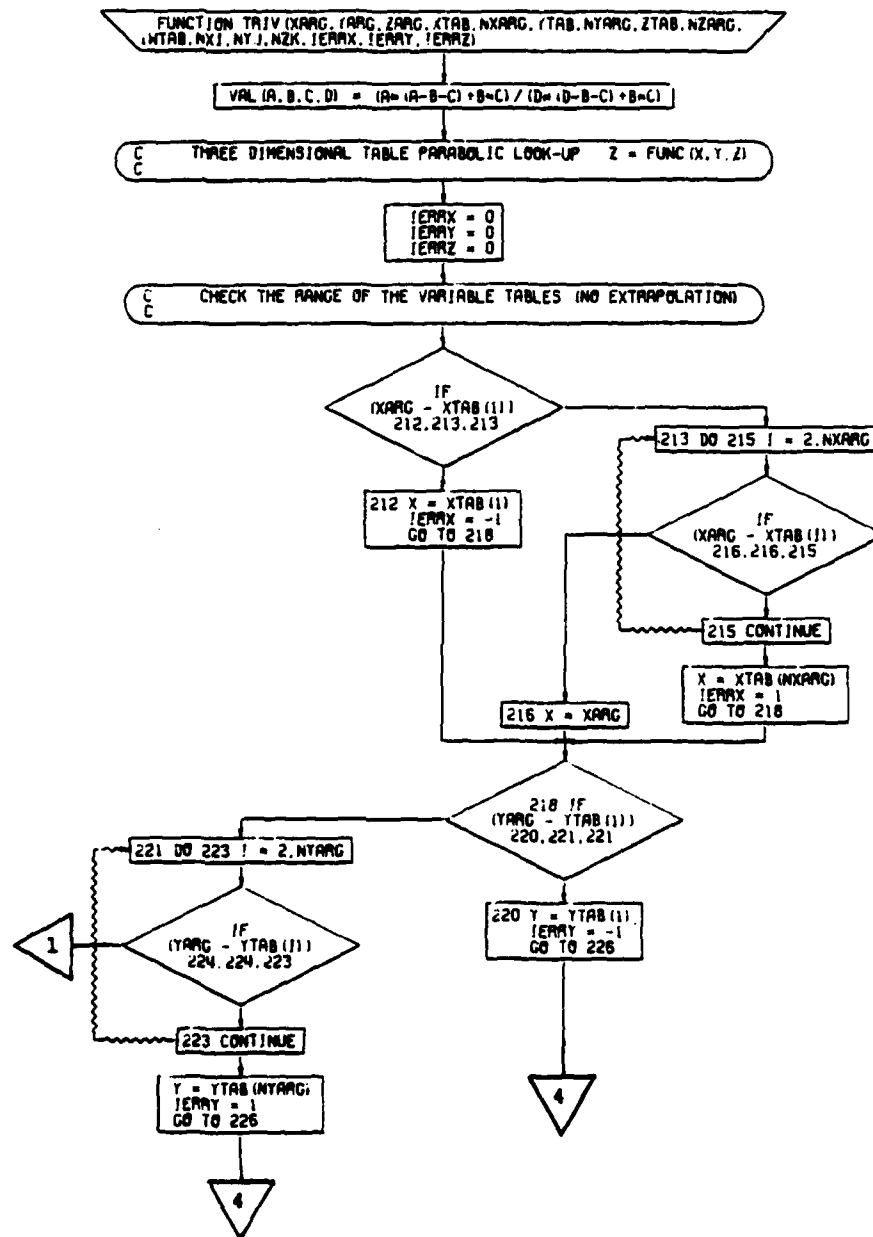


Figure 4-64. TRIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 5)

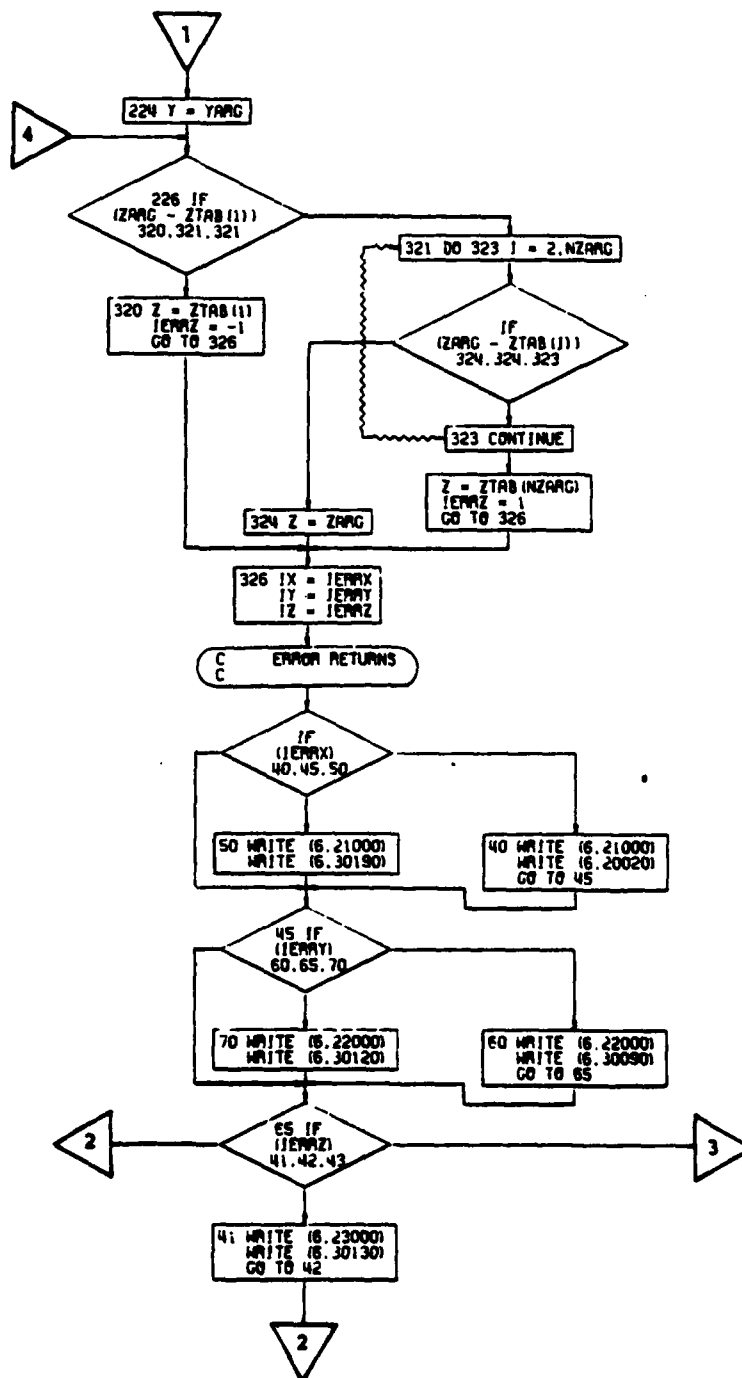


Figure 4-64. TRIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 5)

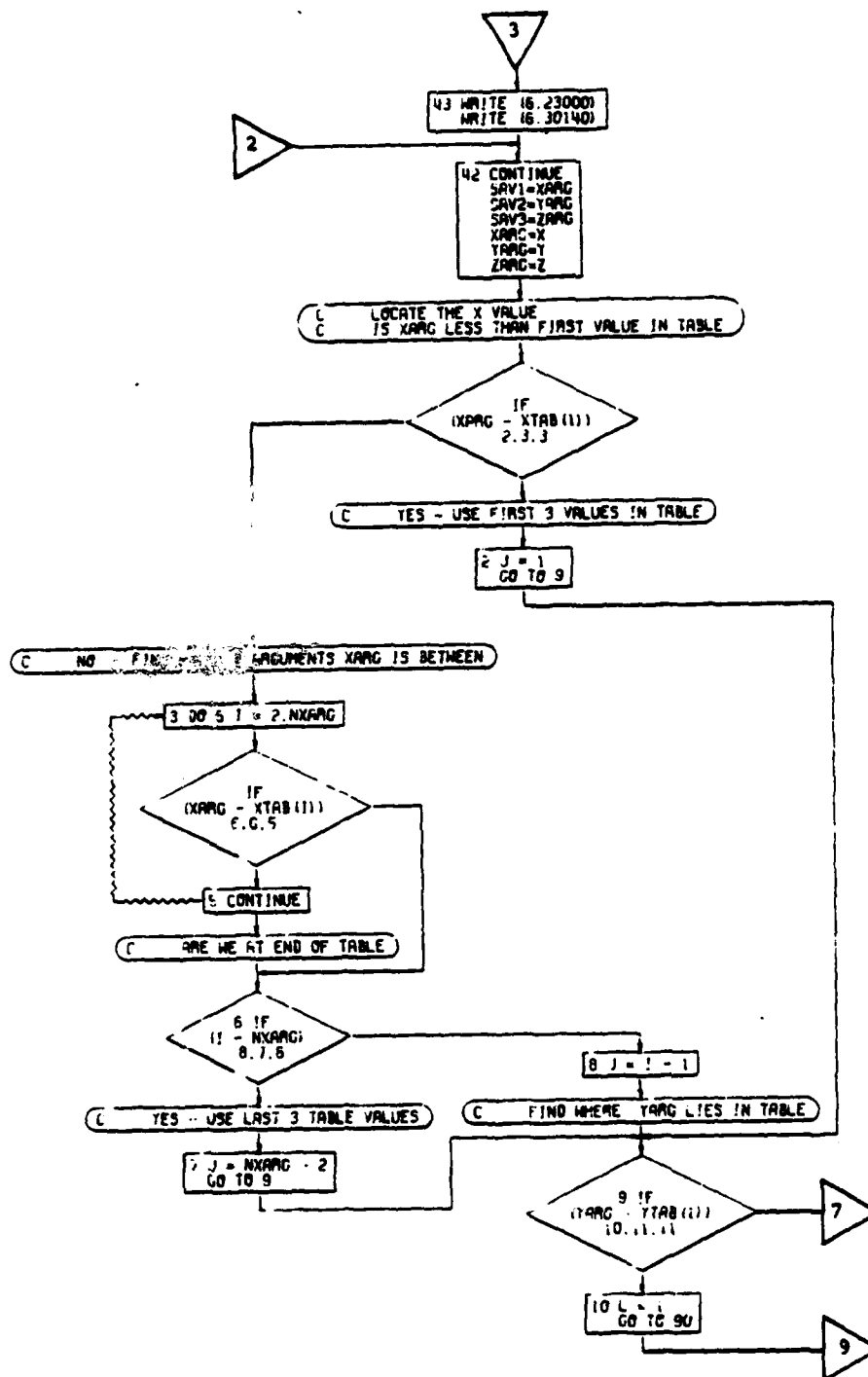


Figure 4-64. TRIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 5)

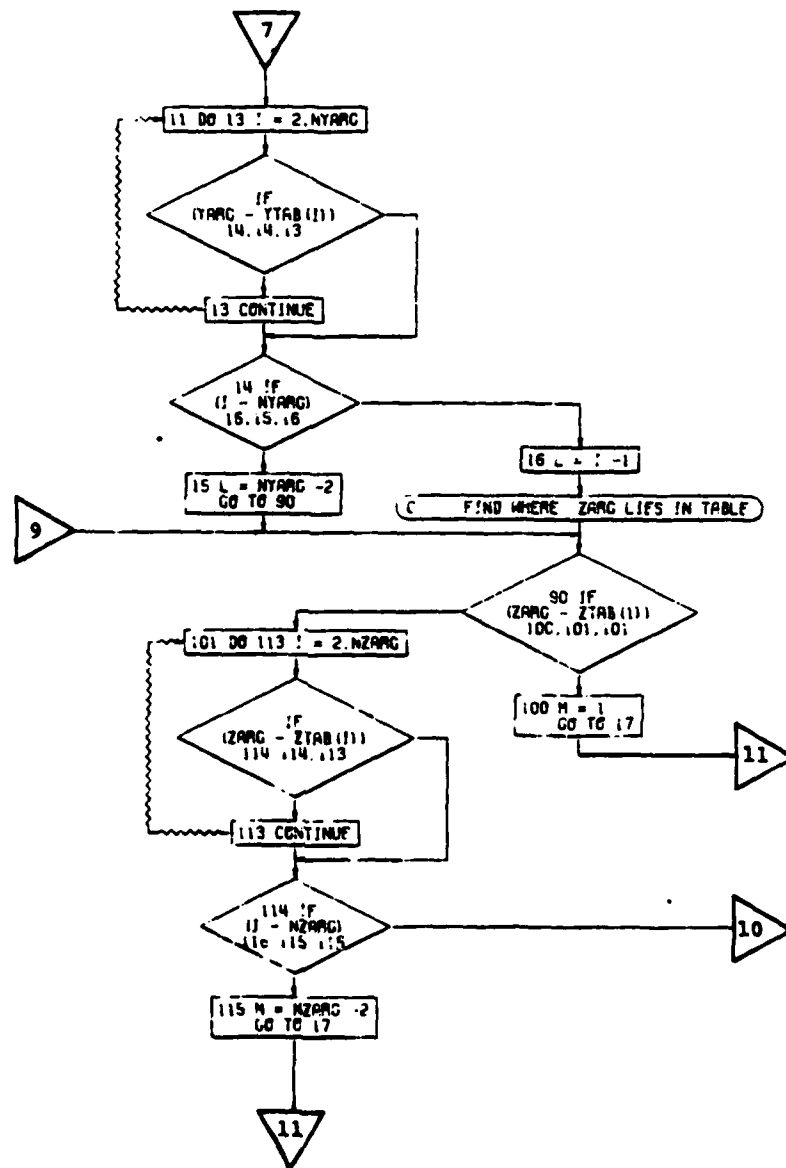


Figure 4-64. TRIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 4 of 5)

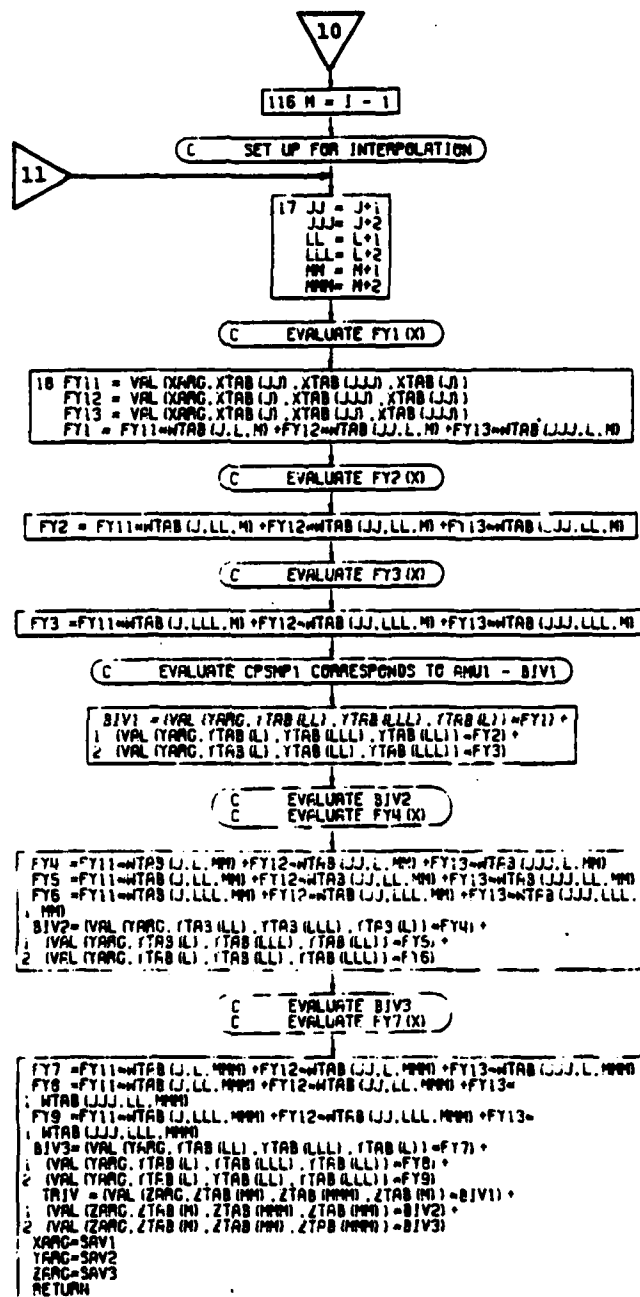


Figure 4-64. TRIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 5 of 7)

4.12.14 Function XLINT

XLINT performs a two-dimensional linear interpolation between two points. This subroutine is used extensively in subroutines ROTLIM and ROTPOW, and shown in flowchart form in Figure 4-65.

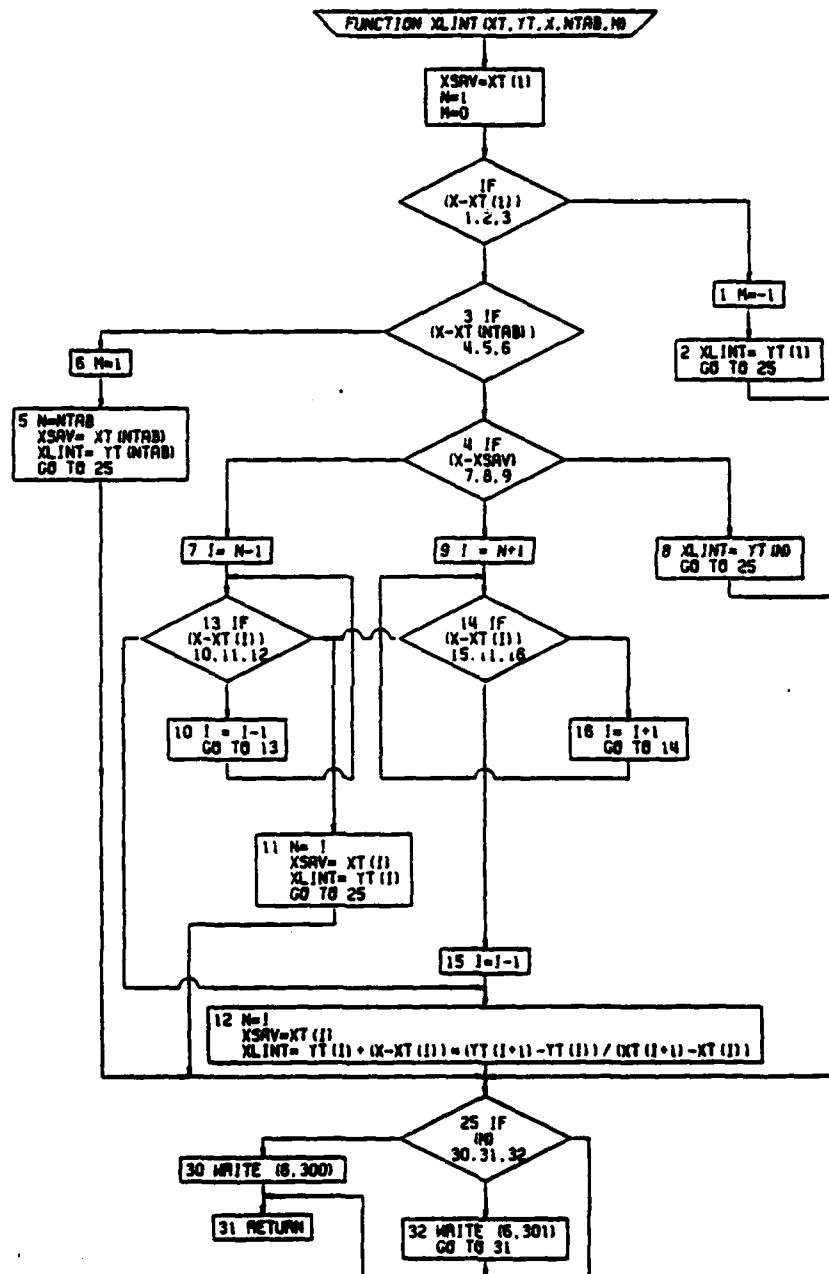


Figure 4-65. XLINT Function, Flow Chart

4.12.15 Function XLKUP

XLKUP is a double table parabolic look-up function. A flowchart of the subroutine is shown in Figure 4-66.

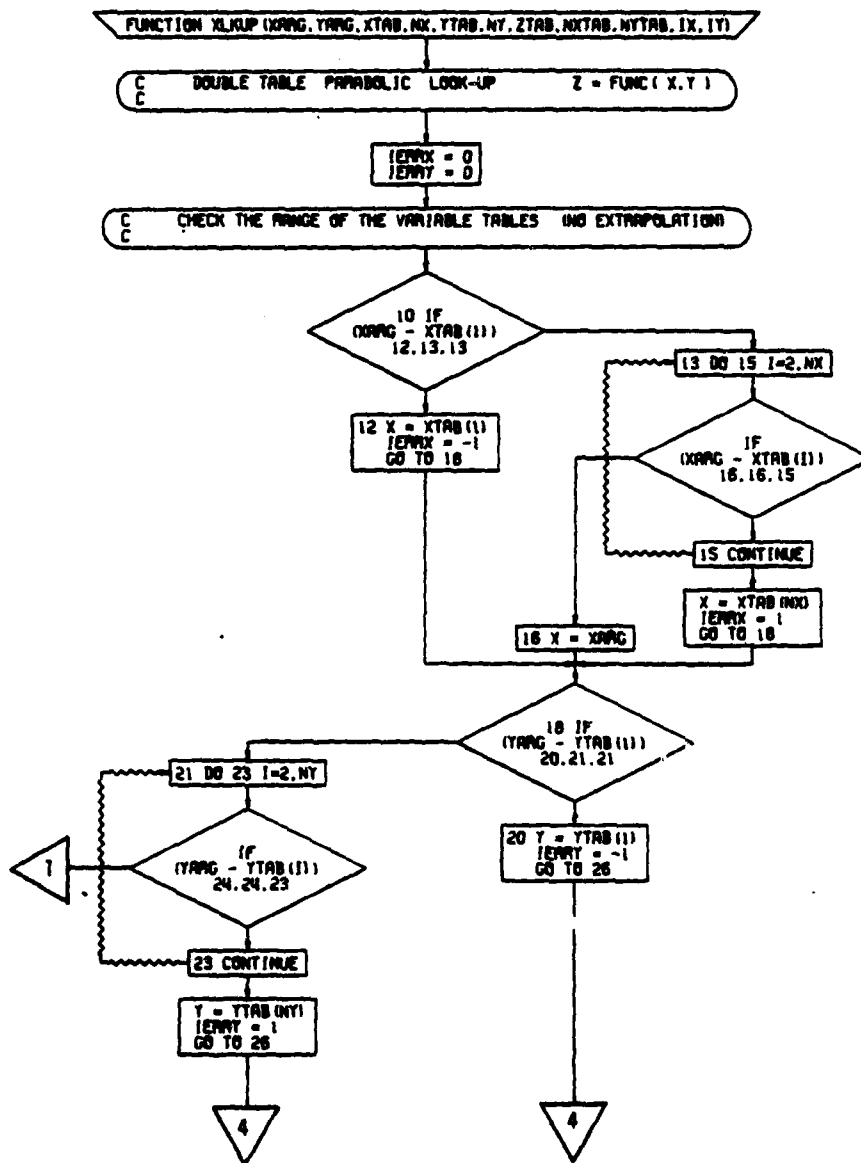


Figure 4-66. XLKUP Function, Flow Chart (Part 1 of 2)

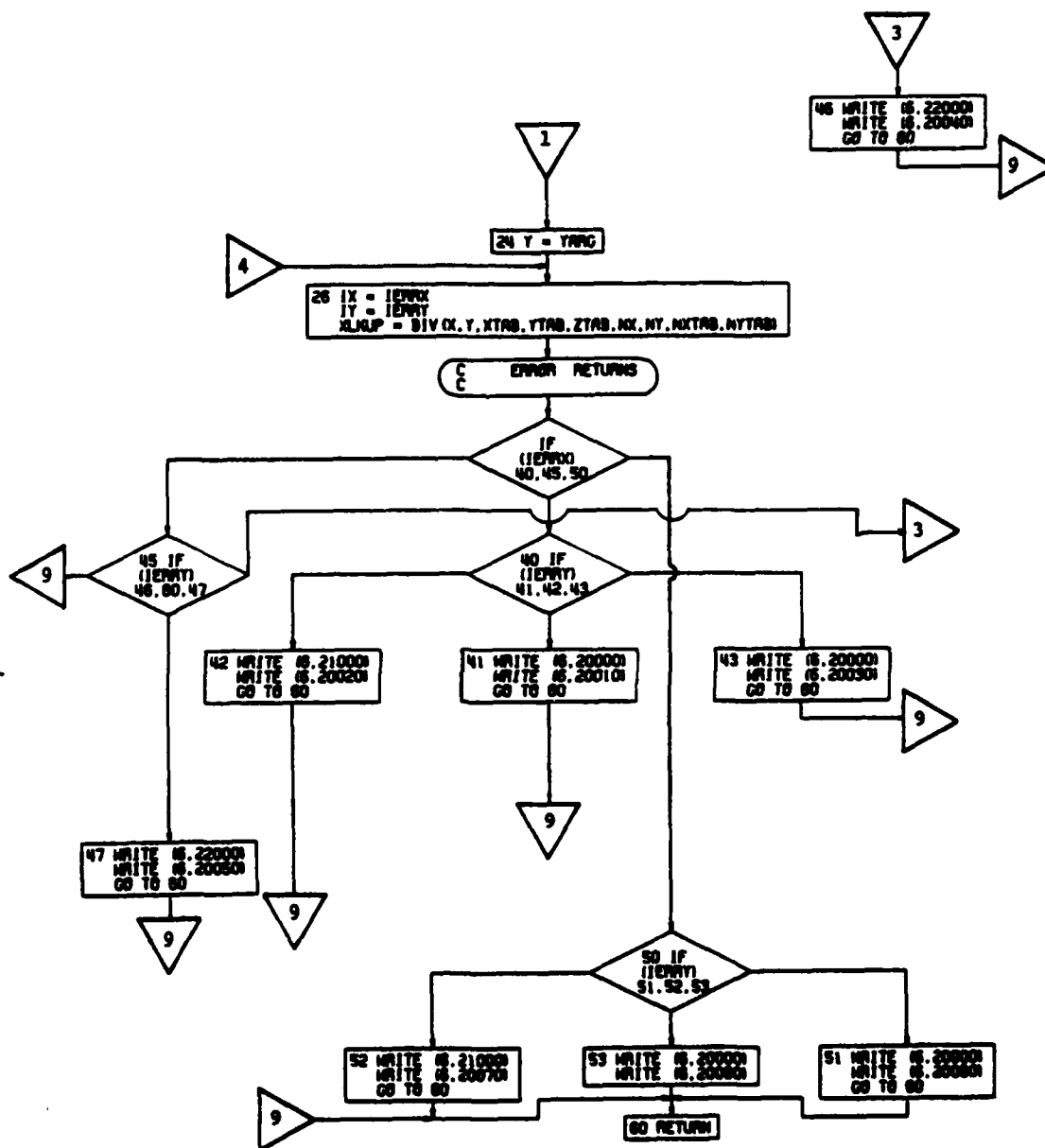


Figure 4-66. XLKUP Function, Flow Chart (Part 2 of 2)

4.12.16 Function XIBIV

XIBIV is an inverse double table parabolic look-up. A schematic of the flowchart is shown in Figure 4-67.

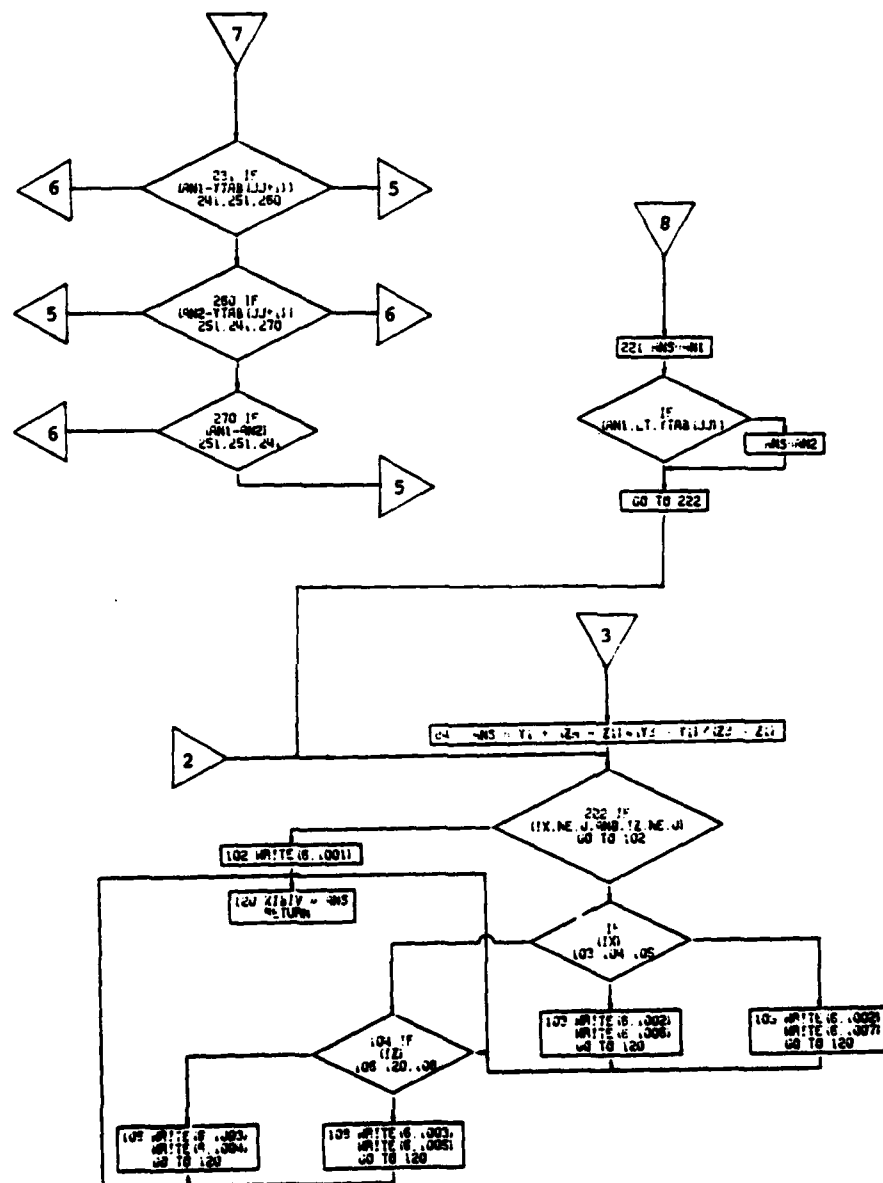


Figure 4-67. XIBIV Function, Flow Chart (Part 3 of 3)

5.1 GENERAL

Input to the program is made by means of a standard set of input sheets. Although there are large quantities of possible input, necessitated by the requirement to keep the program flexible and general, the input sheets have been configured to give maximum visibility and reduce the tediousness of inputting the data. This has been accomplished through several means:

1. All input of a similar nature has been grouped together. Thus, all dimensional information is on the same input sheet, regardless of whether it is used in the size trends subroutine or elsewhere.
2. The input sheets have been color-coded to distinguish between the data required in the sizing options (OPTIND = 0 or 1) and the much smaller amount of data required for performance calculations (OPTIND = 2 or 3).
3. Footnotes on the input sheets call attention to input which is not required due to selection of one of the optional paths or computation.
4. For parametric studies where only one or two variables are being changed from case to case, a special supplementary input sheet may be used, thus reducing the quantity of paper work.
5. All of the input sheets are generally not required for typical sizing and performance runs. For example, the rotor tip speed schedule, rotor incremental performance and auxiliary propulsion schedule are usually input only once and used in successive cases. In addition, the rotor cycles or maps, engine cycles and propeller performance maps (when required) are generally input and stored in libraries until called.

Altogether there are 43 different input sheets which can be loosely grouped into 10 categories: general information, aircraft descriptive information, mission profile information, rotor tip speed schedule, incremental rotor performance, auxiliary propulsion input schedule, engine cycle information, rotor performance information, propeller performance information, and supplementary input information. A specimen copy of each input sheet is included in this section. Descriptions of input variables, fortran names and program indicators are given in Section 5.3. For completeness, and to aid in trouble shooting, a subroutine cross reference is provided in Section 3.4. This section lists each subroutine and the subroutines it calls. The use of the various input sheets is discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

5.1.1 General Information

Input all primary program indicators (except those for specific mission segments, such as CRSIND), mission initial conditions, reserve fuel factors, and maneuver load factor. This sheet is always used.

5.1.2 Aircraft Description Information

5.1.2.1 Dimensional Information - Input characteristic geometric information for aircraft being studied. This includes information for sizing the airframe and the rotor (main and tail rotor if applicable). These sheets are used as appropriate.

5.1.2.2 Propulsion Information - Input data for numbers of primary and auxiliary independent propulsion engines, propellers, propeller cruise efficiencies, etc., and critical engine sizing conditions. There are three different input sheets for propulsion information: one for the primary engines (always used) and two for use with compound and auxiliary propulsion helicopter configurations. Of these two, one sheet is for propeller data and the other for auxiliary independent propulsion engine data.

5.1.2.3 Aerodynamics Information - Aircraft drag can be estimated two different ways. Either a detailed buildup or a trend can be used. For preliminary design, the trend is sufficiently accurate. In the case of a compound and winged helicopter, wing section lift/drag characteristics, two dimensional lift curve slope and Reynolds number/ft should be input. In addition, Kw (Loc 0327) should be input as 1.0.

5.1.2.4 Weights Information - Weights inputs are grouped according to the major aircraft groups. In addition, provisions are included to add incremental weights to each group as well as multiplicative factors which can be used to modify subsystem weights in each major group.

Operating weight empty (input only if OPTIND = 2 or 3), fixed equipment, fixed useful load and payload are input as lump sum numbers. Flight control inputs are broken down into the major groups of cockpit, rotor, system (upper controls), fixed wing SAS, and tilt mechanism controls. Inputs for auxiliary controls are also provided.

The inputs for structural weights include fuselage, landing gear, wings and tails. Crash load factors, nacelle and air induction system factors are also input. Provisions are included which account for concentrated loads on wing structure.

Propulsion group weights are subdivided into main rotor blades and hubs, tail and auxiliary rotors, main and auxiliary powerplant installation weights. Primary and auxiliary engine weights are input as part of the engine cycle data. The weights information sheet is always used when using OPTIND = 0, 1 and 3.0.

When MRPIND (LOC 0019) is set to either 1.0 or 2.0, the program will compute the main rotor position of a single rotor pure or compound helicopter based on a simple mass balance. If this option is used, the non-dimensional positions of the major subsystems must be input. If this option is not used, the main rotor non-dimensional position must be input. For most preliminary design studies, the rotor position is input.

5.1.2.5 Rotor Limits Information - Rotor limits information are always used. Limits are input in the form of rotor lift (C_T'/σ) as a function of propulsive force ($C_{y/\sigma}$) and rotor advance ratio μ . All tables must be input in ascending order and be 3 x 3 or greater. This table must be consistent with the C_T'/σ values used in rotor sizing.

5.1.2.6 Non Standard Atmosphere Information - HESCOMP currently permits three atmosphere options. Standard atmosphere, standard atmosphere plus a constant change in temperature, and on arbitrary non standard atmosphere. This sheet is only used if a non standard atmosphere is used anywhere in the program.

5.1.3 Mission Profile Information

There are eight input sheets for mission profile information. These are not required when OPTIND = 0 (weights only). The sheets are:

1. Taxi Information
2. Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Information
3. Climb Information
4. Cruise Information
5. Descent Information
6. Loiter Information
7. Change of Weight and Transfer Altitude Information (incorporating change of fuel weight, change of payload weight, and transfer altitude)
8. General Performance

Each input variable on the mission profile sheets is represented by an array of ten input locations. The data for these locations is filled in sequentially by rows as the particular mission segment is used. For example, the first time that taxi is used in a particular case, the required input information is filled in on the first row of the input sheet.

Data for the second taxi of a case is filled in on the second row, and so on. Thus, up to ten of any particular segment may be used in a case.

5.1.4 Rotor Tip Speed Schedule

Rotor tip speed or advancing tip Mach number can be input as a function of forward flight Mach number. This option is most useful in simulating rotor speed reduction required for a compound helicopter flying to high speeds. If $N_{II}/N_{II_{max}}$ is input between 10 and 20, the program assumes the schedule is a mix of advancing tip Mach number and tip speeds. If $N_{II}/N_{II_{max}}$ is input greater than 20, then the program assumes tip speeds only are input.

If a tip speed schedule is not desired, the tip speed in each segment can be changed by inputting the appropriate value of $N_{II}/N_{II_{max}}$ in the segment. In this case, $N_{II}/N_{II_{max}}$ is always input less than 10. This sheet will generally not be required for anything but a high speed helicopter. Additional explanation is found in Section 5.3, Program Input, and in the sample cases.

5.1.5 Auxiliary Propulsion Schedule Input

When studying a propulsively unloaded compound helicopter, the propulsive unloading ratio ($Taux/T$) in segments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 can be specified in three ways. If $Taux/T$ is input <1000 (typically between 0.0 and approximately 1.2) in the segments noted, the program uses them as input. If the $Taux/T$ inputs in the noted segments are input equal to 1000, the auxiliary propulsive schedule as a function of advance ratio μ is used by the program. If the $Taux/T$ inputs in segments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 are set equal to 2000, the input auxiliary propulsion schedule is used up to the transition advance ratio indicated by location 1692. Above that advance ratio, the $Taux/T$ corresponding to maximum rotor or configuration L/D is used. Additional explanation is included in Section 5.3, Program Input, and in the sample cases.

5.1.6 Engine Cycle Information

The engine cycle sheets may be used to input engine cycle data when one of the standard engine cycles is not used. The three engine cycle sheets are divided into standard performance information and nonstandard performance information. The standard performance data, of which there are

two sheets, represent the performance of idealized engine cycles. These data are unlimited except for the effect of engine ratings, which are dictated by values of turbine temperature. The nonstandard performance represents limiting values of fuel flow, torque, rpm and other nonstandard effects. It should be noted that auxiliary independent engine input data can be created from the HESCOMP engine cycle library data simply by the input of the applicable engine cycle IBM card deck, preceded and followed by a "66666" card. Nonstandard auxiliary independent engine performance is input using the sheet provided for that purpose. The engine non-dimensionalized weight and dimensions are input on these sheets. Engine cycle data are always required.

5.1.7 Rotor Performance Data

Rotor performance is calculated either by the short form rotor performance method (ROTIND = 1) or using input maps of rotor performance as a function of lift and propulsive force (ROTIND = 2 to 6). The short form rotor performance methodology (ROTIND = 1.0) is a combination of momentum theory and empirically derived factors. The option is used when the performance of a conventional rotor is desired. In addition, the input coefficients can be modified to simulate more advanced rotor cycles.

Alternatively, rotor performance data may be input in "map" form (ROTIND = 2, 3 in the case of Type I "maps" and ROTIND = 4, 5, 6 for Type II "maps") using the ten input sheets (combined total of Types I and II) provided for this purpose. The first sheet is for hover performance data which is input as a table of C_P/σ as a function of C_T/σ and M_{TIP} in the case of Type I "map" and F.M. as a function of C_T/σ and M_{TIP} in the case of the Type II "map". The remaining four sheets are for cruise performance data which is input as a table of C_P/σ as a function of u , C_T'/σ , and C_Y/σ for the Type I "map" and L/D_E as a function of u , C_T'/σ , and X/L for the Type II "map". When ROTIND = 5 and 6, rotor performance is optimized for either best rotor or best overall configuration L/D_E .

5.1.8 Propeller Performance Data

Propeller performance computations are input to the program in three ways. In the first ($P_{IND} = 0$), propeller efficiencies are input as a function of flight Mach number. This is generally the most convenient way of conducting parametric studies. In the second ($\eta_{IND} = 1$), a complete map of a known propeller is used. Values of propeller power coefficient are input for combinations of propeller advance ratio and thrust coefficient. This option requires that a propeller has been defined and complete performance information is available from some other source.

The third method provided is to allow the program to calculate propeller performance using a short method when propeller geometry is either known or assumed. The user need only specify the number of blades (3 or 4), the activity factor per blade and the integrated lift coefficient, C_L . The method used is the short method originated at the Curtis-Wright Corporation (Reference 10) and involves the use of a set of equations which are developed from strip theory, and includes the effects of compressibility on performance. This option should be used primarily when a propeller has already been selected and performance is desired.

5.1.9 Supplementary Information

The supplementary input sheet may be used for the second and subsequent cases of a parametric study. For example, in the case of a tandem rotor helicopter, if the user wishes to change both the rotor overlap/diameter ratio (location 0132 - see dimensional information sheet) and the disc loading (location 0173 - see dimensional information sheet), these locations and their new values may be filled in on the supplementary input sheet.

Five typical problems, from input to output, are discussed in Section 7.3 of this manual.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TITLE CARD (72) (DIGITS)	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43
	43	46	49	52	55	58	61	64	67	70	73	76	78

VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC.	VALUE
OPTIND		0001	
OPTIONAL PRINT		0002	

ORGIND		0003	
OSWIND		0004	

CNFIND		0005	
AUXIND		0006	
RDMIND		0007	
FIXIND		0008	
ROTIND		0009	

SWIND	NOTE a	0010	
b _w IND	NOTE a	0011	
AIPIND	NOTE b	0012	
ENGIND	NOTE c	0013	
FIXINDI	NOTE c	0014	
TRDIND	NOTE d	0015	
TRSIND	NOTE d	0016	
VTFIND	NOTE d	0017	
HTIND	NOTE d	0018	
MRPIND	NOTE d	0019	
FDMIND	NOTE e	0020	
APHIND	NOTE e	0021	
ESCIND	NOTE f	0022	

WG ₀	LBS	0023	
h ₀	FT	0024	
R ₀	NM	0025	
t ₀	HR	0026	

h _{OPT} IND		0027	
----------------------	--	------	--

M _{MO}		0028	
V _{MO}	KTS EAS	0029	
V _{DIVE}	KTS EAS	0030	

MLF		0031	
-----	--	------	--

K _i		0032	
δW _F	LBS	0033	
K _{FF}		0034	

0 = AIRCRAFT WEIGHT
1 = SIZE AIRCRAFT
2 = PERFORMANCE ONLY
3 = FUEL ITERATION
0 = STD PRINT
1 = DETAILED PRINT

1 = COMPONENT DRAG BUILD-UP
2 = (δW/F₀) DRAG TREND
0 = INPUT 0
1 = PROG. CALC. C

1 = SINGLE ROTOR
2 = TANDEM ROTOR
1 = PURE HELICOPTER
2 = INCLUDING WINGS (ONLY)
3 = INCL. AUX. PROPULSION (ONLY)
4 = COMPOUND (WINGS & AUX. PROP)
1 = INPUT DMR, C_T/σ
2 = INPUT W/A, C_T/σ
4 = INPUT W/A, C_T/σ
0 = INPUT FIXED SIZE PRIM. ENG.
1 = PROG. SIZE PRIM. ENG.
1 = SHORT FORM ROTOR PERF.
2,3 = ROTOR MAP INPUT
4,5,6 = L/D₀ ROTOR MAP INPUT

1 = INPUT SW
2 = INPUT W_S
3 = SIZE FOR MANEUVER
1 = INPUT b_w/D
2 = INPUT AR
3 = DETER BY PROP CLEAR
1 = NO INDEP. AUX. ENGINES
2 = INDEP. AUX. ENGINES

0 = T/SHAFT INDEP. AUX. ENG.
1 = T/FAN OR T/JET INDEP. AUX. ENG.
0 = INPUT FIXED SIZE AUX. INDEP. ENG.
1 = PROG. SIZE AUX. INDEP. ENG.
0 = NO TAIL ROTOR
1 = PROG. USES DTR TREND

2 = INPUT DTR 3 = INPUT (T/A) NET
1 = INPUT C_T
2 = INPUT C_T/σ
1 = INPUT AR_{VT}, C_{VT}
2 = INPUT C_L DES. VDES, C_{VT}
3 = INPUT C_L DES. VDES, AR_{VT}
0 = NO HOR. TAIL
1 = FIXED SIZE HOR. TAIL
2 = INPUT TAIL VOL. COEFF.
0 = INPUT X_M/l_B
1,2 = PROG. CALC X_M/l_B
1 = INPUT ((σ/L)/D), ROTOR POSN'S
2 = INPUT ((σ/L)/D), l_c
3 = INPUT l_c, ROTOR POSN'S
1 = INPUT h_{p2}
2 = INPUT g/s
1 = SIZE PRIM. ENG. FOR T/O ONLY
2 = SIZE PRIM. ENG. FOR T/O OR CRUISE

GROSS WEIGHT

ALTITUDE

RANGE

TIME

0 = CRUISE @ SPECIFIED ALT.
1 = CRUISE @ OPT. ALT.

MACH NO.

EAS

NOM. = 1.0

NOM. = 0.0

FUEL FLOW MULTIPLIER
NOM. = 1.0

MISSION PROFILE INFORMATION
MAXIMUM OF 50 CONSECUTIVE SEGMENTS
VALUES OF SGIND

0 = END OF MISSION
1 = TAXI
2 = T.O., HOVER, LAND
3 = CLIMB
4 = CRUISE
5 = DESCENT
6 = LOITER
7 = CHANGE FUEL
8 = CHANGE PAYLOAD
9 = TRANSFER ALTITUDE
11 = GENERAL PERFORMANCE
100 = END OF CASE

LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE
0035		26th	0060
0036		27th	0061
0037		28th	0062
0038		29th	0063
0039		30th	0064
0040		31st	0065
0041		32nd	0066
0042		33rd	0067
0043		34th	0068
0044		35th	0069
0045		36th	0070
0046		37th	0071
0047		38th	0072
0048		39th	0073
0049		40th	0074
0050		41st	0075
0051		42nd	0076
0052		43rd	0077
0053		44th	0078
0054		45th	0079
0055		46th	0080
0056		47th	0081
0057		48th	0082
0058		49th	0083
0059		50th	0084

NOTES: INPUT ONLY IF:
a. AUXIND = 2,4 e. CNFIND = 2
b. AUXIND = 3,4 f. FIXIND = 1
c. AIPIND = 2
d. CNFIND = 1

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

HELICOPTER DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY
THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

† ~ WHEN CNFIND = 1.0
VTFIND = 1.0 } K_z = VERTICAL TAIL
TRDIND = 0.0 } SPAN (b_{VT})

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC.	VALUE
a	S_w	FT ²	0101	
b	w/s	PSF	0102	
c	b_w/D		0103	
d	AR		0104	
	$(t/c)_R$		0105	
	$(t/c)_T$		0106	
	$\Delta C/4$	DEG	0107	
	λ		0108	
e	C_F/C		0109	
	h'/h_F		0110	
f	C_{L_D}		0111	

WING

NOM = 1.0

	AR_{HT}		0112	
	l_{TH}'		0113	
	$(t/c)_{HT}$		0114	
g	\bar{V}_H		0115	
	λ_H		0116	
h	S_{HT}	FT ²	0117	

HOR.
TAIL

i	Y_{CL}	FT	0118	
i	z_2		0119	

AUX.
PROP.

(IF LOCATED ON WING)

	$\Delta S_{WET}/S_F$		0120	
	ΔS_{WET}	FT ²	0121	

GEN.

	h_F	FT	0122	
	W_F	FT	0123	
	$(l/d)_P$		0124	
	$(l/d)_T$		0125	
	l_C	FT	0126	
	l_{RW}	FT	0127	
j	(X_M/l_B)		0128	
k	(l_{TB}/d_{TB})		0129	
k	(d_{TTB}/d_{TB})		0130	
k	k_T STING		0131	
l	$(i_0/L)/D$		0132	
m	$(\Delta x_1/l_P)$		0133	
m	$(\Delta x_2/l_T)$		0134	

BODY

VERT.
TAIL

PRIM.
ENG.
NAC.

AUX.
IND.
ENG.
NAC.

n	AR_{VT}		0135	
	λ_{VT}		0136	
	$(t/c)_{VT}$		0137	
p	z_{VT}		0138	
†	K_z OR b_{VT}		0139	
q	$C_{L_{DES}}$		0140	
q	V_{DES}	KTS TAS	0141	

	β_1		0142	
	β_2		0143	
	β_3		0144	
	(l_{AIP}/l_C)		0145	

r	β_4		0146	
r	β_5		0147	
r	β_6		0148	
r	(l_{AIA}/l_{OA})		0149	
r	$\Delta S/S_{STR}$		0150	
r	b_{NS}/d_{NI}		0151	

NOTES: INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. $S_wIND = 2,3$ | j. $MRPIND = 1,2$ |
| b. $S_wIND = 1,3$ | k. $CNFIND = 2$ |
| c. $b_wIND = 2,3$ | l. $FDMIND = 3$ |
| d. $b_wIND = 1,3$ | m. $FDMIND = 2$ |
| e. $AUXIND = 1,3$ | n. $VTFIND = 2$ |
| f. $S_wIND = 1,2$ | p. $VTFIND = 3$ |
| g. $HTIND = 1$ | q. $VTFIND = 1$ |
| h. $HTIND = 2$ | r. $AIPIND = 2$ |
| i. $b_wIND = 1,2$ | |

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING MAIN ROTOR(S)

ROTOR MAP NO.	0170
ROTOR CYCLE NO.	0171

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC.	VALUE
1	R_H		0172	
2	W/A	PSF	0173	
3	C_{MR}	FT	0174	
4	C_{MR}		0175	
	C_{MR}		0176	
	C_{MR}	DEG	0177	
	$X_{C_{MR}}$		0178	
	X_{MR}		0179	
	$t(c) .25R$		0180	
	$V_{TIP REF}$	FTS	0181	

ROTOR CHARACTERISTICS

HOVER COND. FOR ROTOR SIZING

d	$(C_T/\sigma)_H$		0182	
d	T/W		0183	

CRUISE COND FOR ROTOR AND WING SIZING

	$V_{KT(c)}$	KTS TAS	0184	
	$h_{C(c)}$	FT	0185	
	$\Delta TINC$	$^{\circ}F$	0186	
d	$(C_T/\sigma) CR$		0187	
g	REOMT		0188	
g (ROTOR)			0189	
(ROTOR N LOADING)			0190	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

ROTOR VERTICAL R/C EFFICIENCY FACTORS	V_{CEH1}	0191
	V_{CEH2}	0192

INCREMENTAL ROTOR FIGURE OF MERIT INPUT	$\Delta F.M.$	0195
---	---------------	------

† IF NO. OF ROTORS = 1, MUST ADD TAIL ROTOR SIZING SHT.

ROTOR CLIMB & DESCENT EFFICIENCIES	K_{CLIMB}	0193
	$K_{DESCENT}$	0194

NOTES: INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN
a. RDMIND = 1,3
b. RDMIND = 2,4
c. RDMIND = 3,4
d. RDMIND = 1,2

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING MAIN ROTOR(S)

ROTOR MAP NO.	0170
ROTOR CYCLE NO.	0171

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC.	VALUE
a	η_h		0172	
b	W/A	PSF	0173	
c	D_{MR}	FT	0174	
d	C_{MR}		0175	
e	η_{MR}		0176	
f	δ_{TMR}	DEG	0177	
g	$X_{C_{MR}}$		0178	
h	X_{MR}		0179	
i	$(t/c)_{25R}$		0180	
j	$V_{TIP REF}$	MPH	0181	

ROTOR CHARACTERISTICS

HOVER COND. FOR ROTOR SIZING

d	$(C_T/\sigma)_H$		0182	
d	T/W		0183	

CRUISE COND FOR ROTOR AND WING SIZING

	$V_{KT(c)}$	KTS	0184	
	$h_{C(c)}$	FT	0185	
	$\Delta TINC$	$^{\circ}F$	0186	
d	$(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$		0187	
	g_{REOMT}		0188	
	$g_{(ROTOR)}$		0189	
	$(ROTOR N LOADING)$		0190	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

ROTOR VERTICAL R/C EFFICIENCY FACTORS	V_{C2H}	0191
	V_{C2V}	0192

INCREMENTAL ROTOR FIGURE OF MERIT INPUT	$\Delta F.M.$	0195
---	---------------	------

† IF NO. OF ROTORS = 1, MUST ADD TAIL ROTOR SIZING SHT.

ROTOR CLIMB & DESCENT EFFICIENCIES	η_P CLIMB	0193
	η_P DESCENT	0194

NOTES: INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN
a. RDMIND = 1,3
b. RDMIND = 2,4
c. RDMIND = 3,4
d. RDMIND = 1,2

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING TAIL ROTOR (CNFIND = 1)

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

TAIL ROTOR CHARACTERISTICS

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
a	(T/A) NET	PSF	0200	
b	R_{TR}	FT	0201	
c	R_{TR}		0202	
d	R_{TR}		0203	
e	R_{TR}	DREG	0204	
f	R_{TR}		0205	
g	X_{TR}			
	X_{TR}		0206	
	X_{TR}			
	X_{TR}	PPH	0207	

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

HELICOPTER PROPULSION INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PRIMARY ENGINE SIZING

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE NO.	0217
-----------------------------	------

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
a	SH ⁺ P	HP	0218	

PRIMARY
ENGINE
DATA

N _p		0219	
----------------	--	------	--

XMSNIND		0220	
SH ⁺ MRX/SH ⁺ MR		0221	
b	KALT PAYL	0222	
T _T		0223	
ΔSH ⁺ ACC	HP	0224	

MAIN
XMSN
&
ACC
DATA

SH ⁺ TRX/TRP ⁺		0225	
SH ⁺ AUX/SH ⁺ AUX		0226	

T. ROTOR
&
AUX DRIVE SYS
XMSN DATA

- NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN FIXIND = 1
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN XMSNIND = 1,2
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1,2
d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1,3

T/O
COND
FOR
ENG
SIZING

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
	h _{TO(H)}	FT	0227	
	(T/W) _D		0228	
	ΔT _{IN TO(H)}	°F	0229	
	($\frac{N_{H1}}{N_{H1MAX}}$) TO		0230	
	N _{PSD}		0231	
	SH ⁺ E/SH ⁺ P		0232	
	(V _{R/C}) _D	FPM	0233	

0 = MAX POWER
1 = MIL POWER
2 = NORMAL POWER

	POWIND		0234	
	h _C	FT	0235	
	V _C	KTS TAS	0236	
	ΔT _{INCE}	°F	0237	
	($\frac{N_{H1}}{N_{H1MAX}}$) _C		0238	
c	(T _{AUX/T_{TOT C}})		0239	
d	C _{LDP}		0240	
	(N _{PSD}) _C		0241	

CRUISE
COND
FOR
PRIMARY
ENGINE &
AUXILIARY
ENGINE
SIZING

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

HELICOPTER PROPULSION INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SEPARATE AUXILIARY CRUISE ENGINE SIZING (AIPIND = 2)

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

AUX PROPULSION ENGINE CYCLE NO.	
	0242

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
1	SH ¹	HP	0243	
2	P _h	LB	0244	
	R _h		0245	

AUX
PROPULSION
ENGINE
DATA

CRUISE CONDITIONS FOR AUX. PROPULSION ENGINE SIZING	
	0246
(R _h /P _h) (H _h MAX) 1	0247

0 = MAX POWER
1 = MIL POWER
2 = NORMAL POWER

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN FIXINDI = 1.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

PROPELLER DATA REQUIRED FOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AUXILIARY PROPULSION (T/SHAFT ENGINES)

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

η_{p4} : CRUISE & LOITER

NO. OF PAIR IN η_{p4} TABLE	0261
----------------------------------	------

VALUES OF EFFICIENCY

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
CLIMB	η_{p3}		0264	
DESCENT	η_{p5}		0265	

$\eta_{p \text{ IND}} = 0$

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
	NO. OF STROPS		0248	
	V_{TAS}	FTS	0249	
	SAR	FT	0250	
	X_{AR}		0251	
	$\eta_{T \text{ AUX}}$		0252	

$\eta_{p \text{ IND}}$	0263
------------------------	------

0 - INPUT η_{p} 'S
1 - INPUT PROP TABLE
2 - PROG CALC PROP PERP.

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
	AF/BLADE		0257	
	NO. OF BLADES		0258	

$\eta_{p \text{ IND}} = 1$

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
	AF/BLADE		0257	
	NO. OF BLADES		0258	

$\eta_{p \text{ IND}} = 2$

NOTE	VARIABLE	UNIT	LOC	VALUE
	AF/BLADE		0257	

VALUES OF M		VALUES OF η_{p4}	
LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
0262		0272	
0263		0273	
0264		0274	
0265		0275	
0266		0276	
0267		0277	
0268		0278	
0269		0279	
0270		0280	
0271		0281	

η_{p5}	0285
PROP TABLE NO.	0286

NOTE: ALSO INPUT PROP TABLE (LOCS. 1700-2142)

NO. OF BLADES	0288
C_{T1}	0289
η_{p6}	0290

HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS INFORMATION

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

NOTE	VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
a	C_{DVTi}	0301	
a	C_{DHTi}	0302	
b	C_{DAP}	0303	
	C_{DFP}	0304	
	C_{DCSMR}	0305	
	C_{DSHMR}	0306	
a	C_{DCSTR}	0307	
a	C_{DSHTR}	0308	
	C_{DN}	0309	
	C_{DNI}	0310	
	C_{DNS}	0311	
c	(Gw/Fe)	0312	
c	K_{FED}	0313	
d	e	0314	
a	T_{FEF}	0315	
e	$\Delta F_{\phi FT^2}$	0316	

NOTE	VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
a	K_{VT}	0317	
a	K_{HT}	0318	
b	K_{AP}	0319	
	K_{FP}	0320	
	K_{HPIM}	0321	
a	K_{HPIT}	0322	
	K_N	0323	
	K_{NI}	0324	
	K_{NS}	0325	
	K_F	0326	
	K_W	0327	

f	$(Re/l)_i$	0328	
---	------------	------	--

f	$C_{L\alpha} \text{ RAD}^{-1}$	0329	
---	--------------------------------	------	--

WING PROFILE DRAG AS FUNCTION OF C_L

NO. OF PAIRS IN TABLE	0330	
--------------------------	------	--

NOTE: C_{LW} , C_{DWi} INPUT
NOT NECESSARY
WHEN AUXIND = 1,3

	$C_{LW(1)}$	0331	
	$C_{LW(2)}$	0332	
	$C_{LW(3)}$	0333	
	$C_{LW(4)}$	0334	
	$C_{LW(5)}$	0335	
	$C_{LW(6)}$	0336	
	$C_{LW(7)}$	0337	
	$C_{LW(8)}$	0338	

	$C_{DWi(1)}$	0339	
	$C_{DWi(2)}$	0340	
	$C_{DWi(3)}$	0341	
	$C_{DWi(4)}$	0342	
	$C_{DWi(5)}$	0343	
	$C_{DWi(6)}$	0344	
	$C_{DWi(7)}$	0345	
	$C_{DWi(8)}$	0346	

- NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN CNFIND = 2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN CNFIND = 1
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN DRGIND = 1
d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN OSWIND = 1
e. IF OPTIND = 2,3; ΔF_{ϕ} IS INPUT AS TOTAL DRAG
f. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1,3
g. IF DRGIND = 1, ALL LOCATIONS MUST BE INPUT

HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
† OWE	2601	
W _{FE}	2602	
W _{FUL}	2603	
‡ W _{PL}	2604	

INCREMENTAL GROUP WTS. NOM = 0

VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
ΔW _{FC}	2605	
ΔW _P	2606	
ΔW _{ST}	2607	

VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
RM _i	2608	
W _i	2609	
W ₀	2610	
d _i	2611	
d ₀	2612	

GROUP WEIGHT INFORMATION

FLIGHT CONTROLS

k _{CC}	2613	
k _{RC}	2614	
k _{SC}	2615	
k _{FW}	2616	
k _{TM}	2617	
k _{SAS}	2618	
k _{RCA}	2619	
k _{SCA}	2620	
k _{MC}	2621	

† OWE IS NOT NECESSARY WHEN
OPTIND = 1, 2

‡ W_{PL} IS NOT NECESSARY
WHEN OPTIND = 2

STRUCTURAL

k _B	2622	
ΔC.G.	2623	
k _{LG}	2624	
k _{MG}	2625	
k _{WW}	2626	
LF	2627	
k _{WS}	2628	
k _{WP}	2629	
k _{HT}	2630	
k _{CLF}	2631	
k _{NAC}	2632	
k _{AIP}	2633	
k _{NACA}	2634	
k _{AIA}	2635	
k _{NS}	2636	

PROPULSION

k _{PRB}	2637	
k _{RBF}	2638	
k _{PH}	2639	
k _{amd}	2640	
k _{BLFD}	2641	
k _{TR}	2642	
k _{AR}	2643	
k _{PA}	2644	
k _{VTAR}	2645	
k _{PDS}	2646	
k _{PDSZ}	2647	
k _{TRDS}	2648	
k _{ADS}	2649	
k _{ADSZ}	2650	
k _{FS}	2651	
k _{PEI}	2652	
k _{AEI}	2653	

MULTIPLICATIVE FACTORS
NOMINALLY = 1.0

K ₁	2654	
K ₂	2655	
K ₃	2656	
K ₄	2657	
K ₅	2658	

K ₆	2659	
K ₇	2660	
K ₈	2661	
K ₉	2662	
K ₁₀	2663	
K ₁₁	2664	

K ₁₂	2665	
K ₁₃	2666	
K ₁₄	2667	
K ₁₅	2668	
K ₁₆	2669	
K ₁₇	2670	
K ₁₈	2671	
K ₁₉	2672	
K ₂₀	2673	

WEIGHT-BALANCE INFORMATION (REQUIRED ONLY WHEN MRPIND > 0)

NOTE	VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
	(X_{CGF}/l_B)	2678	
	ΔCG_R	2679	
	(X_{NG}/l_B)	2680	
	(X_{MG}/l_B)	2681	
	(X_{PE}/l_B)	2682	
	$(X_{PDS}/\Delta X_{PDS})$	2683	
	(X_{AV}/l_B)	2684	

NOTE	VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
	(X_{FURN}/l_B)	2685	
	(X_{APU}/l_B)	2686	
b.	(X_{AE}/l_B)	2687	
c.	$(X_{ADS}/\Delta X_{ADS})$	2688	
a.	(X_{AR}/l_{TB})	2689	
	(X_{SC}/l_B)	2690	
	(X_{ASC}/l_B)	2691	

NOTE	VARIABLE	LOC.	VALUE
	W_{AV}	2692	
	W_{FURN}	2693	
	W_{APU}	2694	
	K_{FULS}	2695	
	K_{TBBS}	2696	

NOTES: WHEN MRPIND EQUALS

1.0 ~ PROGRAM CALCULATES MAIN ROTOR POSITIONS
BASED ON SIMPLE MASS BALANCE

2.0 ~ SAME AS 1, EXCEPT FOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER,
THE AUX DRIVE SYSTEM, PROPELLER AND AUX
INDEPENDENT ENGINES ARE ASSUMED TO BE
LOCATED ON THE WING.

- d) INPUT ONLY IF AUXIND > 2.0
- b) INPUT ONLY IF AUXIND > 2, AIPIND = 2
- c) INPUT ONLY IF AUXIND > 2, AIPIND = 1

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

ROTOR LIMITS INFORMATION

NUMBER OF C_X/σ	LOC	VALUE
NUMBER OF μ	0347	
	0348	

VALUES OF C_X/σ	
$(C_X/\sigma)_1$	0349
$(C_X/\sigma)_2$	0350
$(C_X/\sigma)_3$	0351
$(C_X/\sigma)_4$	0352
$(C_X/\sigma)_5$	0353

VALUES OF μ	
μ_1	0354
μ_2	0355
μ_3	0356
μ_4	0357
μ_5	0358
μ_6	0359
μ_7	0360

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE AT LEAST 3 X 3 OR GREATER
INPUT C_X/σ AND μ IN ASCENDING ORDER

VALUES OF C_T/σ

	$(C_X/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_5 =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$\mu_1 =$	0361		0368		0375		0382		0389	
$\mu_2 =$	0362		0369		0376		0383		0390	
$\mu_3 =$	0363		0370		0377		0384		0391	
$\mu_4 =$	0364		0371		0378		0385		0392	
$\mu_5 =$	0365		0372		0379		0386		0393	
$\mu_6 =$	0366		0373		0380		0387		0394	
$\mu_7 =$	0367		0374		0381		0388		0395	

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

NONSTANDARD ATMOSPHERE INFORMATION

NO. OF PAIRS	1650
--------------	------

NOTE: THIS TABLE IS NOT
NECESSARY IF ATMIND
IS NEVER SET TO 2

h_1	1651	θ_1	1651
h_2	1652	θ_2	1652
h_3	1653	θ_3	1653
h_4	1654	θ_4	1654
h_5	1655	θ_5	1655
h_6	1656	θ_6	1656
h_7	1657	θ_7	1657
h_8	1658	θ_8	1658
h_9	1659	θ_9	1659
h_{10}	1660	θ_{10}	1660

TAXI INFORMATION

SGTIND = 1

$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$
(NOTE a)

$(N_{II}/N_{II MAX})$
(PRIM ENG)

	LOC	VALUE
1 st	0401	
2 nd	0402	
3 rd	0403	
4 th	0404	
5 th	0405	
6 th	0406	
7 th	0407	
8 th	0408	
9 th	0409	
10 th	0410	

LOC	VALUE
0421	
0422	
0423	
0424	
0425	
0426	
0427	
0428	
0429	
0430	

LOC	VALUE
0441	
0442	
0443	
0444	
0445	
0446	
0447	
0448	
0449	
0450	

0 = STD ATMOSPHERE
1 = STD + ΔT_{IN}
2 = ARBITRARY θ (h)

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

	LOC	VALUE
1 st	0411	
2 nd	0412	
3 rd	0413	
4 th	0414	
5 th	0415	
6 th	0416	
7 th	0417	
8 th	0418	
9 th	0419	
10 th	0420	

LOC	VALUE
0431	
0432	
0433	
0434	
0435	
0436	
0437	
0438	
0439	
0440	

NOTE: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AIPIND = 1.

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

TAKEOFF, HOVER, AND LANDING INFORMATION (SGTIND = 2)

TOLIND	LOC	VALUE
1 st	0481	
2 nd	0482	
3 rd	0483	
4 th	0484	
5 th	0485	
6 th	0486	
7 th	0487	
8 th	0488	
9 th	0489	
10 th	0490	

1 - INPUT T/W, V R/C
2 - INPUT PEHF, V R/C
3 - INPUT T/W, V R/C, h_{BF}/D
4 - INPUT PEHF, V R/C, h_{BF}/D

ATMIND	LOC	VALUE
	0481	
	0482	
	0483	
	0484	
	0485	
	0486	
	0487	
	0488	
	0489	
	0490	

0 = STANDARD ATMOSPHERE
1 = STD + ΔT IN
2 = ARBITRARY θ (h)

ΔT_{IN} (°F)
(NOTE a)

LOC	VALUE
0501	
0502	
0503	
0504	
0505	
0506	
0507	
0508	
0509	
0510	

T/W
(NOTE b)

LOC	VALUE
0521	
0522	
0523	
0524	
0525	
0526	
0527	
0528	
0529	
0530	

(N₁₁/N₁₁)_{MAX}
(PRIMARY ENG)

LOC	VALUE
0541	
0542	
0543	
0544	
0545	
0546	
0547	
0548	
0549	
0550	

PEHF
(NOTE d)

LOC	VALUE
0491	
0492	
0493	
0494	
0495	
0496	
0497	
0498	
0499	
0500	

V R/C (FPM)

LOC	VALUE
0511	
0512	
0513	
0514	
0515	
0516	
0517	
0518	
0519	
0520	

Δt_H (HR)

LOC	VALUE
0531	
0532	
0533	
0534	
0535	
0536	
0537	
0538	
0539	
0540	

t_H (HR)

LOC	VALUE
0561	
0562	
0563	
0564	
0565	
0566	
0567	
0568	
0569	
0570	

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN TOLIND = 2, 4
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN TOLIND = 1, 2
d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN TOLIND = 1, 3

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

CLIMB INFORMATION (SGTIND = 3)

ΔT_{in} (°F)
(NOTE a)

ATMIND

POWIND

N_{II}/N_{II} MAX
(PRIMARY ENG)

N_{II}/N_{II} MAX
(AUX ENG)
(NOTE e)

T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}
(NOTE b)

CLIMIND	LOC	VALUE	ATMIND	LOC	VALUE	POWIND	LOC	VALUE	N_{II}/N_{II} MAX (PRIMARY ENG)	LOC	VALUE	N_{II}/N_{II} MAX (AUX ENG) (NOTE e)	LOC	VALUE	T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} (NOTE b)	LOC	VALUE
1 st	0871		0881	0811		0831	0851			0871			0891			0901	
2 nd	0872		0882	0812		0832	0852			0872			0892			0902	
3 rd	0873		0883	0813		0833	0853			0873			0893			0903	
4 th	0874		0884	0814		0834	0854			0874			0894			0904	
5 th	0875		0885	0815		0835	0855			0875			0895			0905	
6 th	0876		0886	0816		0836	0856			0876			0896			0906	
7 th	0877		0887	0817		0837	0857			0877			0897			0907	
8 th	0878		0888	0818		0838	0858			0878			0898			0908	
9 th	0879		0889	0819		0839	0859			0879			0899			0909	
10 th	0880		0890	0820		0840	0860			0880			0900			0910	

0 = STANDARD ATMOSPHERE
1 = STD + ΔT_{in}
2 = ARBITRARY θ (h)

0 = MAX POWER
1 = MIL POWER
2 = NORMAL POWER

1 = MAX R/C
2 = CONSTANT EAS
3 = CONSTANT MACH
4 = CONSTANT TAS

$C_{L_{WING}}$
EAS OR TAS
(NOTE d)

ΔF_{CL} (FT²)

h_{MAX} (FT)

Δh (FT)

$N_{PSD_{CL}}$ (NOTE e)

$N_{PSD_{CL}}$

	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1 st	0891		0891		0841		0891		0891		0891		0891		0891	
2 nd	0892		0892		0842		0892		0892		0892		0892		0892	
3 rd	0893		0893		0843		0893		0893		0893		0893		0893	
4 th	0894		0894		0844		0894		0894		0894		0894		0894	
5 th	0895		0895		0845		0895		0895		0895		0895		0895	
6 th	0896		0896		0846		0896		0896		0896		0896		0896	
7 th	0897		0897		0847		0897		0897		0897		0897		0897	
8 th	0898		0898		0848		0898		0898		0898		0898		0898	
9 th	0899		0899		0849		0899		0899		0899		0899		0899	
10 th	0900		0900		0850		0900		0900		0900		0900		0900	

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2 c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN CLMIND = 1 e. INPUT NOT REQUIRED WHEN AIPIND = 1.
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2 d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2

WHEN OPTION = 2 OR 3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

CRUISE INFORMATION (SGTIND = 4)

	CRSIND	ATMIND	ΔT_{IN} (°F) (NOTE a)	POWIND (NOTE b)	N_{II}/N_{II} MAX (PRIMARY ENG)	N_{II}/N_{II} MAX (AUX ENG) (NOTE f)	T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} (NOTE c)
1 st	LOC 0721	LOC 0741	LOC 0761	LOC 0781	LOC 0801	LOC 0821	LOC 0841
2 nd	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
3 rd	LOC 0722	LOC 0742	LOC 0762	LOC 0782	LOC 0802	LOC 0822	LOC 0842
4 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
5 th	LOC 0723	LOC 0743	LOC 0763	LOC 0783	LOC 0803	LOC 0823	LOC 0843
6 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
7 th	LOC 0724	LOC 0744	LOC 0764	LOC 0784	LOC 0804	LOC 0824	LOC 0844
8 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
9 th	LOC 0725	LOC 0745	LOC 0765	LOC 0785	LOC 0805	LOC 0825	LOC 0845
10 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
	LOC 0726	LOC 0746	LOC 0766	LOC 0786	LOC 0806	LOC 0826	LOC 0846
	LOC 0727	LOC 0747	LOC 0767	LOC 0787	LOC 0807	LOC 0827	LOC 0847
	LOC 0728	LOC 0748	LOC 0768	LOC 0788	LOC 0808	LOC 0828	LOC 0848
	LOC 0729	LOC 0749	LOC 0769	LOC 0789	LOC 0809	LOC 0829	LOC 0849
	LOC 0730	LOC 0750	LOC 0770	LOC 0790	LOC 0810	LOC 0830	LOC 0850

1 - SPECIFIED POWER
2 - CONSTANT TAS
3 - BEST NMPP
4 - 99% BEST NMPP
5 - BEST NMPP
6 - 99% BEST NMPP
CONST. W/D
CONST W/D

0 = MAX POWER
1 = MIL POWER
2 = NORMAL POWER

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY
THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

	V_{IN} OR HEADWIND (KTS) (NOTE d)	C_{LWING} (NOTE e)	ΔR (NM)	R_{MAX} (NM)	ΔF_{eCR} (FT ²)	N_{PSDCR}	N_{PSDiCR} (NOTE f)
1 st	LOC 0731	LOC 0751	LOC 0771	LOC 0791	LOC 0811	LOC 0831	LOC 0851
2 nd	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
3 rd	LOC 0732	LOC 0752	LOC 0772	LOC 0792	LOC 0812	LOC 0832	LOC 0852
4 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
5 th	LOC 0733	LOC 0753	LOC 0773	LOC 0793	LOC 0813	LOC 0833	LOC 0853
6 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
7 th	LOC 0734	LOC 0754	LOC 0774	LOC 0794	LOC 0814	LOC 0834	LOC 0854
8 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
9 th	LOC 0735	LOC 0755	LOC 0775	LOC 0795	LOC 0815	LOC 0835	LOC 0855
10 th	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE
	LOC 0736	LOC 0756	LOC 0776	LOC 0796	LOC 0816	LOC 0836	LOC 0856
	LOC 0737	LOC 0757	LOC 0777	LOC 0797	LOC 0817	LOC 0837	LOC 0857
	LOC 0738	LOC 0758	LOC 0778	LOC 0798	LOC 0818	LOC 0838	LOC 0858
	LOC 0739	LOC 0759	LOC 0779	LOC 0799	LOC 0819	LOC 0839	LOC 0859
	LOC 0740	LOC 0760	LOC 0780	LOC 0800	LOC 0820	LOC 0840	LOC 0860

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN CRSIND = 3
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2
d. NOT REQUIRED WHEN CRSIND = 1
e. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 3
f. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AIPIND = 1

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-81**

SHEET NO:	CASE NO.
OF	

DESCENT INFORMATION (SGTIND = 5)

	DESIND	RMAXIND	ATMIND	ΔT_{IN} (°F) (NOTE a)	R/D (FPM)	$N_{II}/N_{II MAX}$ (PRIMARY ENG)	$N_{II}/N_{II MAX}$ (AUX ENG) (NOTE d)	T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} (NOTE b)
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1 ST	0801		0811		0801		0891	1011
2 ND	0802		0812		0802		0892	1012
3 RD	0803		0813		0803		0893	1013
4 TH	0804		0814		0804		0894	1014
5 TH	0805		0815		0805		0895	1015
6 TH	0806		0816		0806		0896	1016
7 TH	0807		0817		0807		0897	1017
8 TH	0808		0818		0808		0898	1018
9 TH	0809		0819		0809		0899	1019
10 TH	0810		0820		0810		0900	1020

1 = CONSTANT TAS
2 = CONSTANT EAS
3 = CONSTANT MACH NO.

0 = TERMINAL RANGE SPECIFIED
1 = TERM. RANGE CHK'D, BUT NOT MATCHED
2 = DESCENT TO SPECIFIED MIN ALT.
3 = SPIRAL DESCENT PATH

0 = STD ATMOSPHERE
1 = STD + ΔT_{IN}
2 = ARBITRARY $\theta(h)$

	MACH OR EAS OR TAS (KTS)	C_{LW} (NOTE c)	Δh (FT)	h_{MIN} (FT)	R_{MAX} (NM)	ΔF_{eDSC} (FT ²)	$N_{PSD DSC}$	$N_{PSD DSC}$ (NOTE d)
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1 ST				0801	0801	0803	1001	
2 ND				0802	0802	0802	1002	
3 RD				0803	0803	0803	1003	
4 TH				0804	0804	0804	1004	
5 TH				0805	0805	0805	1005	
6 TH				0806	0806	0806	1006	
7 TH				0807	0807	0807	1007	
8 TH				0808	0808	0808	1008	
9 TH				0809	0809	0809	1009	
10 TH				0810	0810	0810	1010	

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0.2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN SGTIND = 1, 2

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

LOITER INFORMATION (SGTIND = 6)

	ATMIND		ΔT_{IN} (°F) (NOTE a)		$(N_{II}/N_{II MAX})$ (PRIMARY ENG)		$(N_{II}/N_{II MAX})$ (AUX ENG) (NOTE d)		T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} (NOTE b)	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1 st	1001		1001		1071		1001		1111	
2 nd	1002		1002		1072		1002		1112	
3 rd	1003		1003		1073		1003		1113	
4 th	1004		1004		1074		1004		1114	
5 th	1005		1005		1075		1005		1115	
6 th	1006		1006		1076		1006		1116	
7 th	1007		1007		1077		1007		1117	
8 th	1008		1008		1078		1008		1118	
9 th	1009		1009		1079		1009		1119	
10 th	1010		1010		1080		1100		1120	

0 - STANDARD ATMOSPHERE

1 - STD + ΔT_{IN}

2 - ARBITRARY θ (h)

C_{LW}
(NOTE c)

	ΔL_L (HR)		t_L (HR)		N_{PSD} LOITER		N_{PSD} LOITER (NOTE d)		ΔF_{eL} (FT ²)	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1 st	1001		1001		1101		1121		1131	
2 nd	1002		1002		1102		1122		1132	
3 rd	1003		1003		1103		1123		1133	
4 th	1004		1004		1104		1124		1134	
5 th	1005		1005		1105		1125		1135	
6 th	1006		1006		1106		1126		1136	
7 th	1007		1007		1107		1127		1137	
8 th	1008		1008		1108		1128		1138	
9 th	1009		1009		1109		1129		1139	
10 th	1010		1010		1110		1130		1140	

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2
c. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 3
d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AIPIND = 1.

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

CHANGE IN FUEL WEIGHT (SGTIND = 7)

ΔW_F (LBS)

LOC	VALUE
1101	
1102	
1103	
1104	
1105	
1106	
1107	
1108	
1109	
1110	

t_{FW} (HR)

LOC	VALUE
1101	
1102	
1103	
1104	
1105	
1106	
1107	
1108	
1109	
1110	

ΔW_{PL} (LBS)

LOC	VALUE
1101	
1102	
1103	
1104	
1105	
1106	
1107	
1108	
1109	
1110	

t_{PW} (HR)

LOC	VALUE
1101	
1102	
1103	
1104	
1105	
1106	
1107	
1108	
1109	
1110	

1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th

TRANSFER ALTITUDE (SGTIND = 9)

h_{FINAL} (FT) ($h_{OPTIND} = 0$)
OR h_{MAX} (FT) ($h_{OPTIND} = 1$)

LOC	VALUE

1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th

CHANGE FUEL OR CHANGE PAYLOAD

WGTIND

LOC	VALUE

OR
SGTIND = 7
SGTIND = 8

0 - $W + \Delta W \leq W_G$

1 - NO WEIGHT RESTRICTION

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY
THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION (SGTIND = 11)

	GWIND		ATMIND		$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$ (NOTE a)		ALTITUDE (FT)		$N_{II}/N_{II} \text{ MAX}$ (PRIMARY ENG)		$N_{II}/N_{II} \text{ MAX}$ (AUX ENG) (NOTE a)		T_{AUX}/T_{TOT} (NOTE b)	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1st	4140		4160		4180		4200		4220		4240		4260	
2nd	4141		4161		4181		4201		4221		4241		4261	
3rd	4142		4162		4182		4202		4222		4242		4262	
4th	4143		4163		4183		4203		4223		4243		4263	
5th	4144		4164		4184		4204		4224		4244		4264	
6th	4145		4165		4185		4205		4225		4245		4265	
7th	4146		4166		4186		4206		4226		4246		4266	
8th	4147		4167		4187		4207		4227		4247		4267	
9th	4148		4168		4188		4208		4228		4248		4268	
10th	4149		4169		4189		4209		4229		4249		4269	

1 = ΔGW INPUT
2 = GW INPUT

0 = STANDARD
ATMOSPHERE
1 = STD + ΔT_{IN}
2 = ARBITRARY $\theta(h)$

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

	GW OR ΔGW (LB) (NOTE c)		C_{LWING} (NOTE d)		ΔF_{CR} (FT ²)		T/W		ΔV (KTS)		VMAX (KTS)	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
1st	4150		4170		4190		4210		4230		4250	
2nd	4151		4171		4191		4211		4231		4251	
3rd	4152		4172		4192		4212		4232		4252	
4th	4153		4173		4193		4213		4233		4253	
5th	4154		4174		4194		4214		4234		4254	
6th	4155		4175		4195		4215		4235		4255	
7th	4156		4176		4196		4216		4236		4256	
8th	4157		4177		4197		4217		4237		4257	
9th	4158		4178		4198		4218		4238		4258	
10th	4159		4179		4199		4219		4239		4259	

NOTES: a. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN ATMIND = 0, 2 c. INPUT ΔGW WHEN GWIND = 1 d. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 3
b. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AUXIND = 1, 2 e. INPUT NOT NECESSARY WHEN AIPIND = 1

ROTOR TIP SPEED OR MACH NUMBER SCHEDULE

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY
THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF PAIRS IN V_{TIP}/M_{T90} TABLE	1258	

V A L U E S O F M	LOC	VALUE	V A L U E S O F V_{TIP} REF OR M_{T90} REF	LOC	VALUE
	1259			1269	
	1260			1270	
	1261			1271	
	1262			1272	
	1263			1273	
	1264			1274	
	12			1275	
	1266			1276	
	1267			1277	
	1268			1278	

- NOTES: 1. IF $N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}} < 10$, PROGRAM USES ACTUAL VALUE OF $N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}}$.
2. IF $10 < N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}} < 20$, PROGRAM ASSUMES V_{TIP} SCHEDULE IS MIX OF $M_{ADV\text{TIP}}$ AND V_{TIP} .
3. IF $N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}} > 20$, PROGRAM ASSUMES V_{TIP} SCHEDULE IS IN V_{TIP} ONLY.

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

AUXILIARY PROPULSION SCHEDULE (T_{AUX}/T)

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS
IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF PAIRS IN T_{AUX}/T TABLE	1671	

V A L U E S OF μ	LOC	VALUE	V A L U E S OF T_{AUX}/T	LOC	VALUE
	1672			1682	
	1673			1683	
	1674			1684	
	1675			1685	
	1676			1686	
	1677			1687	
	1678			1688	
	1679			1689	
	1680			1690	
	1681			1691	

T_{AUX}/T SCHEDULE μ LIMIT	1692	
----------------------------------	------	--

- NOTES: 1. IF $T_{AUX}/T < 1000$, INPUT T_{AUX}/T IS USED
 2. IF $T_{AUX}/T = 1000$, INPUT SCHEDULE IS USED
 3. IF $T_{AUX}/T = 2000$, INPUT SCHEDULE IS USED UP TO
 TRANSITION μ INDICATED BY LOC 1692. ABOVE
 THAT μ THE T_{AUX}/T CORRESPONDING TO MAX
 ROTOR OR CONFIGURATION L/D_e IS USED. USE
 THIS OPTION ONLY WITH ROTIND > 4, AUXIND > 2.

ENGINE CYCLE DATA; NON-STANDARD PERFORMANCE

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

PRIMARY ENGINE DATA

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
WDTIND	1201	
N1IND	1202	
N10IND	1203	
N2IND	1204	
QIND	1205	

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
\dot{W}_{MAX}/\dot{W}^*	1220	
$N_{I MAX}/N_{I}^*$	1221	
$(N_1/\dot{W}_1/N_2^*)_{MAX}$	1222	
$N_{II MAX}/N_{II}^*$	1223	
Q_{MAX}/Q^*	1224	

INPUT IF WDTIND = 1

INPUT IF N1IND = 1

INPUT IF N10IND = 1

INPUT IF N2IND = 1,2

INPUT IF QIND = 1,2

WDTIND: { 0 = NO FUEL FLOW CUTOFF
1 = FUEL FLOW CUTOFF

N1IND: { 0 = NO N1 CUTOFF
1 = N1 CUTOFF

N2IND: { 0 = NO N2 CUTOFF; OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION
1 = N2 CUTOFF; OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION
2 = N2 CUTOFF; NON-OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION

QIND: { 0 = NO TORQUE LIMIT
1 = TORQUE LIMIT IMPOSED ON MAIN AND TAIL ROTOR XMSN
2 = TORQUE LIMIT IMPOSED ON AUX PROPULSION XMSN

N10IND: { 0 = NO REFERRED N1 CUTOFF
1 = REFERRED N1 CUTOFF

NOTE: QIND = 2 IS USED ONLY WITH
AUXIND > 2.0, $\eta_{PIND} = 0$ AND AIPIND = 1

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
RNOIND	1206	

0 = NO REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTIONS
1 = REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTIONS

REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTION FACTOR

VALUES OF $\frac{N_1}{N_1^*} \frac{D}{V_1}$

LOC	VALUE
1207	
1208	
1209	
1210	
1211	
1212	
1213	
1214	
1215	
1216	

VALUES OF K_{PR}

LOC	VALUE
1225	
1226	
1227	
1228	
1229	
1230	
1231	
1232	
1233	
1234	

OUTPUT SHAFT SPEED CORRECTION

VALUES OF $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II OPT}}$

LOC	VALUE
1238	
1239	
1240	
1241	
1242	
1243	
1244	
1245	
1246	
1247	

VALUES OF K_{PN}

LOC	VALUE
1248	
1249	
1250	
1251	
1252	
1253	
1254	
1255	
1256	
1257	

INPUT THIS TABLE IF RNOIND = 1

INPUT THIS TABLE IF N2IND = 2 AND
NON-STANDARD CORRECTION IS DESIRED

ENGINE CYCLE DATA; NON-STANDARD PERFORMANCE

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE DATA

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
WDTINDI	2201	
N1INDI	2202	
N1θINDI	2203	
N2INDI	2204	
QINDI	2205	

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
\dot{W}_{MAX}/\dot{W}^*	2220	
N_{IMAX}/N_1^*	2221	
$(N_1/\sqrt{\theta_1}/N_1^*)_{MAX}$	2222	
N_{IIMAX}/N_{II}^*	2223	
Q_{MAX}/Q^*	2224	

INPUT IF WDTINDI = 1

INPUT IF N1INDI = 1

INPUT IF N1θINDI = 1

INPUT IF N2INDI = 1, 2

INPUT IF QINDI = 1

WDTINDI: { 0 = NO FUEL FLOW CUTOFF
1 = FUEL FLOW CUTOFF

N1INDI: { 0 = NO N1 CUTOFF
1 = N1 CUTOFF

N2INDI: { 0 = NO N2 CUTOFF; OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION
1 = N2 CUTOFF; OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION
2 = N2 CUTOFF; NON-OPTIMUM N2 VARIATION

QINDI: { 0 = NO TORQUE CUTOFF
1 = TORQUE CUTOFF

N1θINDI: { 0 = NO REFERRED N1 CUTOFF
1 = REFERRED N1 CUTOFF

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
RNOINDI	2206	

0 = NO REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTIONS
1 = REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTIONS

REYNOLDS NO. CORRECTION FACTOR

VALUES OF $\frac{N_1}{N_1^*}$ $\frac{D}{D_1}$

LOC	VALUE
2207	
2208	
2209	
2210	
2211	
2212	
2213	
2214	
2215	
2216	

VALUES OF K_{PR}

LOC	VALUE
2225	
2226	
2227	
2228	
2229	
2230	
2231	
2232	
2233	
2234	

OUTPUT SHAFT SPEED CORRECTION

VALUES OF $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II OPT}}$

LOC	VALUE
2235	
2236	
2237	
2238	
2239	
2240	
2241	
2242	
2243	
2244	
2245	
2246	
2247	

VALUES OF K_{PN}

LOC	VALUE
2248	
2249	
2250	
2251	
2252	
2253	
2254	
2255	
2256	
2257	

INPUT THIS TABLE IF RNOINDI = 1

INPUT THIS TABLE IF N2INDI = 2 AND
NON-STANDARD CORRECTION IS DESIRED

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS.

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE INFORMATION (Sheet 1)

THESE TABLES NOT REQUIRED WHEN STANDARD CYCLE IS SELECTED.

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
CYCLE NO.	1301	
k_3	1302	
k_4	1303	

NOTE a.

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
ξ_4	1304	
T_{GI} ($^{\circ}R$)	1305	
T_{FZ} ($^{\circ}R$)	1306	

NOTE b.

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE
T_{NP} ($^{\circ}R$)	1307	
T_{MIL} ($^{\circ}R$)	1308	
T_{MAX} ($^{\circ}R$)	1309	

ALL TABLES MUST BE AT LEAST 3 x 3 IN SIZE

VALUES OF REFERRED THRUST OR HORSEPOWER ($F_N / \delta F_N$ OR SHP / $\delta \sqrt{W_{SHP}}$)

LOC	VALUE
1310	
VALUES OF T/θ	
LOC	VALUE
1	1311
2	1312
3	1313
4	1314
5	1315
6	1316
7	1317
8	1318

LOC	VALUE
1319	
VALUES OF M	
LOC	VALUE
M_1	1320
M_2	1321
M_3	1322
M_4	1323
M_5	1324
M_6	1325

$(T/\theta)_1$	$(T/\theta)_2$	$(T/\theta)_3$	$(T/\theta)_4$	$(T/\theta)_5$	$(T/\theta)_6$	$(T/\theta)_7$	$(T/\theta)_8$
LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
M_1	1326	1332	1338	1344	1350	1356	1362
M_2	1327	1333	1339	1345	1351	1357	1363
M_3	1328	1334	1340	1346	1352	1358	1364
M_4	1329	1335	1341	1347	1353	1359	1365
M_5	1330	1336	1342	1348	1354	1360	1366
M_6	1331	1337	1343	1349	1355	1361	1367

NOTE: WHEN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES, AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 6666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE.

LOC	VALUE
1374	
VALUES OF T/θ	
LOC	VALUE
1	1375
2	1376
3	1377
4	1378
5	1379
6	1380
7	1381
8	1382

LOC	VALUE
1383	
VALUES OF M	
LOC	VALUE
M_1	1384
M_2	1385
M_3	1386
M_4	1387
M_5	1388
M_6	1389

VALUES OF REFERRED FUEL FLOW ($\omega_f / \delta \sqrt{W_{F_N}}$ OR $\omega_f / \delta \sqrt{W_{SHP}}$)

$(T/\theta)_1$	$(T/\theta)_2$	$(T/\theta)_3$	$(T/\theta)_4$	$(T/\theta)_5$	$(T/\theta)_6$	$(T/\theta)_7$	$(T/\theta)_8$
LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
M_1	1390	1396	1402	1408	1414	1420	1426
M_2	1391	1397	1403	1409	1415	1421	1427
M_3	1392	1398	1404	1410	1416	1422	1428
M_4	1393	1399	1405	1411	1417	1423	1429
M_5	1394	1400	1406	1412	1418	1424	1430
M_6	1395	1401	1407	1413	1419	1425	1431

NOTE a. k_4 IN LBS; IF ENGINE = 0, k_3 IS IN LB/HP; IF ENGINE = 1,2, k_3 IS IN LB/LB THRUST
b. IF ENGINE = 0, ξ_4 IS IN FT/SHP $^{1/2}$; IF ENGINE = 1,2, ξ_4 IS IN FT/LB THRUST $^{1/2}$

PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE INFORMATION (Sheet 2)

LOC	VALUE
1 1439	
2 1440	
3 1441	
4 1442	
5 1443	
6 1444	
7 1445	
8 1446	

LOC	VALUE
M ₁ 1448	
M ₂ 1449	
M ₃ 1450	
M ₄ 1451	
M ₅ 1452	
M ₆ 1453	

VALUES OF REFERRED N_I ($N_I/\sqrt{\theta} N_I^2$)

	(T/θ) ₁	(T/θ) ₂	(T/θ) ₃	(T/θ) ₄	(T/θ) ₅	(T/θ) ₆	(T/θ) ₇	(T/θ) ₈
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
M ₁	1454	1460	1466	1472	1478	1484	1490	1496
M ₂	1455	1461	1467	1473	1479	1485	1491	1497
M ₃	1456	1462	1468	1474	1480	1486	1492	1498
M ₄	1457	1463	1469	1475	1481	1487	1493	1499
M ₅	1458	1464	1470	1476	1482	1488	1494	1500
M ₆	1459	1465	1471	1477	1483	1489	1495	1501

LOC	VALUE
1 1503	
2 1504	
3 1505	
4 1506	
5 1507	
6 1508	
7 1509	
8 1510	

LOC	VALUE
M ₁ 1512	
M ₂ 1513	
M ₃ 1514	
M ₄ 1515	
M ₅ 1516	
M ₆ 1517	

VALUES OF REFERRED N_{II} ($N_{II}/\sqrt{\theta} N_{II}^2$)

	(T/θ) ₁	(T/θ) ₂	(T/θ) ₃	(T/θ) ₄	(T/θ) ₅	(T/θ) ₆	(T/θ) ₇	(T/θ) ₈
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
M ₁	1518	1524	1530	1536	1542	1548	1554	1560
M ₂	1519	1525	1531	1537	1543	1549	1555	1561
M ₃	1520	1526	1532	1538	1544	1550	1556	1562
M ₄	1521	1527	1533	1539	1545	1551	1557	1563
M ₅	1522	1528	1534	1540	1546	1552	1558	1564
M ₆	1523	1529	1535	1541	1547	1553	1559	1565

NOTE: WHEN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES, AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

**HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91**

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

SHORT FORM AERO (MAIN) ROTOR CYCLE INFORMATION

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE

HOVER
(STATIC
THRUST
DATA)

VARIABLE	LOC	VALUE

CRUISE
DATA

NOTES: INPUT ONLY WHEN ROTIND = 1

WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER
ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED
BLOCKS.

NO. OF CT	LOC	VALUE	VALUES OF C_T		VALUES OF K_{HOVA}	
			LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
	1616		1627			
	1628		1628			
	1629		1629			
	1630		1630			
	1631		1631			
	1632		1632			
	1633		1633			
	1634		1634			
	1635		1635			
	1636		1636			

HOVER
(STATIC
THRUST
DATA)

1637	0 = USES SCHEDULED ROTOR PROPULSIVE EFFICIENCY 1 = USES 100% ROTOR PROPULSIVE EFFICIENCY
------	---

THIS INFORMATION IS FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY	
REFERENCE BLADE NO.	
BLADE PLANFORM TAPER RATIO	$\lambda = C_{TIP}/C_{C, LINE ROT.}$
BLADE AIRFOIL DISTRIBUTION	
RADIAL STA (r/R)	AIRFOIL DESIGNATION
REMARKS	

ROTOR PERFORMANCE MAP
(ROTIND = 2,3)

	LOC	VALUE
ROTOR MAP NO.	2700	

	LOC	VALUE
b_{REF}	2701	
g_{REF}	2702	
θ_{TREF}	2703	

HOVER PERFORMANCE

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF C_T/σ 'S	2704	

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF M_{TIP} 'S	2715	

VALUES OF C_T/σ

	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1$	2705	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2$	2706	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3$	2707	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4$	2708	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5$	2709	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6$	2710	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7$	2711	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8$	2712	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9$	2713	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10}$	2714	

VALUES OF M_{TIP}

	LOC	VALUE
M_{T1}	2715	
M_{T2}	2717	
M_{T3}	2718	
M_{T4}	2719	
M_{T5}	2720	
M_{T6}	2721	

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_T/\sigma = 4T/\rho \pi D^2 V_T^2 N_R \sigma \\ C_{PH}/\sigma = 2200 \text{ RHP}/\rho \pi D^2 V_T^3 N_R \sigma \end{array} \right.$$

INPUT VALUES OF C_{PH}/σ FOR COMBINATIONS
OF C_T/σ AND M_{TIP}

	$M_{TIP1} =$		$M_{TIP2} =$		$M_{TIP3} =$		$M_{TIP4} =$		$M_{TIP5} =$		$M_{TIP6} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	2722		2732		2742		2752		2762		2772	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	2723		2733		2743		2753		2763		2773	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	2724		2734		2744		2754		2764		2774	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	2725		2735		2745		2755		2765		2775	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	2726		2736		2746		2756		2766		2776	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	2727		2737		2747		2757		2767		2777	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	2728		2738		2748		2758		2768		2778	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	2729		2739		2749		2759		2769		2779	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	2730		2740		2750		2760		2770		2780	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	2731		2741		2751		2761		2771		2781	

- NOTES: a. C_T & C_P ARE IN "ROTOR" NOTATION
b. WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS
c. ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 2,3)

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO. 2 CASE NO.
OF 5

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

NO. OF ADVANCE RATIOS (μ)	LOC	VALUE
	2782	

NO. OF ROTOR LIFT COEFFICIENTS (C_T'/σ)	LOC	VALUE
	2789	

NO. OF ROTOR PROPULSIVE THRUST COEFF. (C_X'/σ)	LOC	VALUE
	2800	

VALUES OF μ

μ	LOC	VALUE
μ_1	2783	
μ_2	2786	
μ_3	2788	
μ_4	2790	
μ_5	2797	
μ_6	2798	

VALUES OF (C_T'/σ)

(C_T'/σ) ₁	LOC	VALUE
(C_T'/σ) ₂	2780	
(C_T'/σ) ₃	2781	
(C_T'/σ) ₄	2782	
(C_T'/σ) ₅	2783	
(C_T'/σ) ₆	2784	
(C_T'/σ) ₇	2786	
(C_T'/σ) ₈	2787	
(C_T'/σ) ₉	2788	
(C_T'/σ) ₁₀	2789	

VALUES OF C_X'/σ

(C_X'/σ) ₁	LOC	VALUE
(C_X'/σ) ₂	2801	
(C_X'/σ) ₃	2802	
(C_X'/σ) ₄	2803	
(C_X'/σ) ₅	2804	
(C_X'/σ) ₆	2805	
(C_X'/σ) ₇	2806	
(C_X'/σ) ₈	2807	
(C_X'/σ) ₉	2808	
(C_X'/σ) ₁₀	2809	

$$\mu = \frac{1.888 V_{KT}}{V_{TIP}}$$

$$C_T'/\sigma = \frac{LIFT}{\rho \pi D^2 V_T^2 \sigma_{MR} N_R}$$

$$C_X'/\sigma = \frac{PROPULSIVE FORCE}{\rho \pi D^2 V_T^2 \sigma_{MR} N_R}$$

$$C_P/\sigma = \frac{2200 \times ROTOR POWER (SHP)}{\rho \pi D^2 V_T^3 \sigma_{MR} N_R}$$

NOTES: a. WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS
b. ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED.

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 2,3)
CRUISE PERFORMANCE INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR POWER COEFFICIENT (C_P) FOR COMBINATIONS OF $\mu, \frac{C_T}{\sigma}, \frac{C_X}{\sigma}$

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED.

ROTOR PROPULSIVE FORCE COEFFICIENT																				
ADVANCE RATIO μ_1	$(C_X'/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T'/\sigma)_1 =$	2811		2821		2831		2841		2851		2861		2871		2881		2891		2901	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_2 =$	2812		2822		2832		2842		2852		2862		2872		2882		2892		2902	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_3 =$	2813		2823		2833		2843		2853		2863		2873		2883		2893		2903	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_4 =$	2814		2824		2834		2844		2854		2864		2874		2884		2894		2904	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_5 =$	2815		2825		2835		2845		2855		2865		2875		2885		2895		2905	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_6 =$	2816		2826		2836		2846		2856		2866		2876		2886		2896		2906	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_7 =$	2817		2827		2837		2847		2857		2867		2877		2887		2897		2907	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_8 =$	2818		2828		2838		2848		2858		2868		2878		2888		2898		2908	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_9 =$	2819		2829		2839		2849		2859		2869		2879		2889		2899		2909	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_{10} =$	2820		2830		2840		2850		2860		2870		2880		2890		2900		2910	
ADVANCE RATIO μ_2	$(C_X'/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X'/\sigma)_{10} =$	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_1 =$	2811		2821		2831		2841		2851		2861		2871		2881		2891		2901	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_2 =$	2812		2822		2832		2842		2852		2862		2872		2882		2892		2902	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_3 =$	2813		2823		2833		2843		2853		2863		2873		2883		2893		2903	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_4 =$	2814		2824		2834		2844		2854		2864		2874		2884		2894		2904	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_5 =$	2815		2825		2835		2845		2855		2865		2875		2885		2895		2905	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_6 =$	2816		2826		2836		2846		2856		2866		2876		2886		2896		2906	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_7 =$	2817		2827		2837		2847		2857		2867		2877		2887		2897		2907	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_8 =$	2818		2828		2838		2848		2858		2868		2878		2888		2898		2908	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_9 =$	2819		2829		2839		2849		2859		2869		2879		2889		2899		2909	
$(C_T'/\sigma)_{10} =$	2820		2830		2840		2850		2860		2870		2880		2890		2900		2910	

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO. 4 CASE NO.
OF 5

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 2,3)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR POWER COEFFICIENT (C_P) FOR COMBINATIONS OF μ , C_T & C_X
 σ

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED.

ROTOR PROPULSIVE FORCE COEFFICIENT

ADVANCE RATIO $\mu_3 =$	$(C_X/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	3011		3021		3031		3041		3051		3061		3071		3081		3091		3101	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	3012		3022		3032		3042		3052		3062		3072		3082		3092		3102	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	3013		3023		3033		3043		3053		3063		3073		3083		3093		3103	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	3014		3024		3034		3044		3054		3064		3074		3084		3094		3104	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	3015		3025		3035		3045		3055		3065		3075		3085		3095		3105	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	3016		3026		3036		3046		3056		3066		3076		3086		3096		3106	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	3017		3027		3037		3047		3057		3067		3077		3087		3097		3107	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	3018		3028		3038		3048		3058		3068		3078		3088		3098		3108	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	3019		3029		3039		3049		3059		3069		3079		3089		3099		3109	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	3020		3030		3040		3050		3060		3070		3080		3090		3100		3110	
ADVANCE RATIO $\mu_4 =$	$(C_X/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	3111		3121		3131		3141		3151		3161		3171		3181		3191		3201	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	3112		3122		3132		3142		3152		3162		3172		3182		3192		3202	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	3113		3123		3133		3143		3153		3163		3173		3183		3193		3203	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	3114		3124		3134		3144		3154		3164		3174		3184		3194		3204	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	3115		3125		3135		3145		3155		3165		3175		3185		3195		3205	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	3116		3126		3136		3146		3156		3166		3176		3186		3196		3206	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	3117		3127		3137		3147		3157		3167		3177		3187		3197		3207	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	3118		3128		3138		3148		3158		3168		3178		3188		3198		3208	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	3119		3129		3139		3149		3159		3169		3179		3189		3199		3209	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	3120		3130		3140		3150		3160		3170		3180		3190		3200		3210	

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY
ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO. 5 CASE NO.
OF 5

CRUISE PERFORMANCE INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR POWER COEFFICIENT (C_p) FOR COMBINATIONS OF μ , $\frac{C_T}{\sigma}$ & $\frac{C_X}{\sigma}$
(ROTIND = 2.3)

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED. ROTOR PROPULSIVE FORCE COEFFICIENT

ADVANCE RATIO μ_s	$(C_X/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	3211		3221		3231		3241		3251		3261		3271		3281		3291		3301	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	3212		3222		3232		3242		3252		3262		3272		3282		3292		3302	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	3213		3223		3233		3243		3253		3263		3273		3283		3293		3303	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	3214		3224		3234		3244		3254		3264		3274		3284		3294		3304	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	3215		3225		3235		3245		3255		3265		3275		3285		3295		3305	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	3216		3226		3236		3246		3256		3266		3276		3286		3296		3306	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	3217		3227		3237		3247		3257		3267		3277		3287		3297		3307	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	3218		3228		3238		3248		3258		3268		3278		3288		3298		3308	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	3219		3229		3239		3249		3259		3269		3279		3289		3299		3309	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	3220		3230		3240		3250		3260		3270		3280		3290		3300		3310	
ADVANCE RATIO μ_b	$(C_X/\sigma)_1 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_2 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_3 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_4 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_5 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_6 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_7 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_8 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_9 =$		$(C_X/\sigma)_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	3311		3321		3331		3341		3351		3361		3371		3381		3391		3401	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	3312		3322		3332		3342		3352		3362		3372		3382		3392		3402	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	3313		3323		3333		3343		3353		3363		3373		3383		3393		3403	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	3314		3324		3334		3344		3354		3364		3374		3384		3394		3404	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	3315		3325		3335		3345		3355		3365		3375		3385		3395		3405	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	3316		3326		3336		3346		3356		3366		3376		3386		3396		3406	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	3317		3327		3337		3347		3357		3367		3377		3387		3397		3407	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	3318		3328		3338		3348		3358		3368		3378		3388		3398		3408	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	3319		3329		3339		3349		3359		3369		3379		3389		3399		3409	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	3320		3330		3340		3350		3360		3370		3380		3390		3400		3410	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3, CONSIDER
ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE
SHADED BLOCKS

ROTOR PERFORMANCE MAP
(ROTIND = 4,5,6)

	LOC	VALUE
ROTOR MAP NO.	3420	

	LOC	VALUE
b_{REF}	3421	
σ_{REF}	3422	
θ_{TREF}	3423	

HOVER PERFORMANCE

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF C_T/σ 'S	3424	

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF M_{TIP} 'S	3435	

VALUES OF C_T/σ

	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1$	3425	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2$	3426	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3$	3427	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4$	3428	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5$	3429	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6$	3430	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7$	3431	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8$	3432	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9$	3433	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10}$	3434	

VALUES OF M_{TIP}

	LOC	VALUE
M_{T1}	3436	
M_{T2}	3437	
M_{T3}	3438	
M_{T4}	3439	
M_{T5}	3440	
M_{T6}	3441	

$$C_T/\sigma = 4T/\rho\pi D^2 V_T^2 N_R \sigma$$

INPUT VALUES OF F.M. FOR COMBINATIONS
OF C_T/σ AND M_{TIP}

	$M_{TIP1} =$		$M_{TIP2} =$		$M_{TIP3} =$		$M_{TIP4} =$		$M_{TIP5} =$		$M_{TIP6} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
$(C_T/\sigma)_1 =$	3442		3452		3462		3472		3482		3492	
$(C_T/\sigma)_2 =$	3443		3453		3463		3473		3483		3493	
$(C_T/\sigma)_3 =$	3444		3454		3464		3474		3484		3494	
$(C_T/\sigma)_4 =$	3445		3455		3465		3475		3485		3495	
$(C_T/\sigma)_5 =$	3446		3456		3466		3476		3486		3496	
$(C_T/\sigma)_6 =$	3447		3457		3467		3477		3487		3497	
$(C_T/\sigma)_7 =$	3448		3458		3468		3478		3488		3498	
$(C_T/\sigma)_8 =$	3449		3459		3469		3479		3489		3499	
$(C_T/\sigma)_9 =$	3450		3460		3470		3480		3490		3500	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{10} =$	3451		3461		3471		3481		3491		3501	

NOTES: a) C_T IS IN "ROTOR" NOTATION
b) ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(NOTIND = 4,5,6)

LOC	VALUE
3502	

NO. OF PROPULSIVE FORCE
/LIFT RATIOS (X/L)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

LOC	VALUE
3509	

NO. OF ROTOR LIFT
COEFFICIENTS (C_T'/σ)

LOC	VALUE
3520	

NO. OF ADVANCE
RATIOS (μ)

VALUES OF X/L

LOC	VALUE
3503	
3504	
3505	
3506	
3507	
3508	

(X/L)₁

(X/L)₂

(X/L)₃

(X/L)₄

(X/L)₅

(X/L)₆

VALUES OF C_T'/σ

LOC	VALUE
3510	
3511	
3512	
3513	
3514	
3515	
3516	
3517	
3518	
3519	

(C_T'/σ)₁

(C_T'/σ)₂

(C_T'/σ)₃

(C_T'/σ)₄

(C_T'/σ)₅

(C_T'/σ)₆

(C_T'/σ)₇

(C_T'/σ)₈

(C_T'/σ)₉

(C_T'/σ)₁₀

VALUES OF μ

LOC	VALUE
3521	
3522	
3523	
3524	
3525	
3526	
3527	
3528	
3529	
3530	

μ₁

μ₂

μ₃

μ₄

μ₅

μ₆

μ₇

μ₈

μ₉

μ₁₀

$$\mu = \frac{1.688 V_{KT}}{V_{TIP}}$$

$$C_T'/\sigma = \frac{LIFT}{\frac{\rho \pi D^2 V_{T20} M R N R}{4}}$$

$$X/L = \frac{ROTOR PROPULSIVE FORCE}{ROTOR LIFT}$$

NOTES: a) AT LEAST 3 VALUES OF X/L, C_T'/σ, AND μ
MUST BE INPUT
b) WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS
c) ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED.

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO. CASE NO.
3 OF 5

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 4.5,6)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR L/D_E FOR COMBINATIONS OF μ , C_T' & X/L

ROTOR ADVANCE RATIO

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED

PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO (X/L) ₁	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	3531		3541		3551		3561		3571		3581		3591		3601		3611		3621	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	3532		3542		3552		3562		3572		3582		3592		3602		3612		3622	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	3533		3543		3553		3563		3573		3583		3593		3603		3613		3623	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	3534		3544		3554		3564		3574		3584		3594		3604		3614		3624	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	3535		3545		3555		3565		3575		3585		3595		3605		3615		3625	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	3536		3546		3556		3566		3576		3586		3596		3606		3616		3626	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	3537		3547		3557		3567		3577		3587		3597		3607		3617		3627	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	3538		3548		3558		3568		3578		3588		3598		3608		3618		3628	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	3539		3549		3559		3569		3579		3589		3599		3609		3619		3629	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	3540		3550		3560		3570		3580		3590		3600		3610		3620		3630	
PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO (X/L) ₂	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	3631		3641		3651		3661		3671		3681		3691		3701		3711		3721	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	3632		3642		3652		3662		3672		3682		3692		3702		3712		3722	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	3633		3643		3653		3663		3673		3683		3693		3703		3713		3723	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	3634		3644		3654		3664		3674		3684		3694		3704		3714		3724	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	3635		3645		3655		3665		3675		3685		3695		3705		3715		3725	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	3636		3646		3656		3666		3676		3686		3696		3706		3716		3726	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	3637		3647		3657		3667		3677		3687		3697		3707		3717		3727	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	3638		3648		3658		3668		3678		3688		3698		3708		3718		3728	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	3639		3649		3659		3669		3679		3689		3699		3709		3719		3729	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	3640		3650		3660		3670		3680		3690		3700		3710		3720		3730	

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 4,5,6)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR L/D_E FOR COMBINATIONS OF μ , $\frac{C_T}{\sigma}$ & X/L

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED

ROTOR ADVANCE RATIO

PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(X/L) ₃																				
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	3731		3741		3751		3761		3771		3781		3791		3801		3811		3821	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	3732		3742		3752		3762		3772		3782		3792		3802		3812		3822	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	3733		3743		3753		3763		3773		3783		3793		3803		3813		3823	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	3734		3744		3754		3764		3774		3784		3794		3804		3814		3824	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	3735		3745		3755		3765		3775		3785		3795		3805		3815		3825	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	3736		3746		3756		3766		3776		3786		3796		3806		3816		3826	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	3737		3747		3757		3767		3777		3787		3797		3807		3817		3827	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	3738		3748		3758		3768		3778		3788		3798		3808		3818		3828	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	3739		3749		3759		3769		3779		3789		3799		3809		3819		3829	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	3740		3750		3760		3770		3780		3790		3800		3810		3820		3830	
PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(X/L) ₄																				
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	3831		3841		3851		3861		3871		3881		3891		3901		3911		3921	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	3832		3842		3852		3862		3872		3882		3892		3902		3912		3922	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	3833		3843		3853		3863		3873		3883		3893		3903		3913		3923	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	3834		3844		3854		3864		3874		3884		3894		3904		3914		3924	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	3835		3845		3855		3865		3875		3885		3895		3905		3915		3925	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	3836		3846		3856		3866		3876		3886		3896		3906		3916		3926	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	3837		3847		3857		3867		3877		3887		3897		3907		3917		3927	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	3838		3848		3858		3868		3878		3888		3898		3908		3918		3928	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	3839		3849		3859		3869		3879		3889		3899		3909		3919		3929	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	3840		3850		3860		3870		3880		3890		3900		3910		3920		3930	

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO. CASE NO.
5 OF 5

ROTOR PERFORMANCE "MAP"
(ROTIND = 4.5,6)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

INPUT VALUES OF ROTOR L/D_E FOR COMBINATIONS OF μ , C_T , & X/L

NOTE: ALL TABLES MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED

ROTOR ADVANCE RATIO

PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO (X/L) ₅	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	3931		3941		3951		3961		3971		3981		3991		4001		4011		4021	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	3932		3942		3952		3962		3972		3982		3992		4002		4012		4022	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	3933		3943		3953		3963		3973		3983		3993		4003		4013		4023	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	3934		3944		3954		3964		3974		3984		3994		4004		4014		4024	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	3935		3945		3955		3965		3975		3985		3995		4005		4015		4025	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	3936		3946		3956		3966		3976		3986		3996		4006		4016		4026	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	3937		3947		3957		3967		3977		3987		3997		4007		4017		4027	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	3938		3948		3958		3968		3978		3988		3998		4008		4018		4028	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	3939		3949		3959		3969		3979		3989		3999		4009		4019		4029	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	3940		3950		3960		3970		3980		3990		4000		4010		4020		4030	
PROPULSIVE FORCE /LIFT RATIO (X/L) ₆	$\mu_1 =$		$\mu_2 =$		$\mu_3 =$		$\mu_4 =$		$\mu_5 =$		$\mu_6 =$		$\mu_7 =$		$\mu_8 =$		$\mu_9 =$		$\mu_{10} =$	
	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE	LOC	VALUE
(C _T '/σ) ₁ =	4031		4041		4051		4061		4071		4081		4091		4101		4111		4121	
(C _T '/σ) ₂ =	4032		4042		4052		4062		4072		4082		4092		4102		4112		4122	
(C _T '/σ) ₃ =	4033		4043		4053		4063		4073		4083		4093		4103		4113		4123	
(C _T '/σ) ₄ =	4034		4044		4054		4064		4074		4084		4094		4104		4114		4124	
(C _T '/σ) ₅ =	4035		4045		4055		4065		4075		4085		4095		4105		4115		4125	
(C _T '/σ) ₆ =	4036		4046		4056		4066		4076		4086		4096		4106		4116		4126	
(C _T '/σ) ₇ =	4037		4047		4057		4067		4077		4087		4097		4107		4117		4127	
(C _T '/σ) ₈ =	4038		4048		4058		4068		4078		4088		4098		4108		4118		4128	
(C _T '/σ) ₉ =	4039		4049		4059		4069		4079		4089		4099		4109		4119		4129	
(C _T '/σ) ₁₀ =	4040		4050		4060		4070		4080		4090		4100		4110		4120		4130	

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

INCREMENTAL ROTOR PERFORMANCE INPUT
(USE WHEN ROTIND = 4,5,6)

HOVER PERFORMANCE

INCREMENTAL
ROTOR FIGURE
OF MERIT INPUT

	$\Delta F.M.$		0195	
--	---------------	--	------	--

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

	LOC	VALUE
NO. OF PAIRS IN μ - $\Delta L/D_E$ TABLE	1279	

INCREMENTAL
ROTOR L/D_E

V A L U E S OF μ	LOC	VALUE	V A L U E S OF $\Delta L/D_E$	LOC	VALUE
	1280			1290	
	1281			1291	
	1282			1292	
	1283			1293	
	1284			1294	
	1285			1295	
	1286			1296	
	1287			1297	
	1288			1298	
	1289			1299	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2 OR 3 CONSIDER ONLY THOSE
ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

PROPELLER PERFORMANCE DATA (Sheet 1 of 3)

THIS SHEET IS REQUIRED WHEN $\eta_p \text{IND} = 1$

NOTES: AT LEAST 3 VALUES OF J AND 3 VALUES OF C_T MUST BE USED
WHEN OPTIND = 2,3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN THE SHADED BLOCKS

	LOC.	VALUE
PROP. TABLE NO.	1700	

	LOC.	VALUE
NO. OF ADVANCE RATIOS (J)	1701	

	LOC.	VALUE
NO. OF PAIR THRUST COEFFICIENTS (C_T)	1722	

VALUES OF J

	LOC.	VALUE
J ₁	1702	
J ₂	1703	
J ₃	1704	
J ₄	1705	
J ₅	1706	
J ₆	1707	
J ₇	1708	
J ₈	1709	
J ₉	1710	
J ₁₀	1711	
J ₁₁	1712	
J ₁₂	1713	
J ₁₃	1714	
J ₁₄	1715	
J ₁₅	1716	
J ₁₆	1717	
J ₁₇	1718	
J ₁₈	1719	
J ₁₉	1720	
J ₂₀	1721	

VALUES OF C_T

	LOC.	VALUE
C _{T1}	1723	
C _{T2}	1724	
C _{T3}	1725	
C _{T4}	1726	
C _{T5}	1727	
C _{T6}	1728	
C _{T7}	1729	
C _{T8}	1730	
C _{T9}	1731	
C _{T10}	1732	
C _{T11}	1733	
C _{T12}	1734	
C _{T13}	1735	
C _{T14}	1736	
C _{T15}	1737	
C _{T16}	1738	
C _{T17}	1739	
C _{T18}	1740	
C _{T19}	1741	
C _{T20}	1742	

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE
COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

PROPELLER PERFORMANCE DATA (Sheet 2 of 3)

THIS SHEET IS REQUIRED WHEN $\gamma_{IND} = 1$

INPUT VALUES OF PROPELLER POWER COEFFICIENT FOR COMBINATIONS OF J & CT

PROPELLER THRUST COEFFICIENT

ADVANCE RATIO	CT ₁ =		CT ₂ =		CT ₃ =		CT ₄ =		CT ₅ =		CT ₆ =		CT ₇ =		CT ₈ =		CT ₉ =		CT ₁₀ =	
	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE
J ₁ =	1743		1763		1783		1803		1823		1843		1863		1883		1903		1923	
J ₂ =	1744		1764		1784		1804		1824		1844		1864		1884		1904		1924	
J ₃ =	1745		1765		1785		1805		1825		1845		1865		1885		1905		1925	
J ₄ =	1746		1766		1786		1806		1826		1846		1866		1886		1906		1926	
J ₅ =	1747		1767		1787		1807		1827		1847		1867		1887		1907		1927	
J ₆ =	1748		1768		1788		1808		1828		1848		1868		1888		1908		1928	
J ₇ =	1749		1769		1789		1809		1829		1849		1869		1889		1909		1929	
J ₈ =	1750		1770		1790		1810		1830		1850		1870		1890		1910		1930	
J ₉ =	1751		1771		1791		1811		1831		1851		1871		1891		1911		1931	
J ₁₀ =	1752		1772		1792		1812		1832		1852		1872		1892		1912		1932	
J ₁₁ =	1753		1773		1793		1813		1833		1853		1873		1893		1913		1933	
J ₁₂ =	1754		1774		1794		1814		1834		1854		1874		1894		1914		1934	
J ₁₃ =	1755		1775		1795		1815		1835		1855		1875		1895		1915		1935	
J ₁₄ =	1756		1776		1796		1816		1836		1856		1876		1896		1916		1936	
J ₁₅ =	1757		1777		1797		1817		1837		1857		1877		1897		1917		1937	
J ₁₆ =	1758		1778		1798		1818		1838		1858		1878		1898		1918		1938	
J ₁₇ =	1759		1779		1799		1819		1839		1859		1879		1899		1919		1939	
J ₁₈ =	1760		1780		1800		1820		1840		1860		1880		1900		1920		1940	
J ₁₉ =	1761		1781		1801		1821		1841		1861		1881		1901		1921		1941	
J ₂₀ =	1762		1782		1802		1822		1842		1862		1882		1902		1922		1942	

NOTES: 1. IF MORE THAN 10 VALUES OF CT ARE REQUIRED, USE SHEET 3 FOR CONTINUATION OF TABLE.
2. WHEN OPTIND = 2,3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN SHADED BLOCKS

PROPELLER PERFORMANCE DATA (Sheet 3 of 3)

THIS SHEET IS REQUIRED WHEN $\gamma_{IND} = 1$

INPUT VALUES OF PROPELLER POWER COEFFICIENT FOR COMBINATIONS OF J & C_T

PROPELLER THRUST COEFFICIENT

ADVANCE RATIO	C _{T11} =		C _{T12} =		C _{T13} =		C _{T14} =		C _{T15} =		C _{T16} =		C _{T17} =		C _{T18} =		C _{T19} =		C _{T20} =	
	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE	LOC.	VALUE
J ₁ =	1943		1963		1983		2003		2023		2043		2063		2083		2103		2123	
J ₂ =	1944		1964		1984		2004		2024		2044		2064		2084		2104		2124	
J ₃ =	1945		1965		1985		2005		2025		2045		2065		2085		2105		2125	
J ₄ =	1946		1966		1986		2006		2026		2046		2066		2086		2106		2126	
J ₅ =	1947		1967		1987		2007		2027		2047		2067		2087		2107		2127	
J ₆ =	1948		1968		1988		2008		2028		2048		2068		2088		2108		2128	
J ₇ =	1949		1969		1989		2009		2029		2049		2069		2089		2109		2129	
J ₈ =	1950		1970		1990		2010		2030		2050		2070		2090		2110		2130	
J ₉ =	1951		1971		1991		2011		2031		2051		2071		2091		2111		2131	
J ₁₀ =	1952		1972		1992		2012		2032		2052		2072		2092		2112		2132	
J ₁₁ =	1953		1973		1993		2013		2033		2053		2073		2093		2113		2133	
J ₁₂ =	1954		1974		1994		2014		2034		2054		2074		2094		2114		2134	
J ₁₃ =	1955		1975		1995		2015		2035		2055		2075		2095		2115		2135	
J ₁₄ =	1956		1976		1996		2016		2036		2056		2076		2096		2116		2136	
J ₁₅ =	1957		1977		1997		2017		2037		2057		2077		2097		2117		2137	
J ₁₆ =	1958		1978		1998		2018		2038		2058		2078		2098		2118		2138	
J ₁₇ =	1959		1979		1999		2019		2039		2059		2079		2099		2119		2139	
J ₁₈ =	1960		1980		2000		2020		2040		2060		2080		2100		2120		2140	
J ₁₉ =	1961		1981		2001		2021		2041		2061		2081		2101		2121		2141	
J ₂₀ =	1962		1982		2002		2022		2042		2062		2082		2102		2122		2142	

NOTE: WHEN OPTIND = 2,3, CONSIDER ONLY THOSE ITEMS IN SHADED BLOCKS

BOEING VERTOL COMPANY
A DIVISION OF THE BOEING COMPANY

HESCOMP HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

SUPPLEMENTARY INPUT

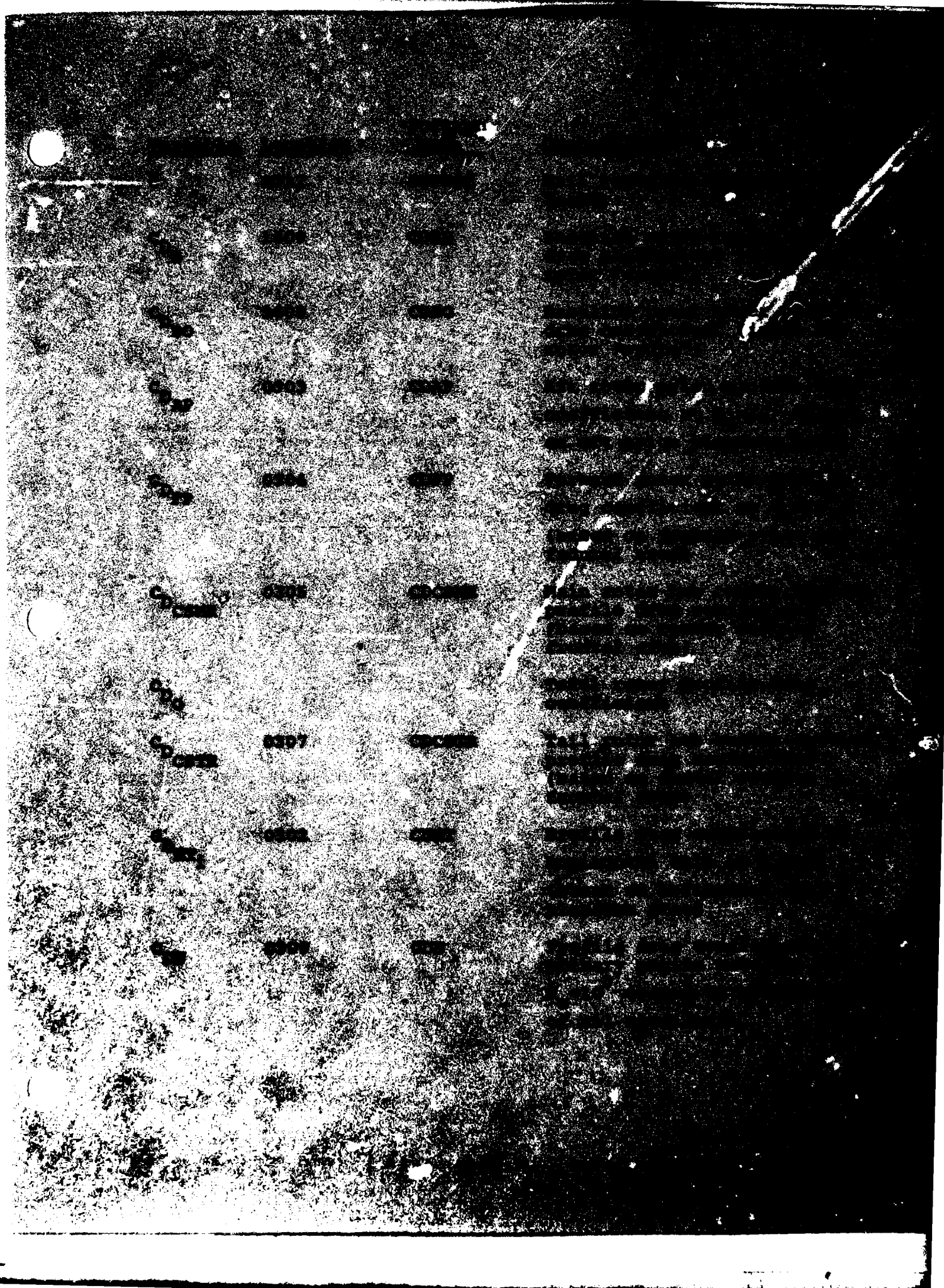
SHEET NO.	CASE NO.
OF	

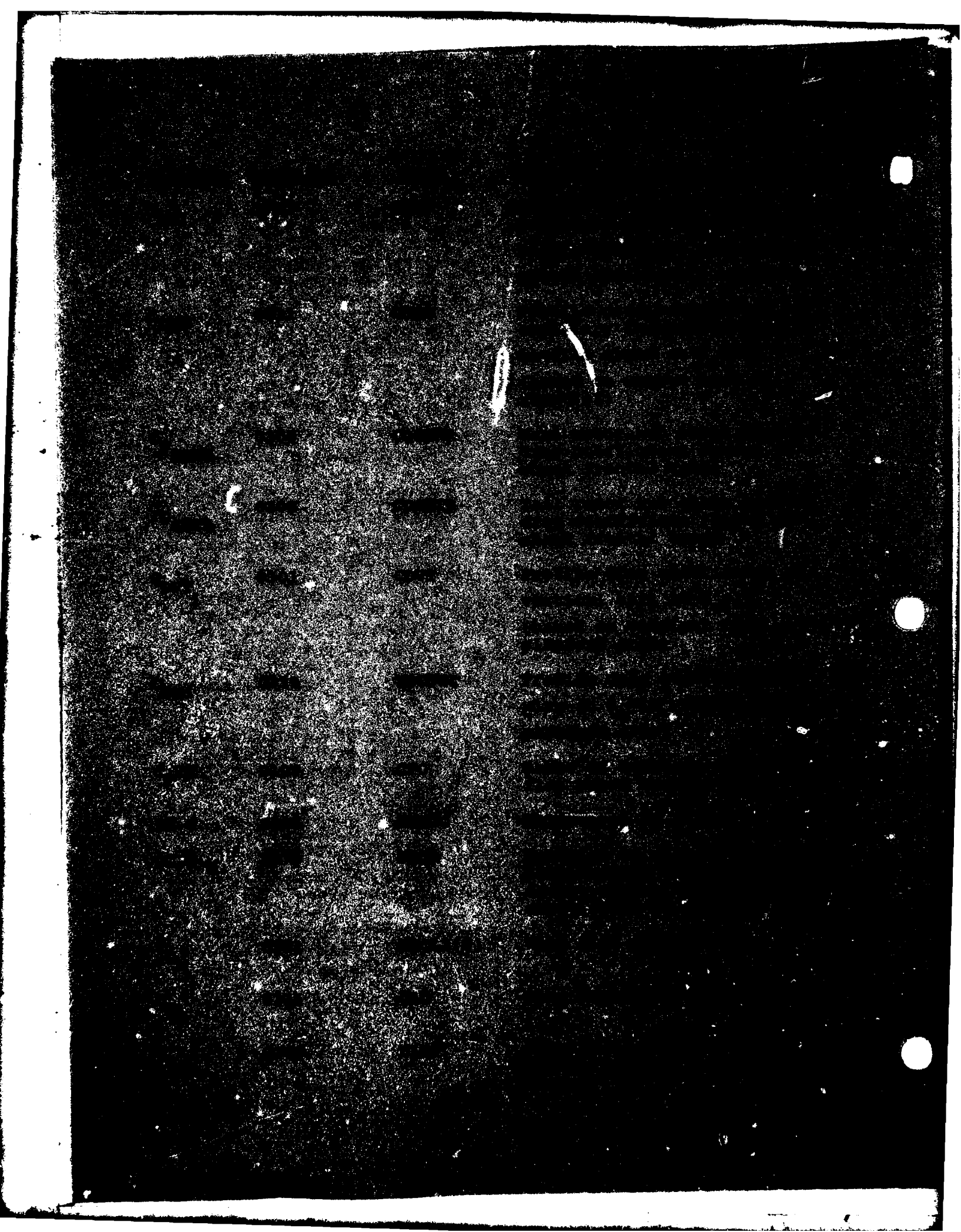
[illegible][illegible][illegible]

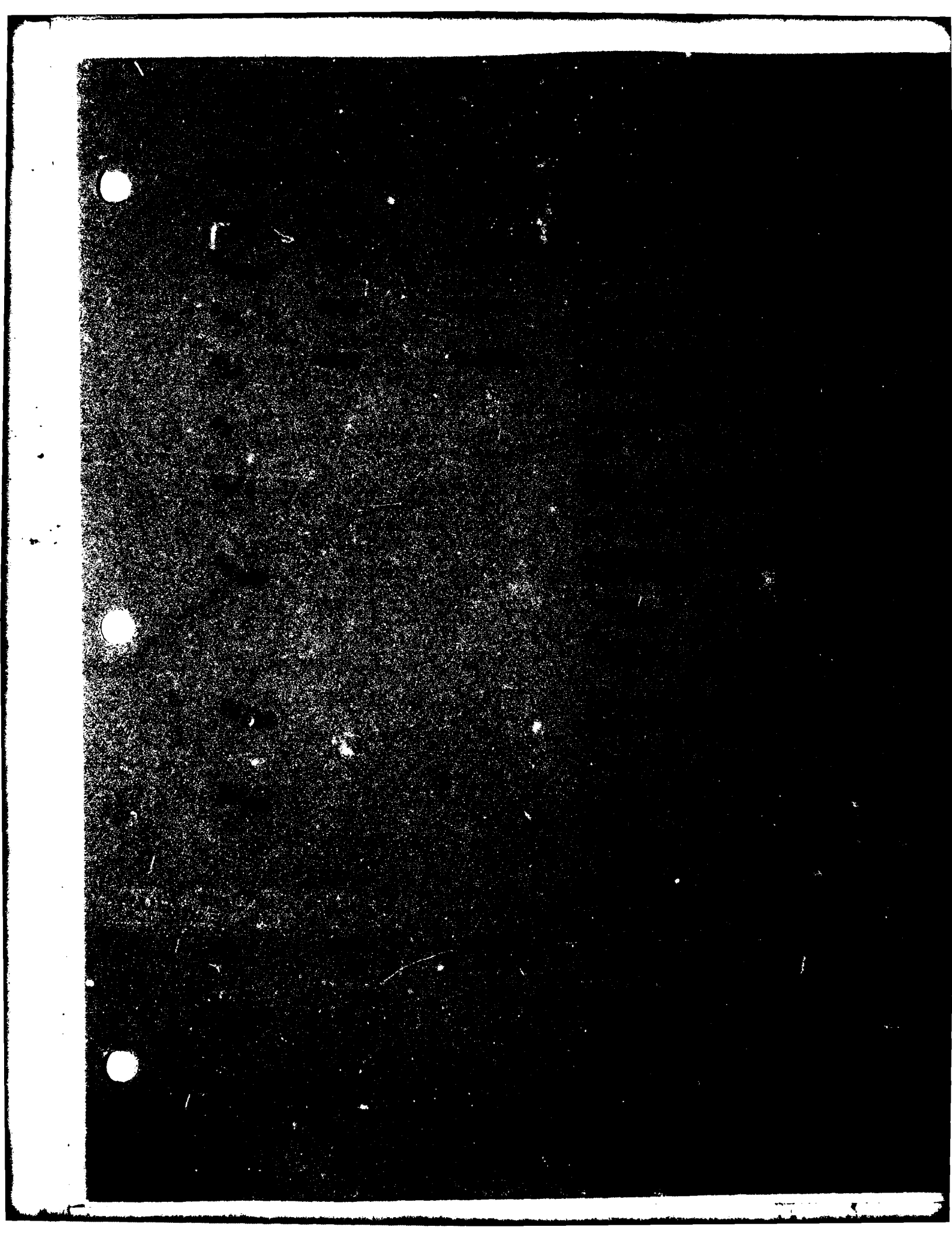
C

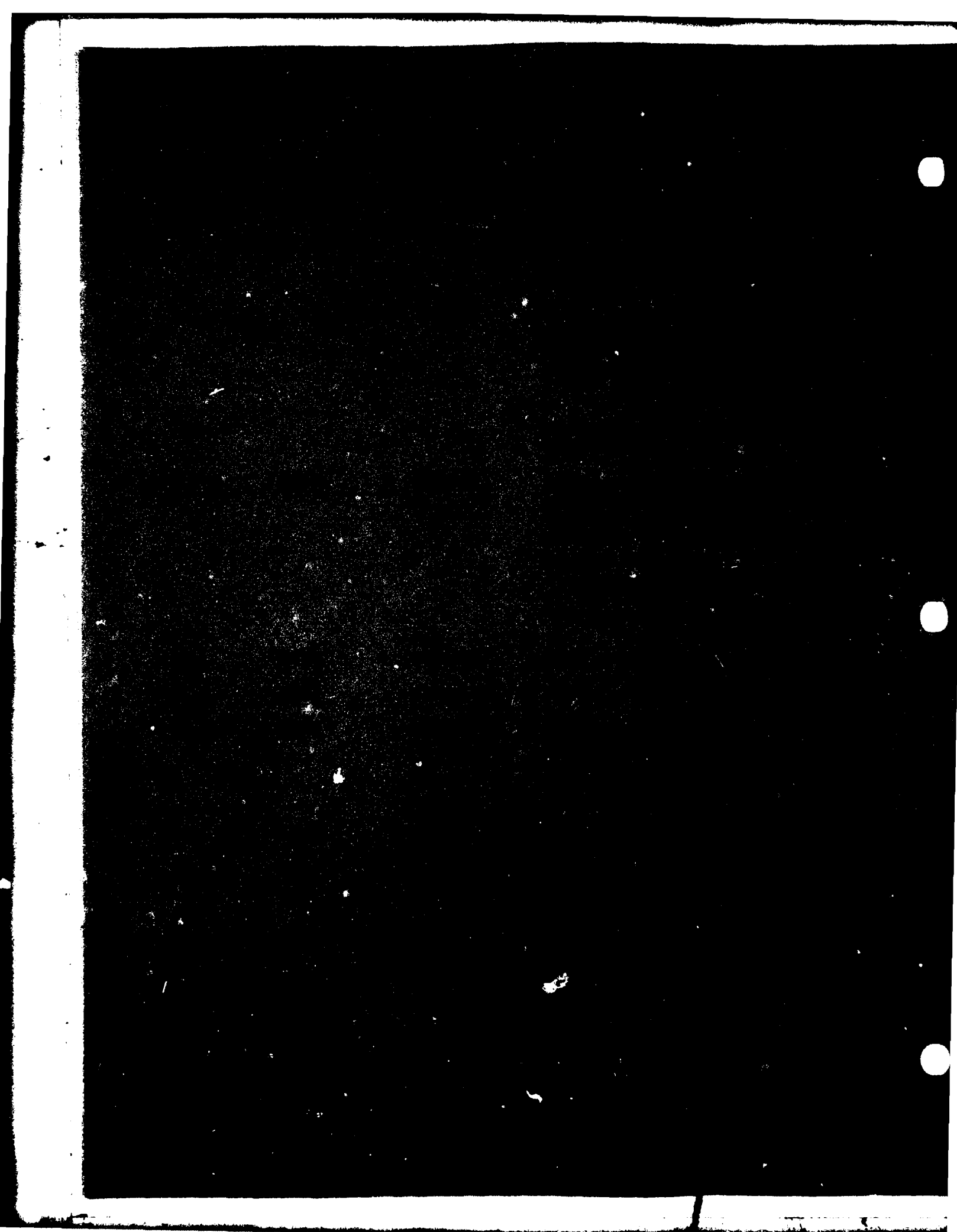
100-443887-100

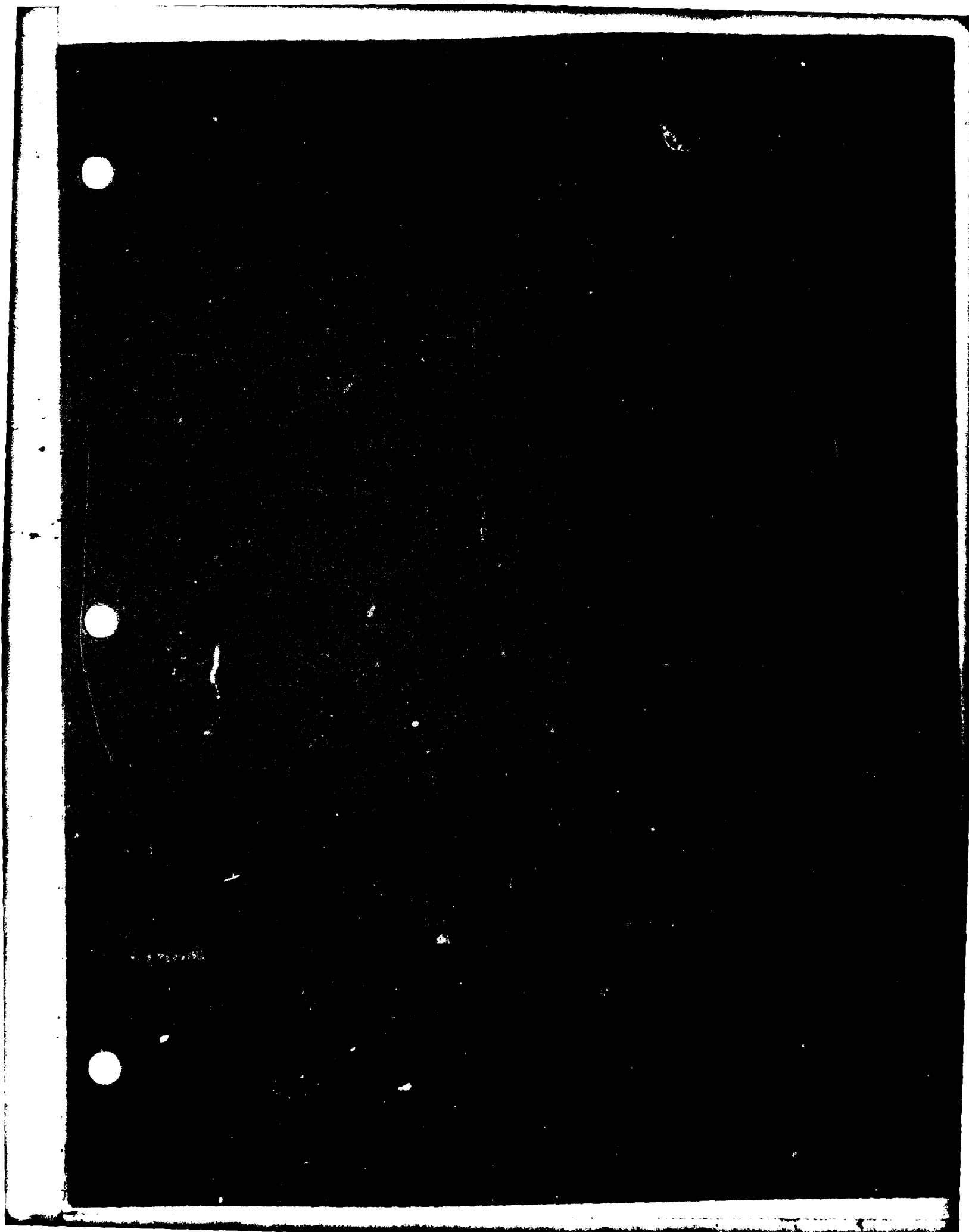
Symbol	Value	Symbol	Value
AR	0107	AR	AR
AR	0108	DAN 2	DAN 2
AR _{AP}	0109	ARAP	ARAP
AR _{TP}	0110	ARTP	ARTP
AR _{HT}	0111	ARHT	ARHT
AR _{VT}	0112	DAN 11	DAN 11
BRP			
BRP1			
BRP	0176		
BRP1	0177	BRP1	BRP1
BRP	0178	BRP	BRP
BRP	0179	BRP	BRP
BRP	0180	BRP	BRP
BRP	0181	BRP	BRP

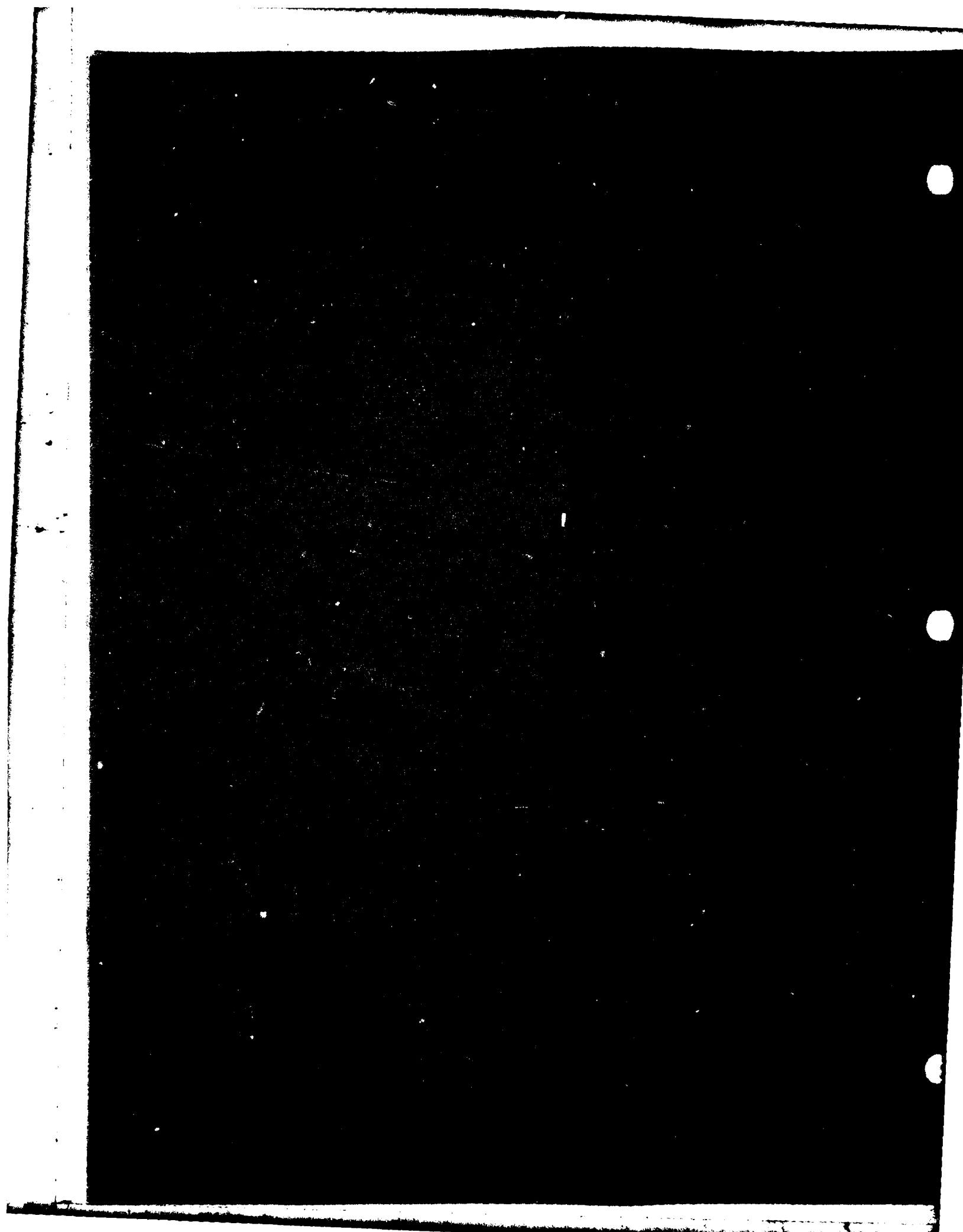


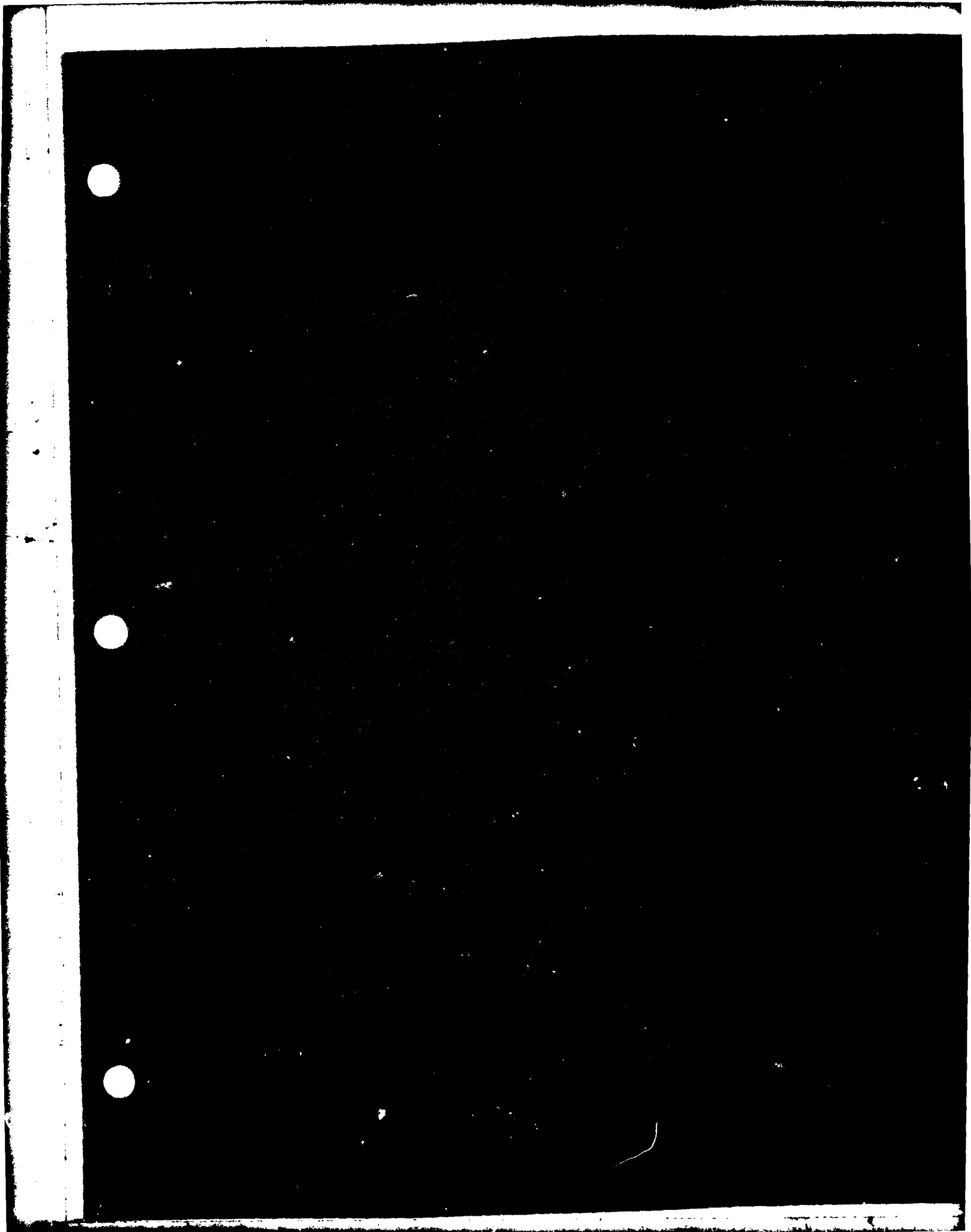


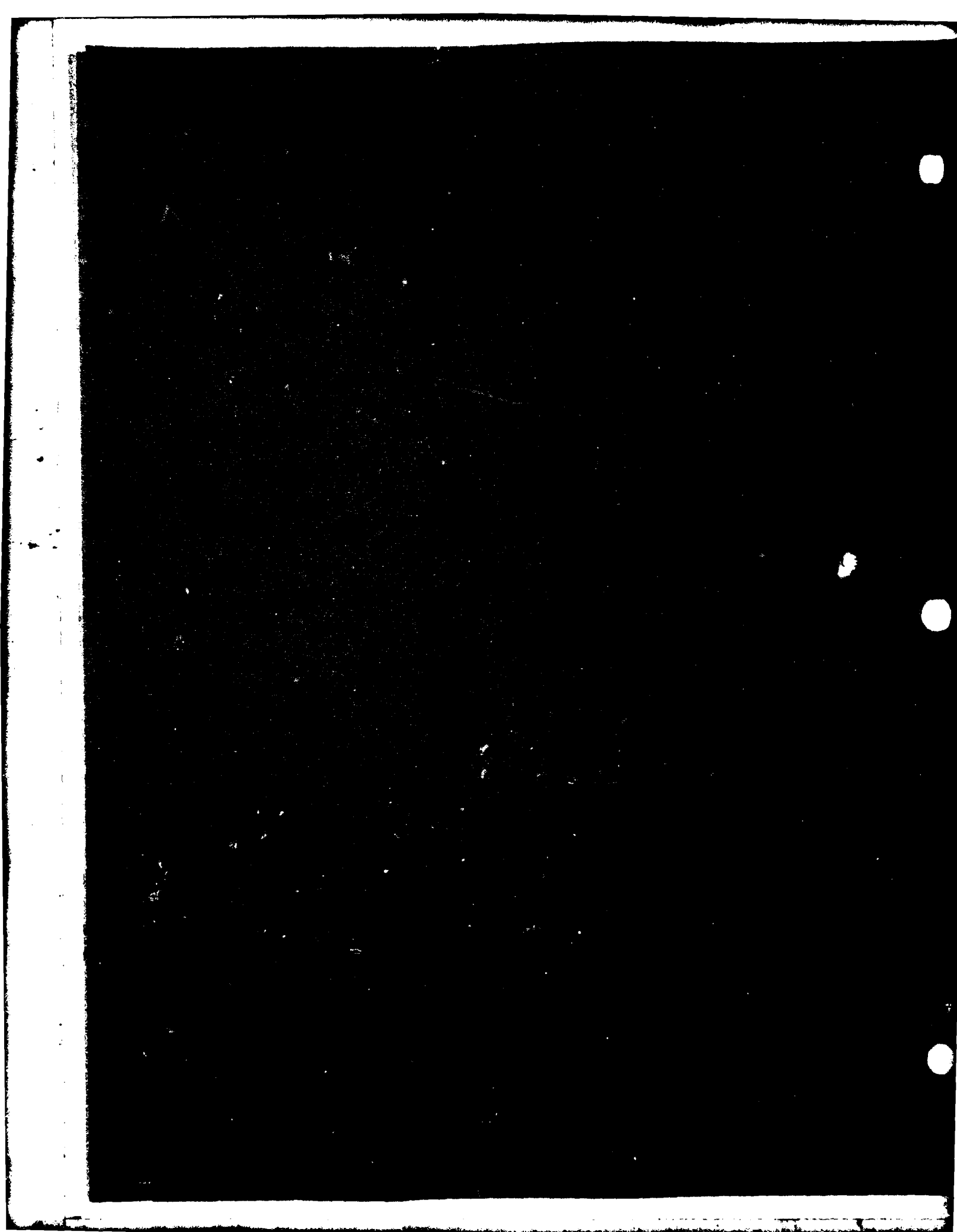


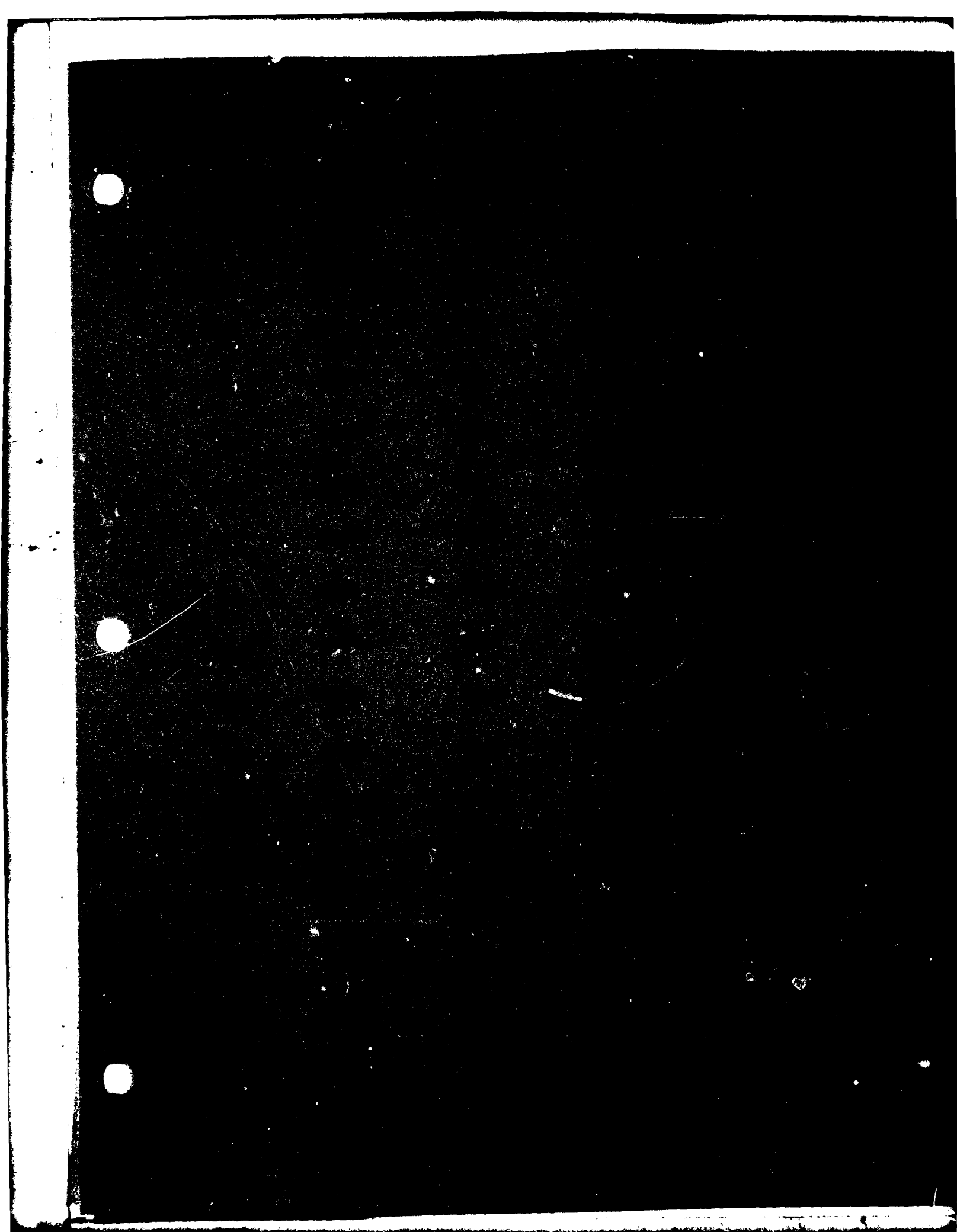


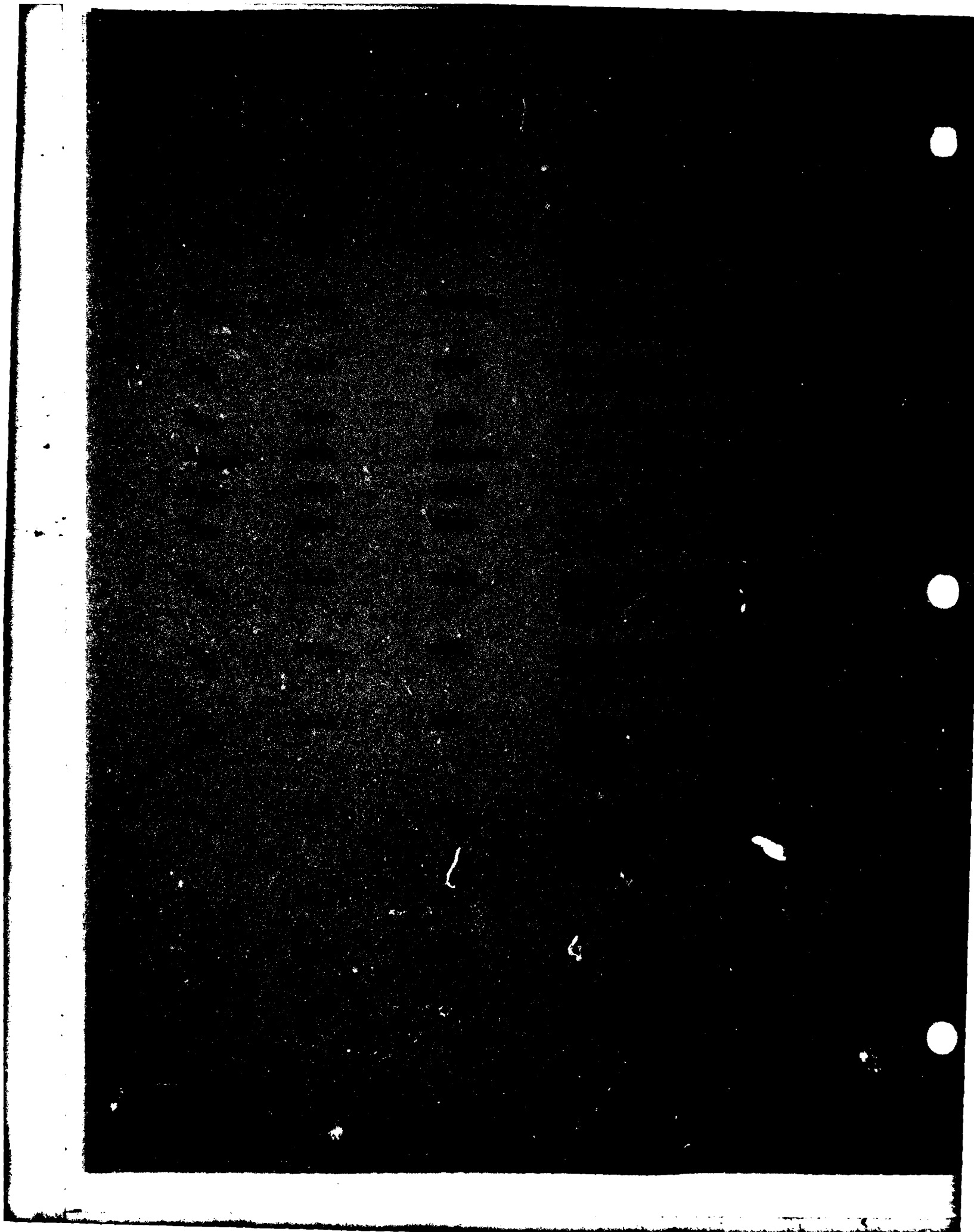


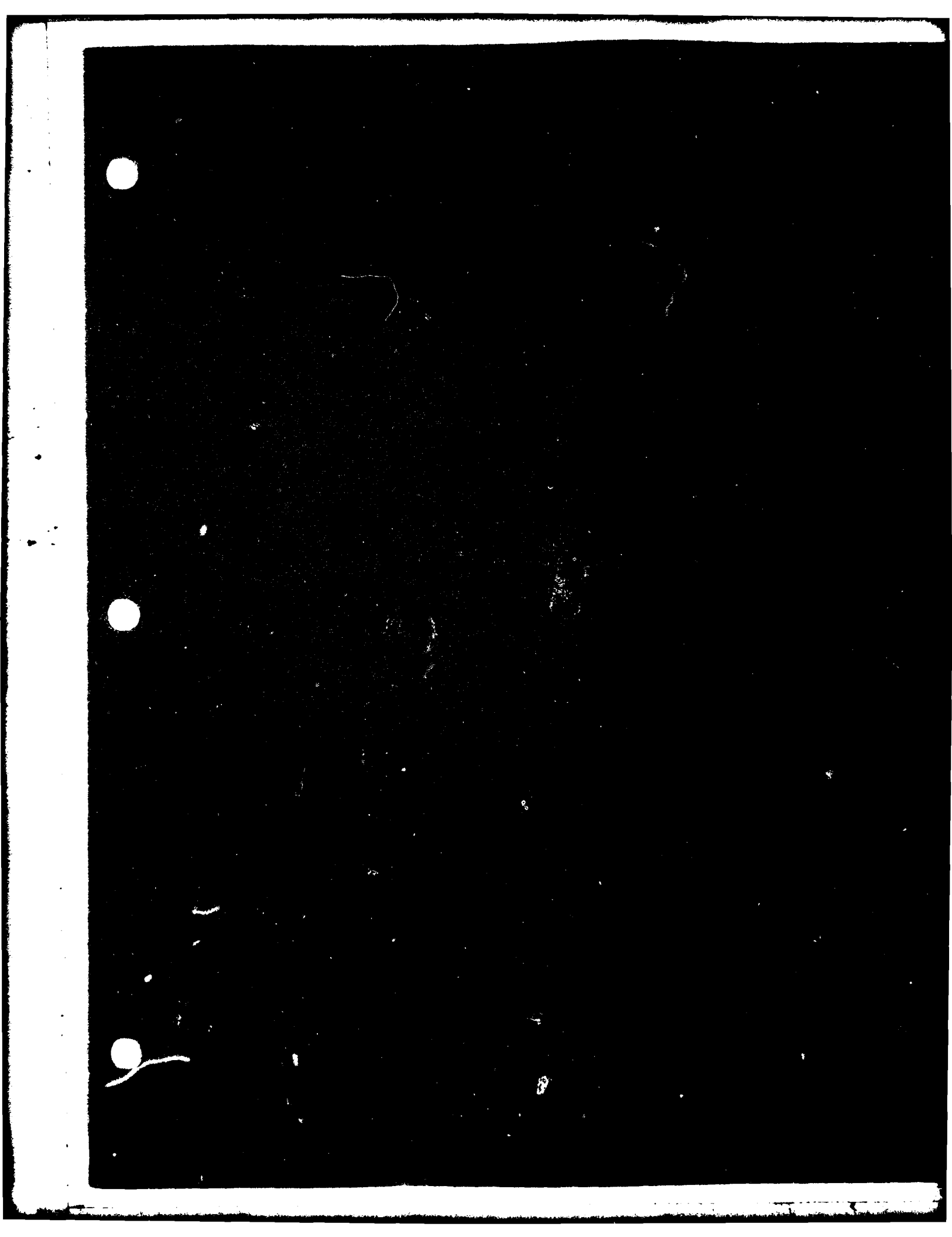


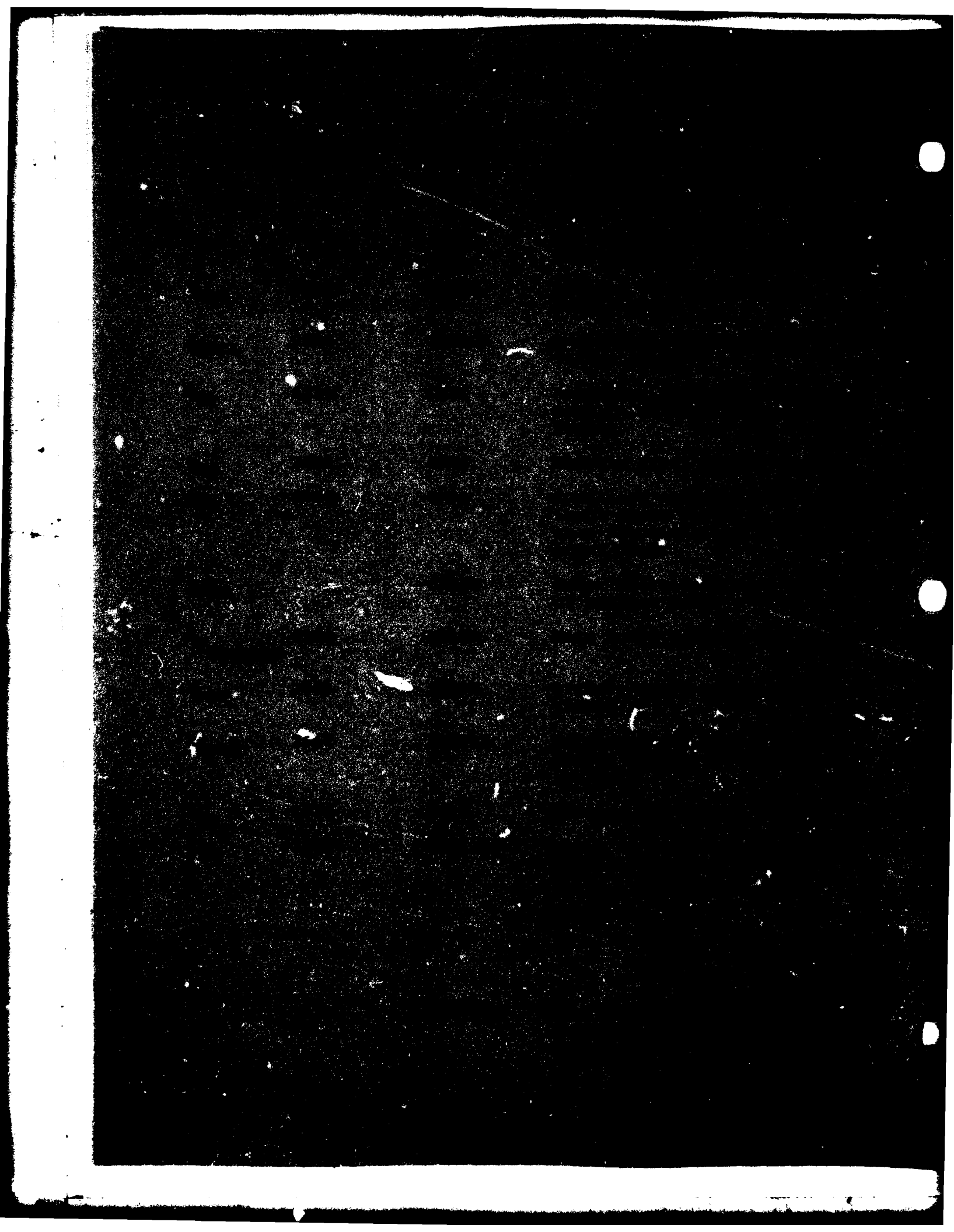


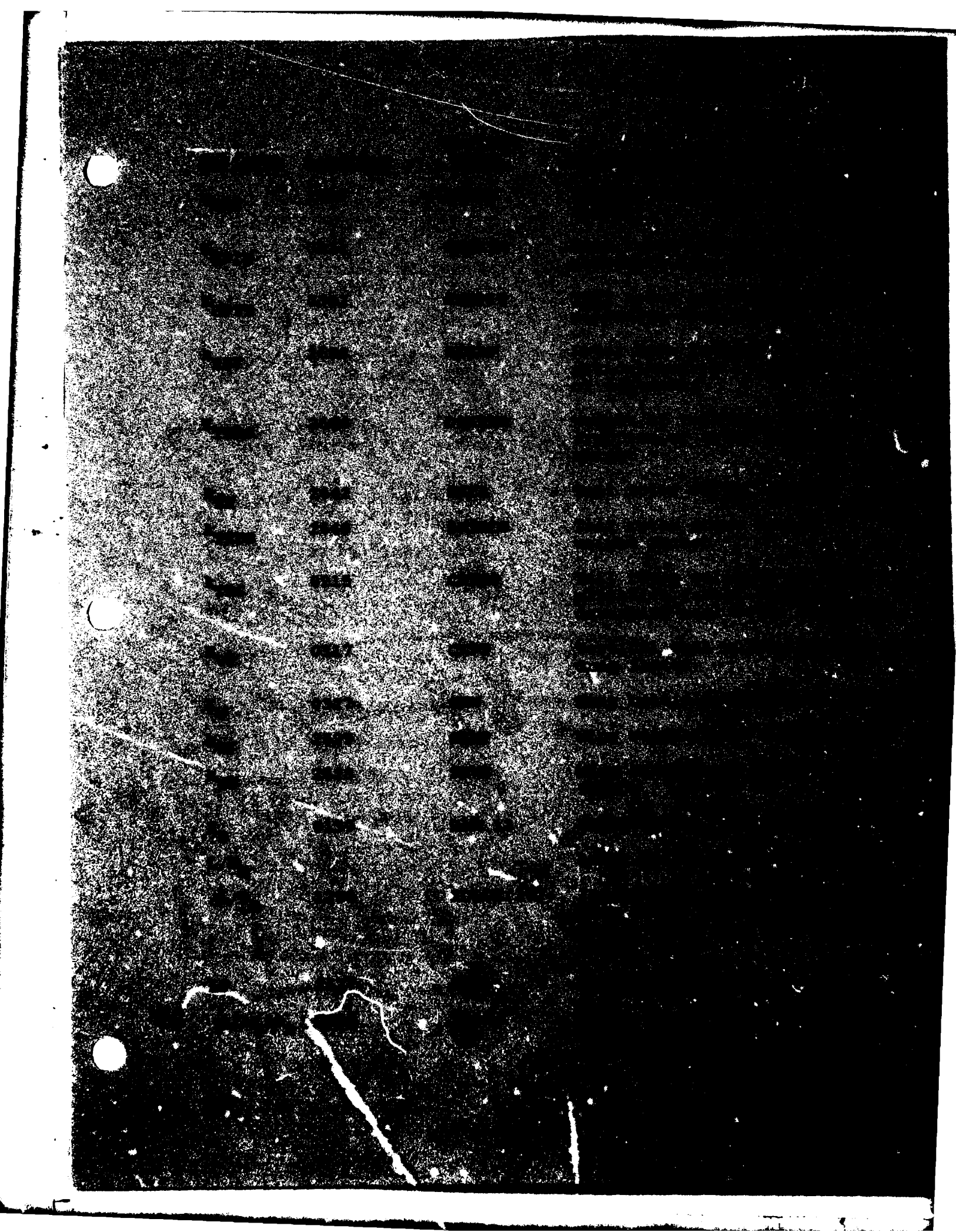












[illegible]

AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA

F/G 9/2

HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)

OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217

D210-10699-2-REV-2.

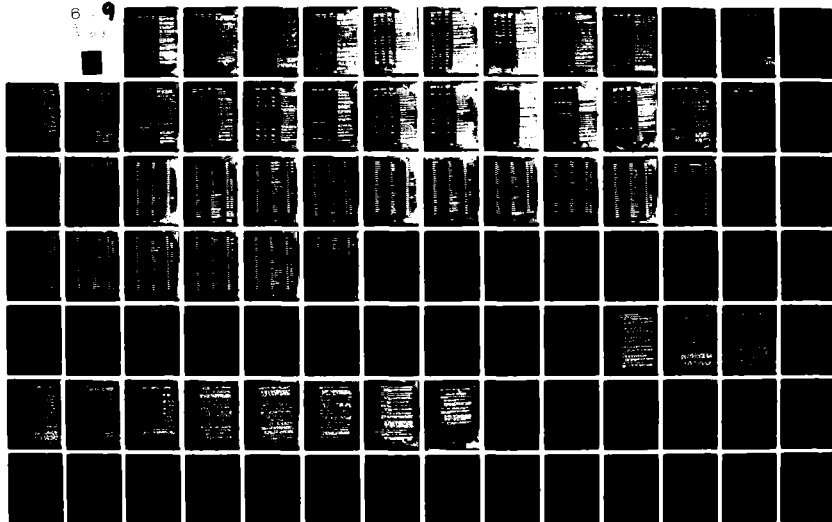
NADC-78265-60

NL

UNCLASSIFIED

6

9



317110

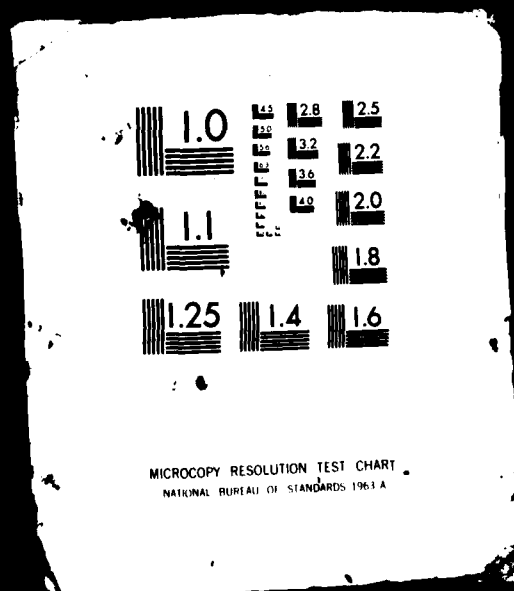
6

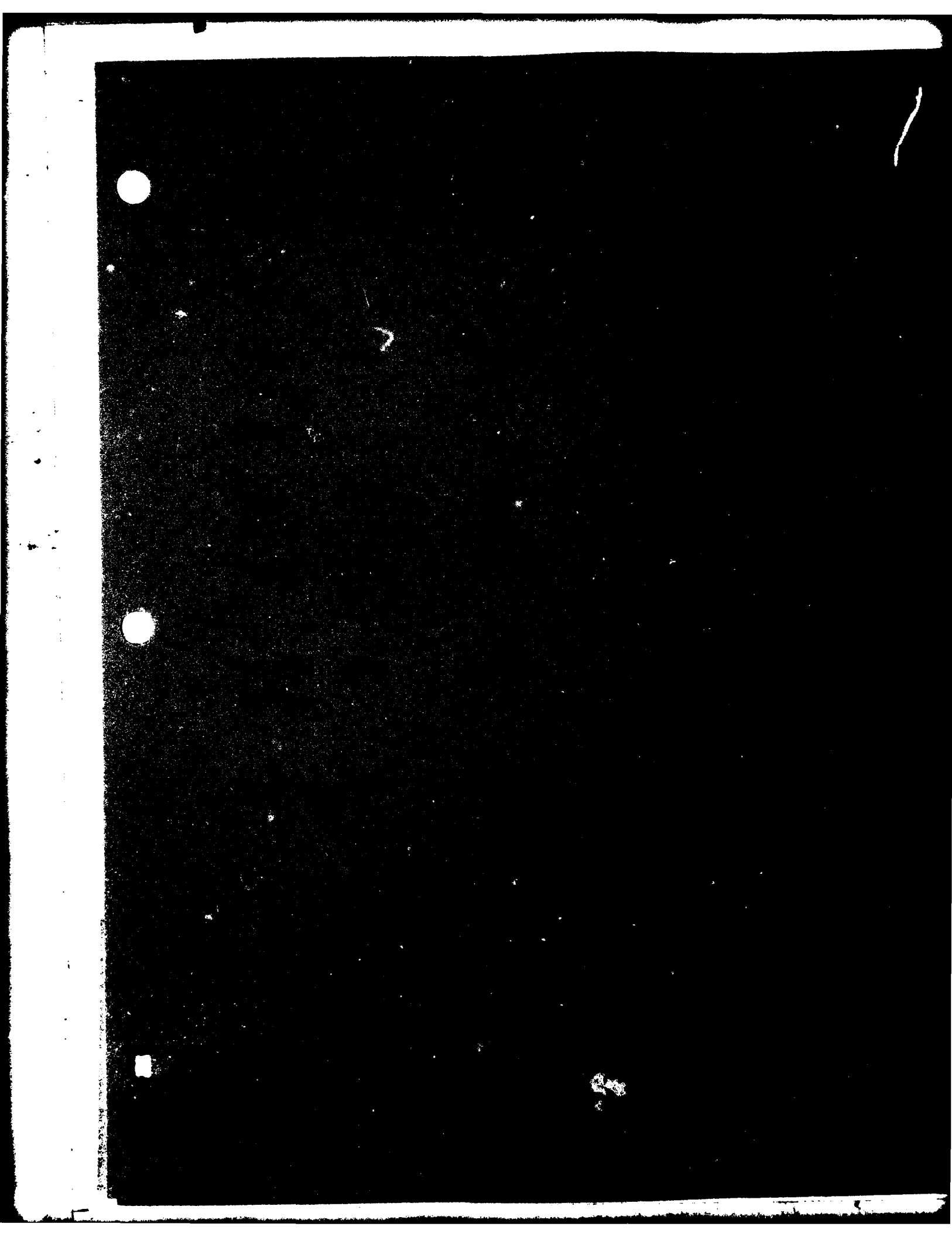
OF

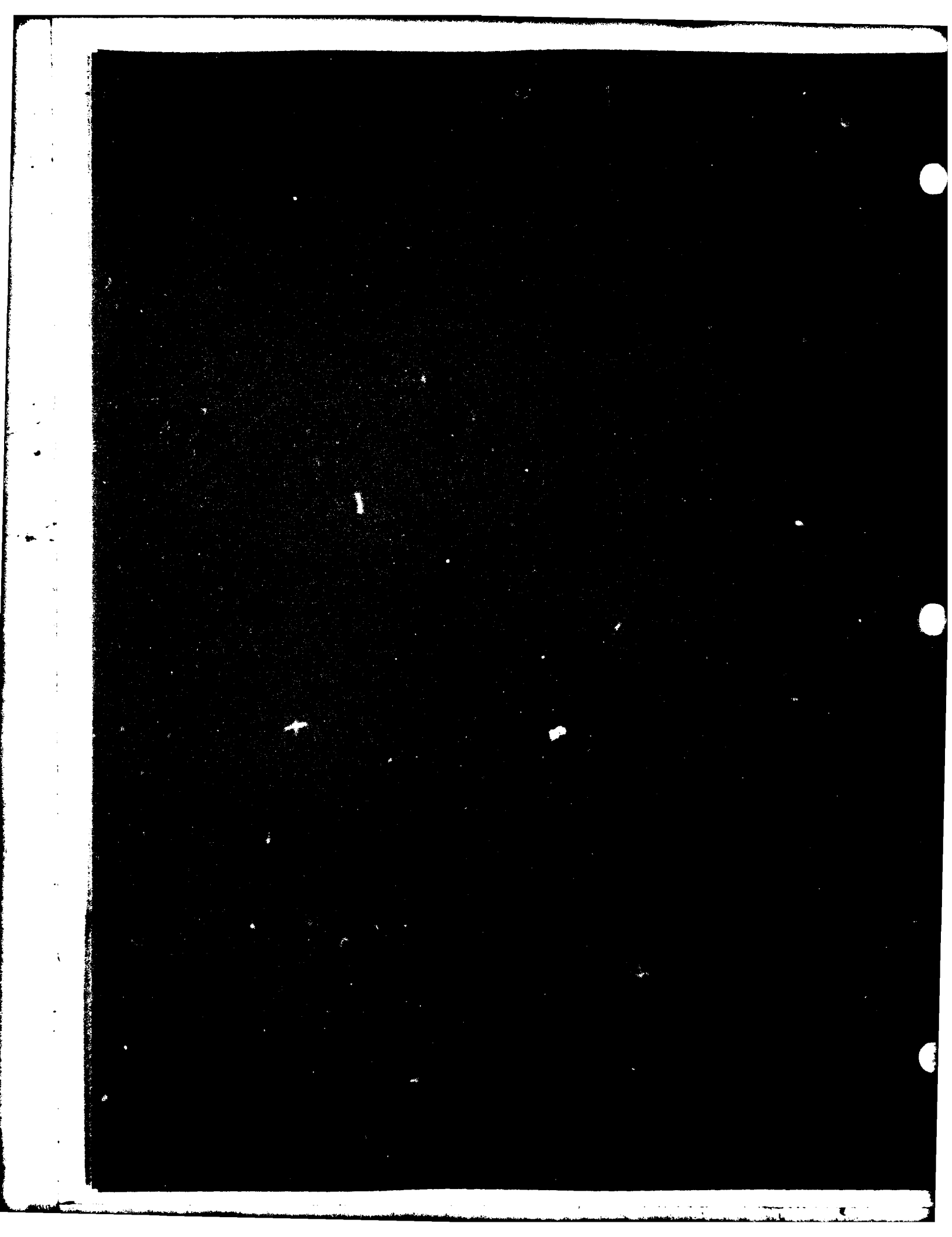


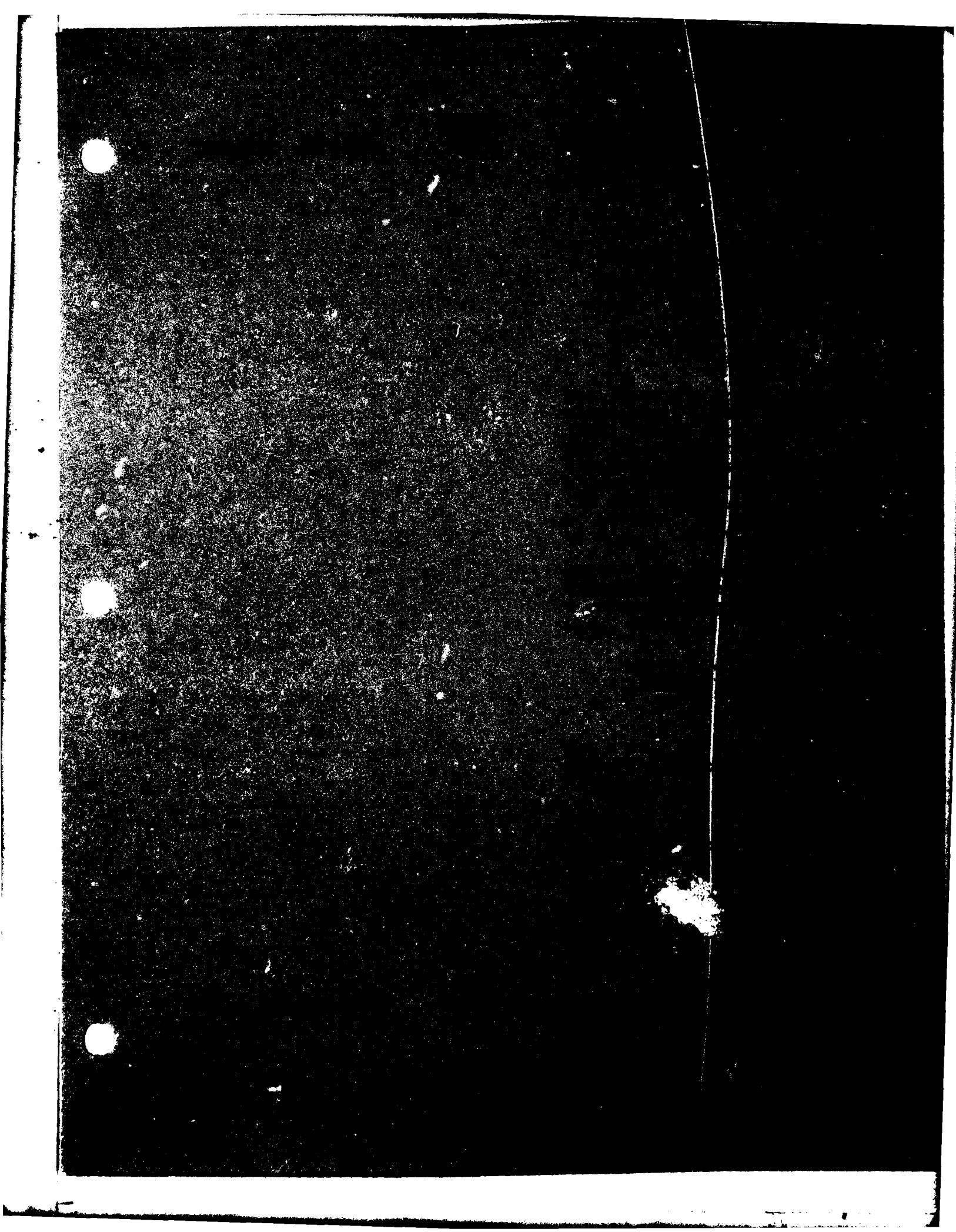
AD

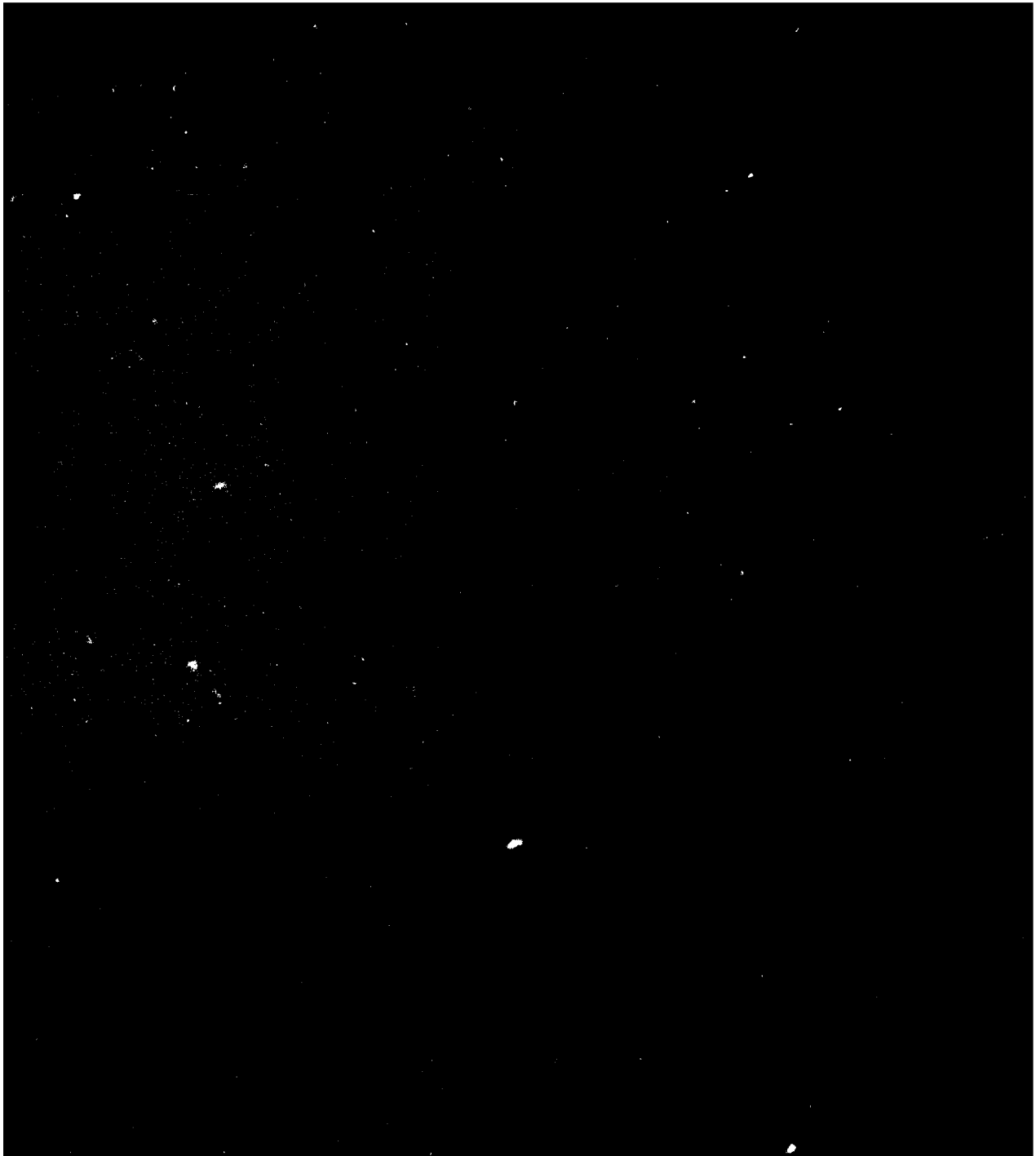
AI 3037

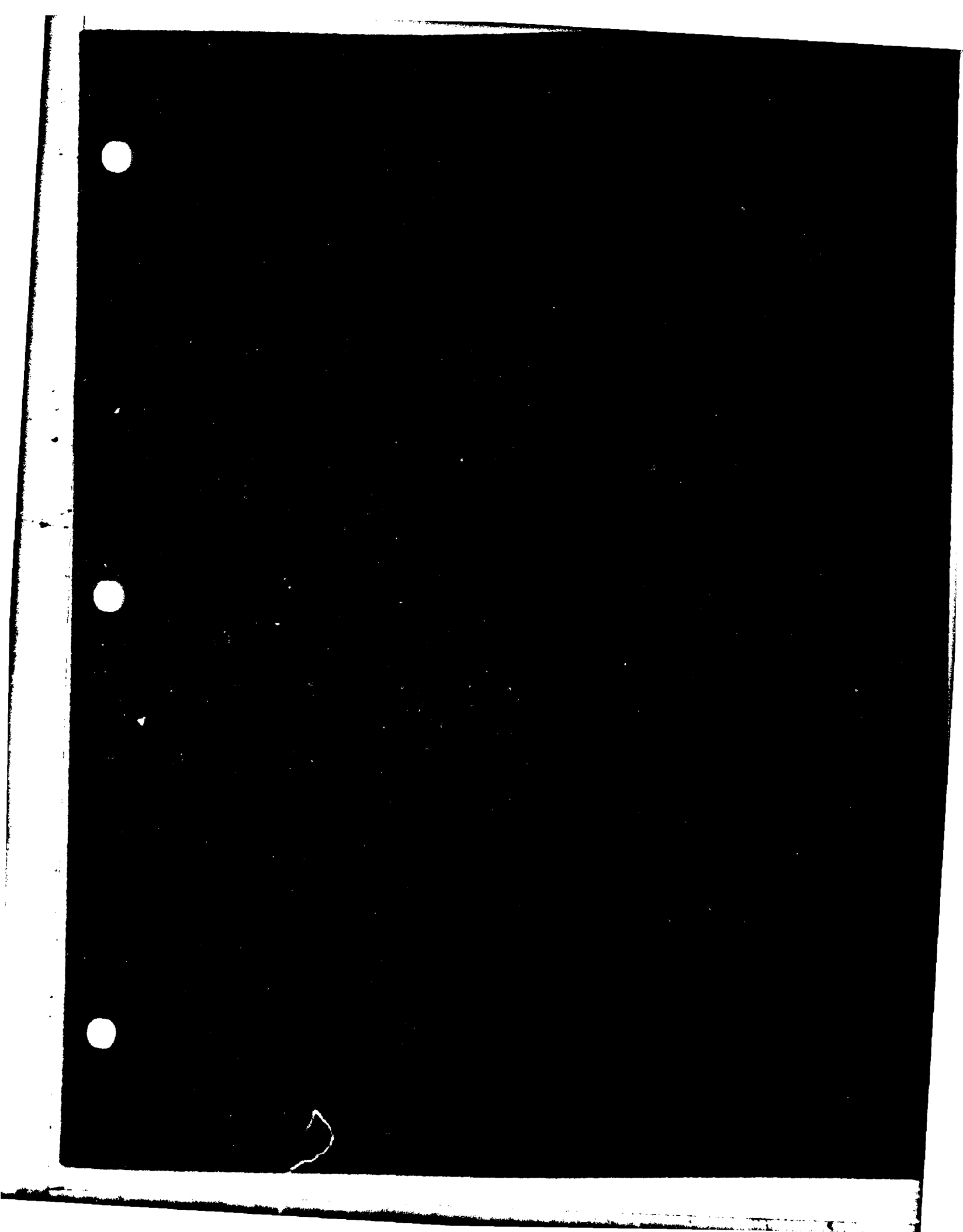


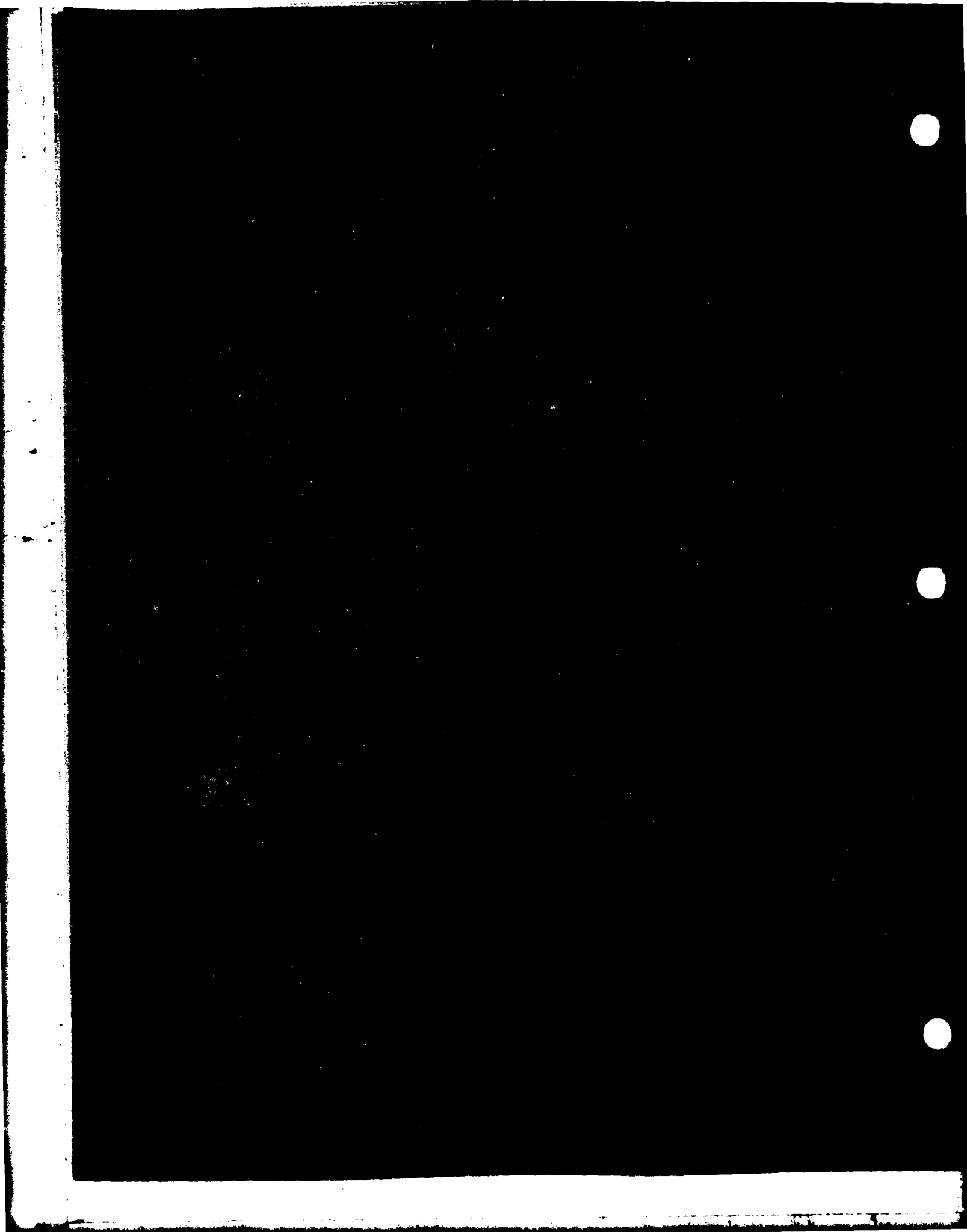


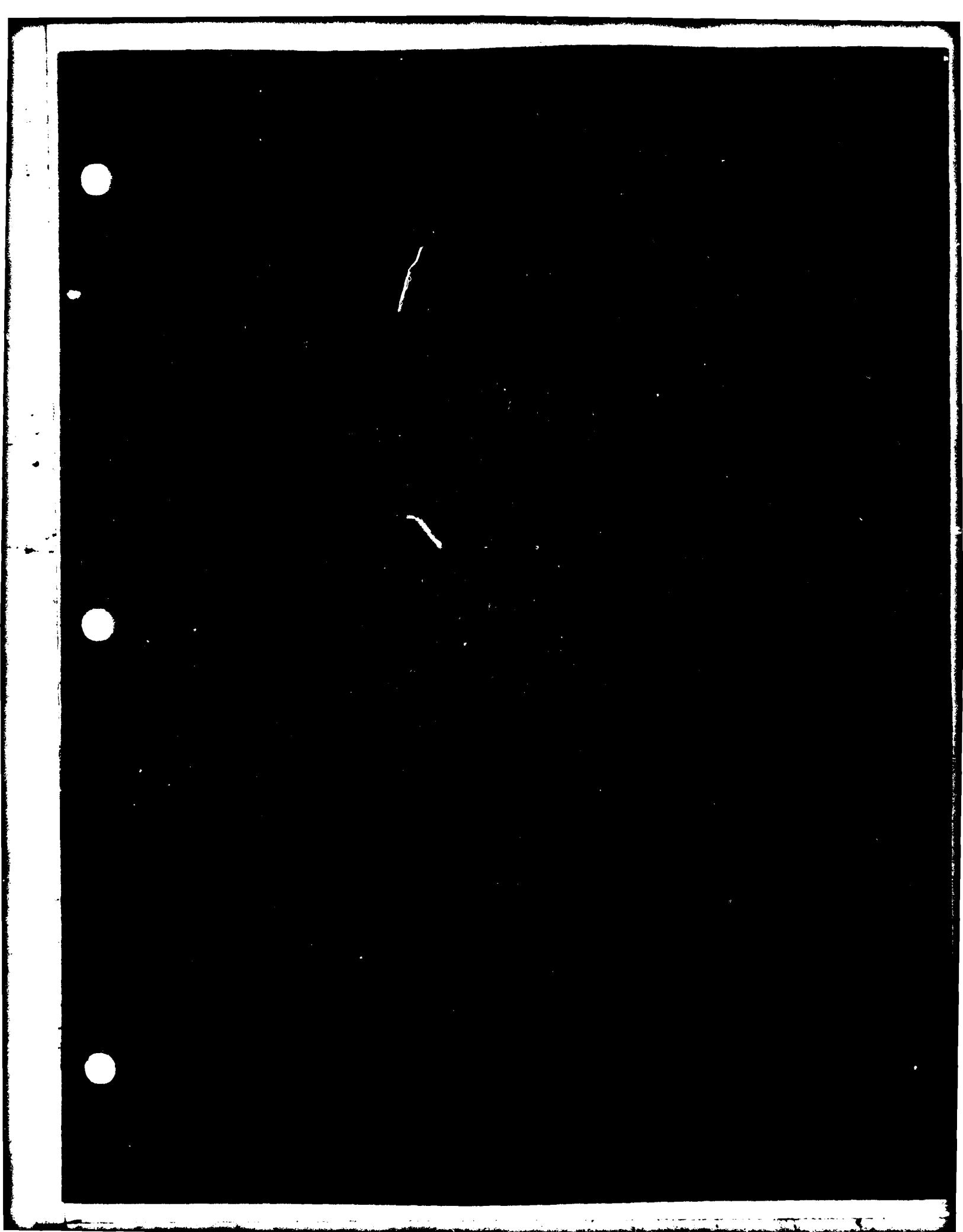


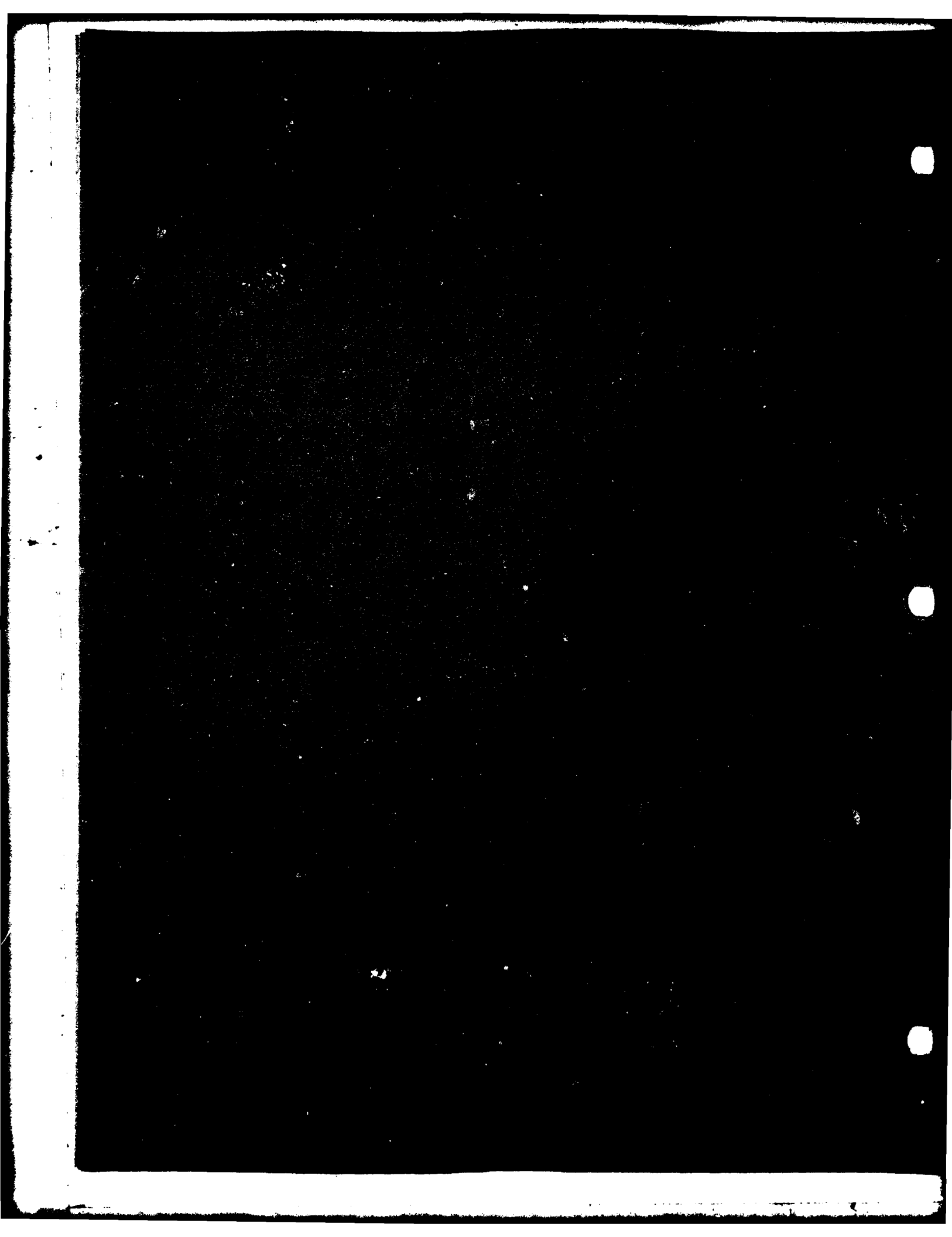


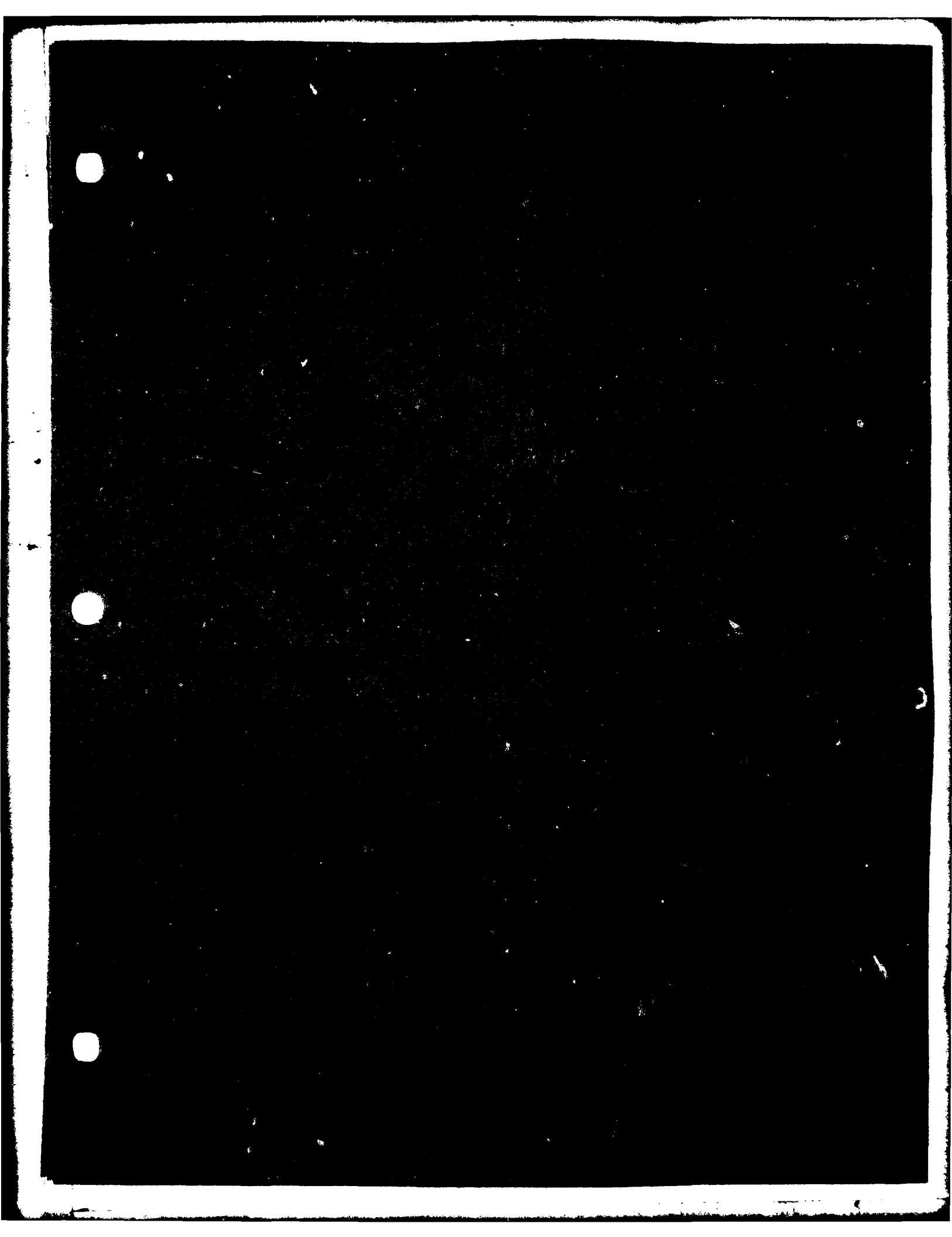


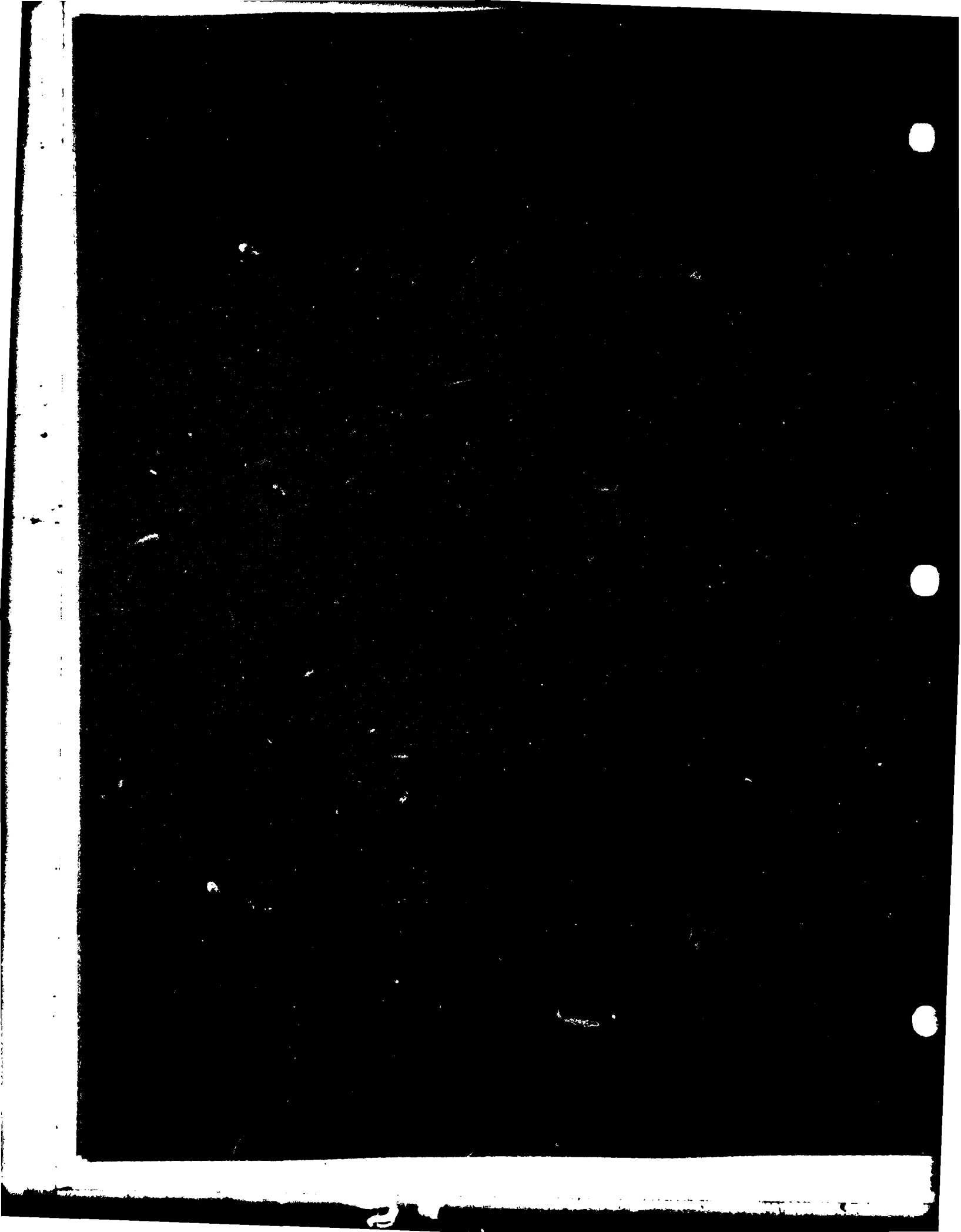


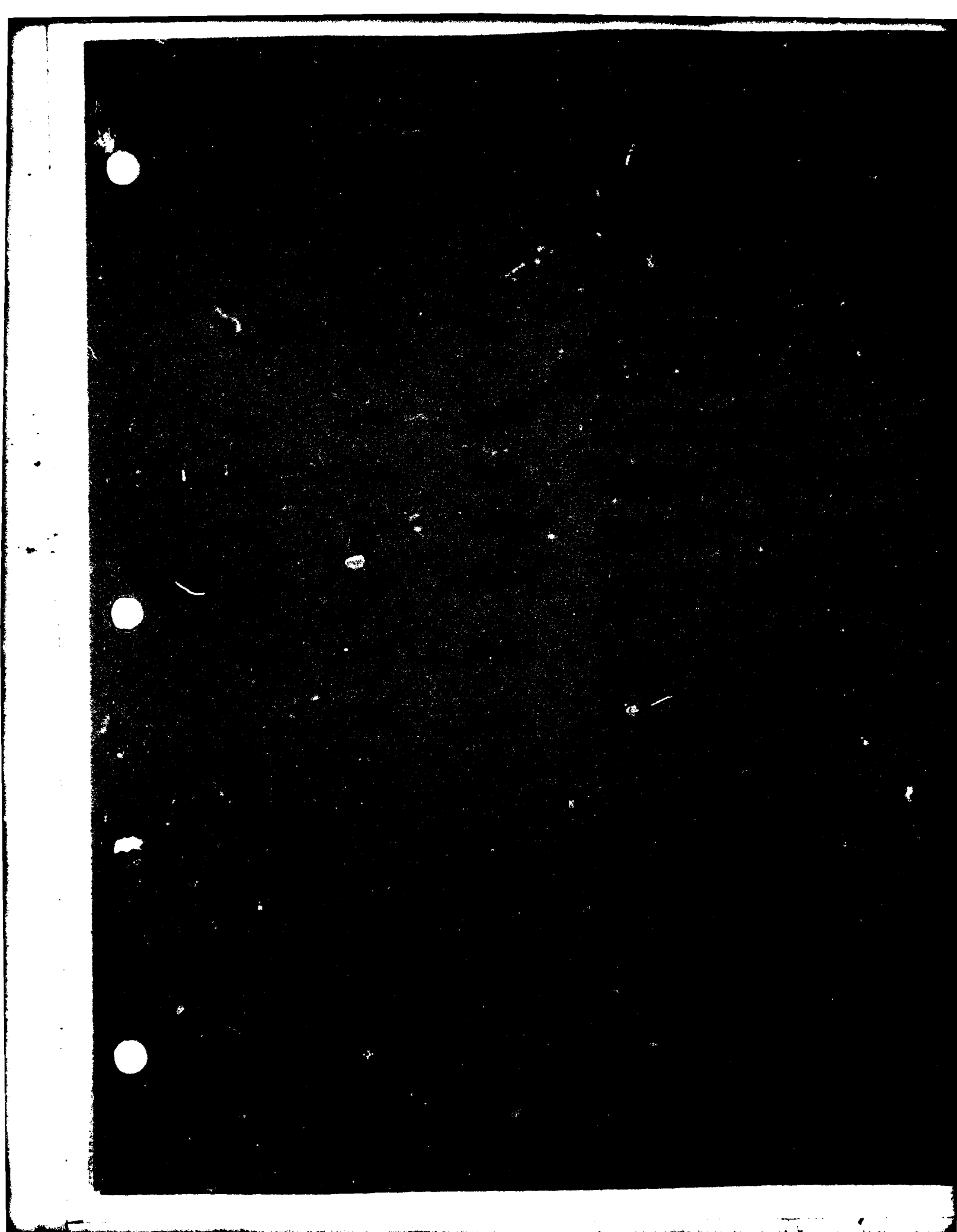


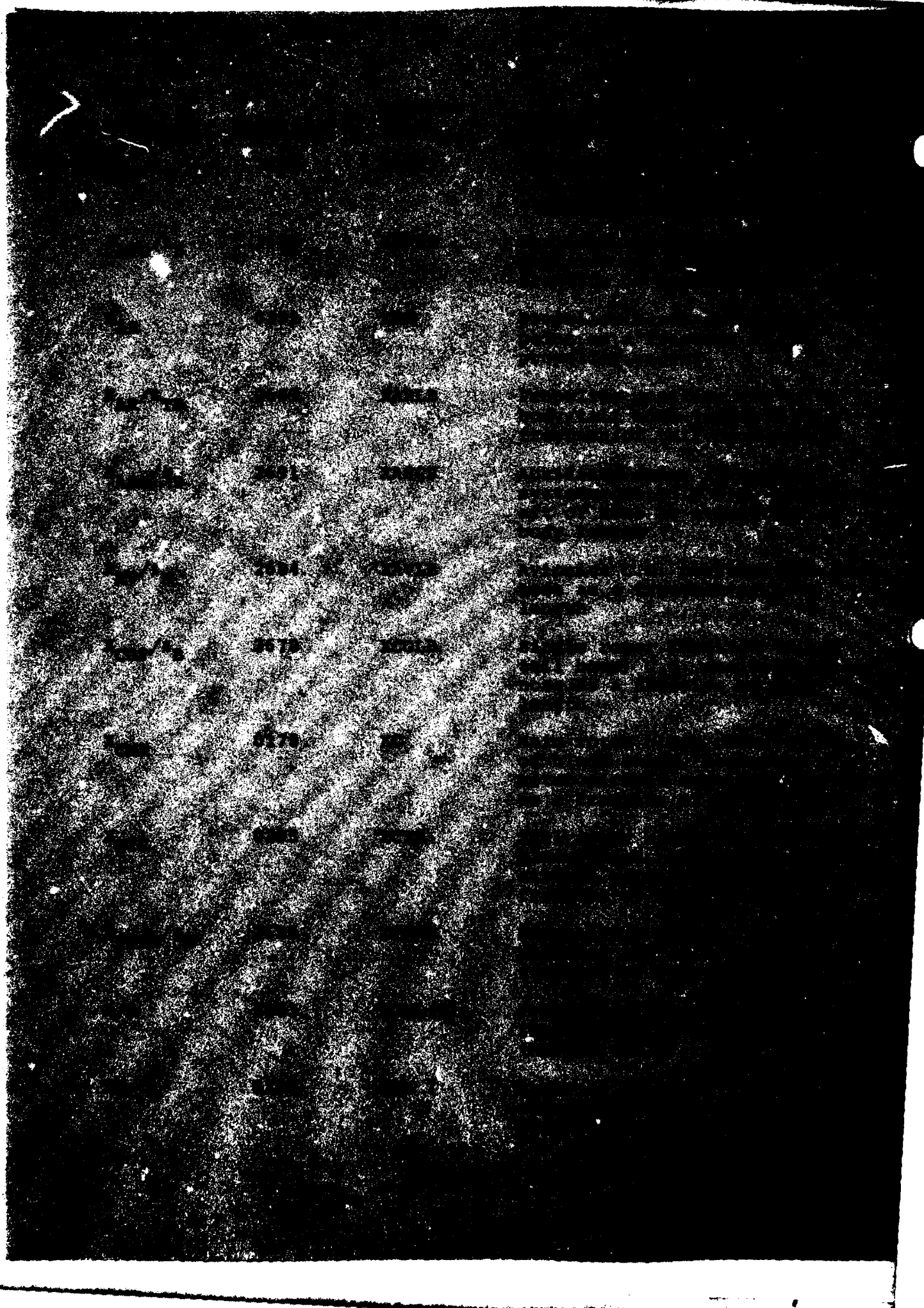




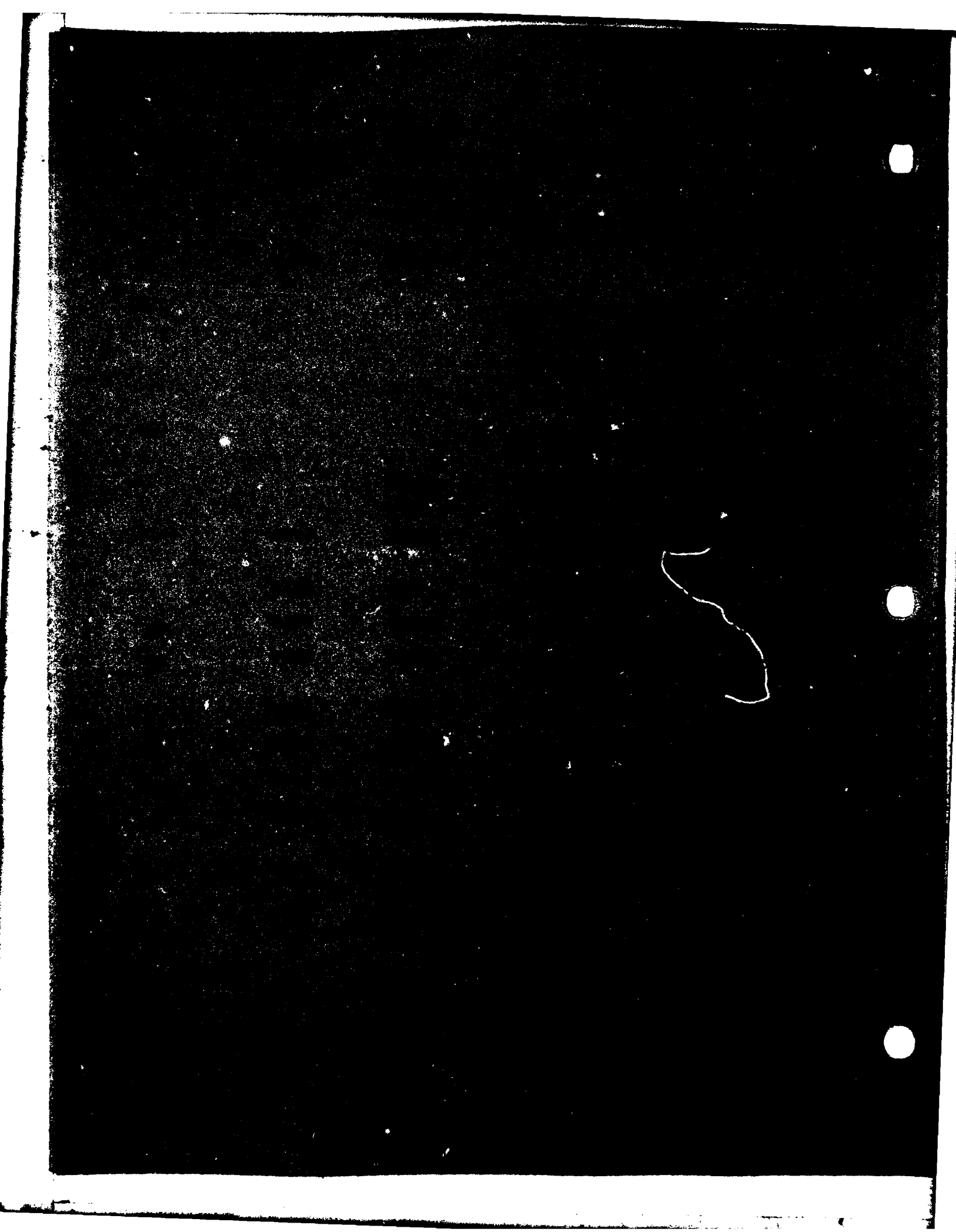


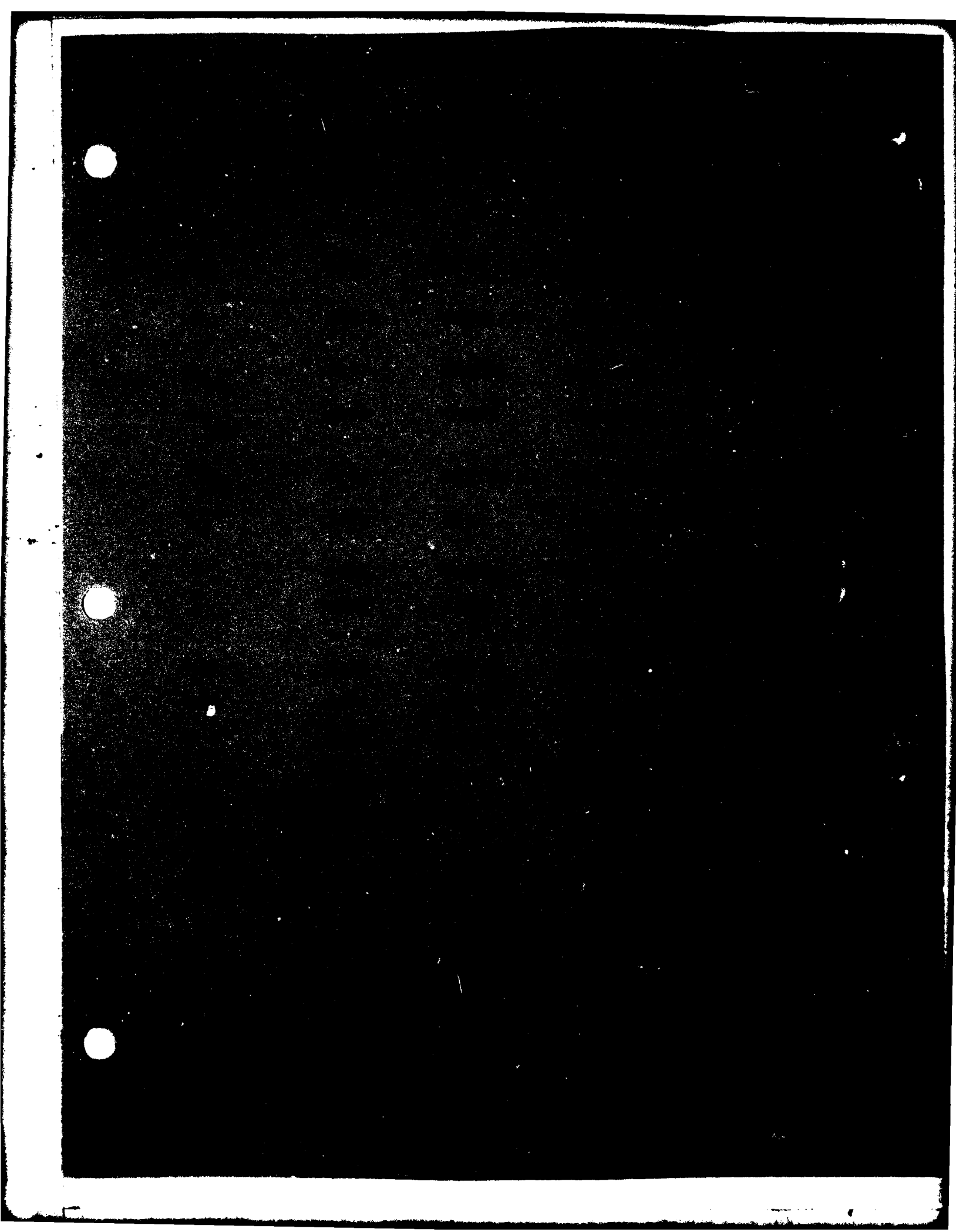


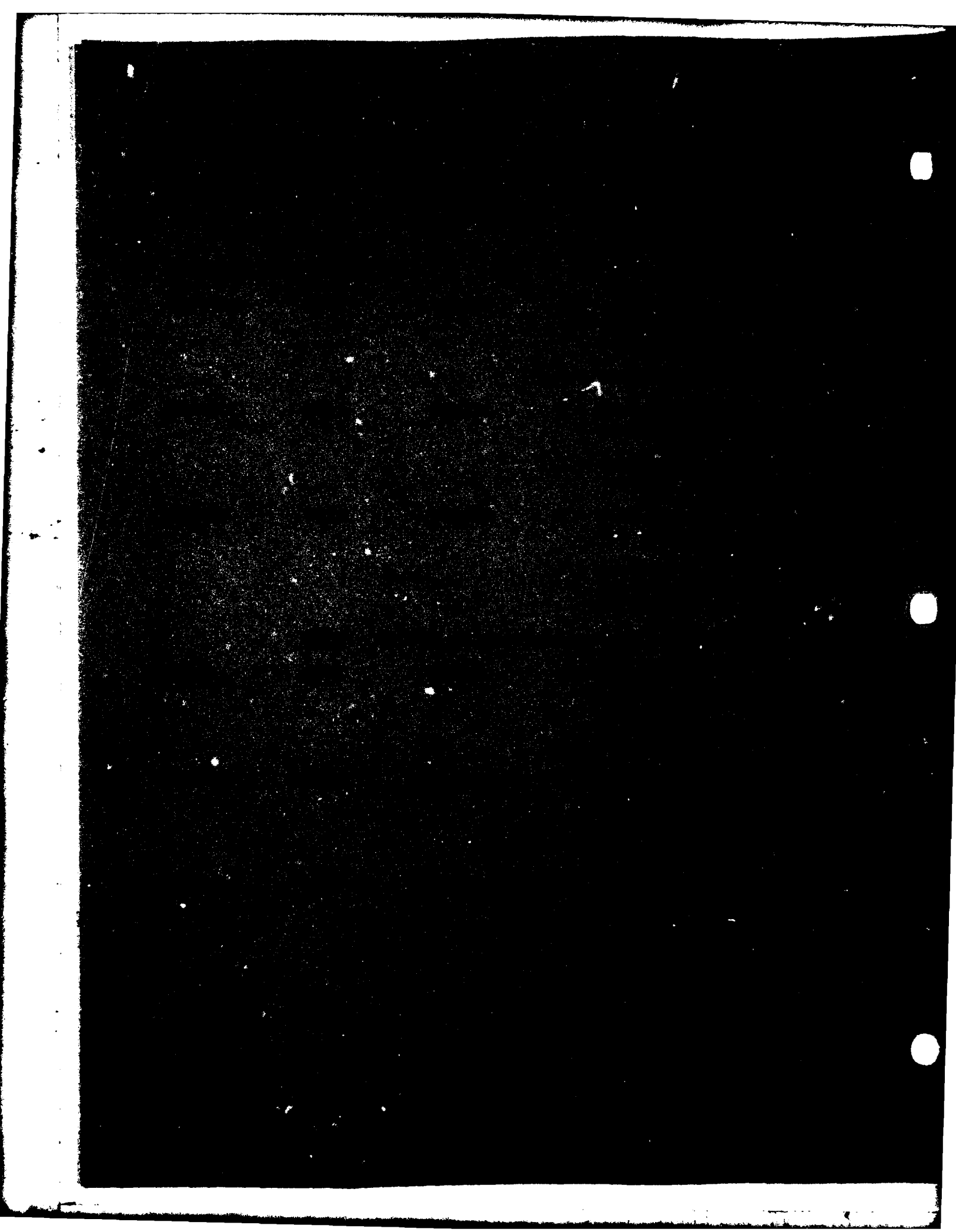


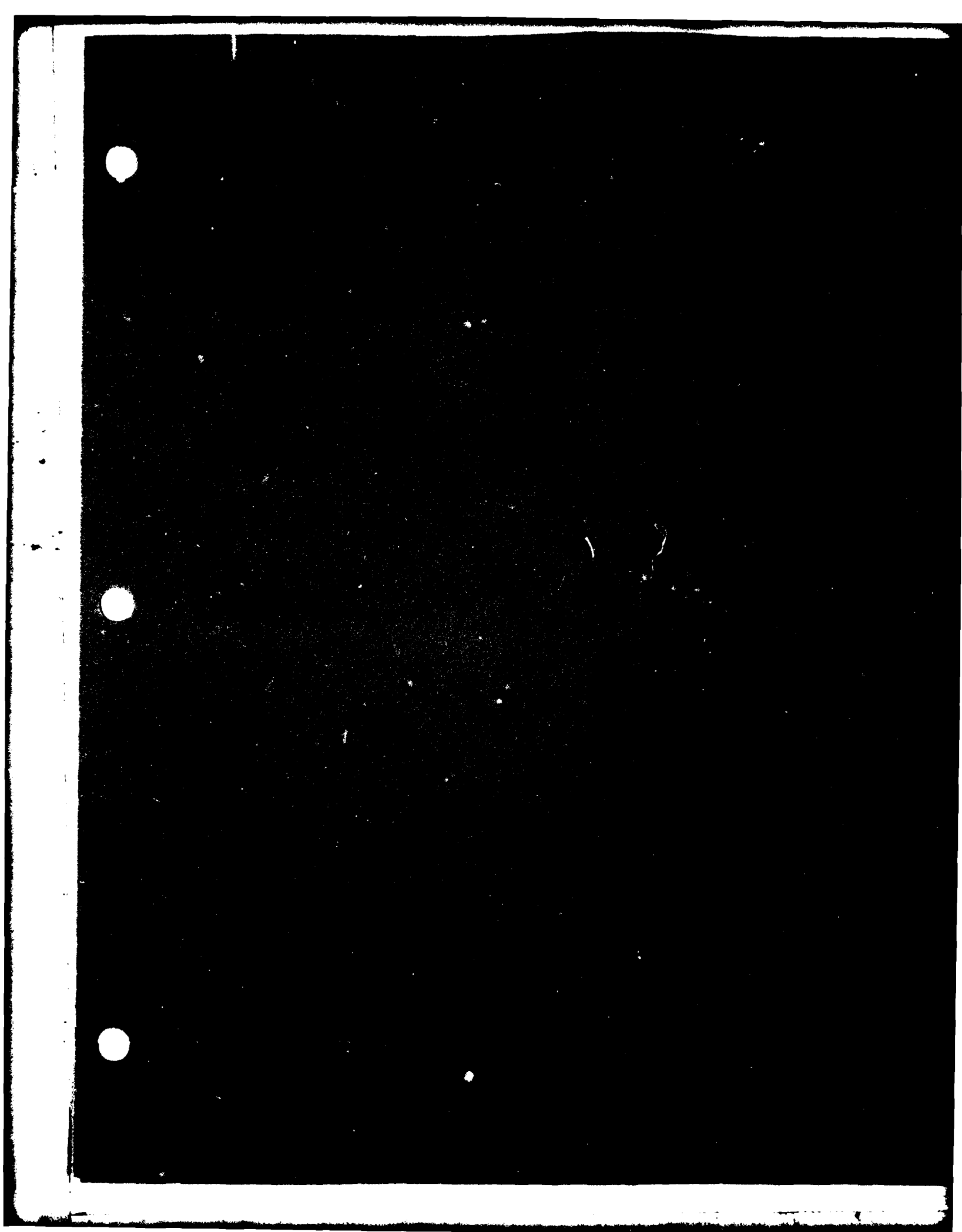


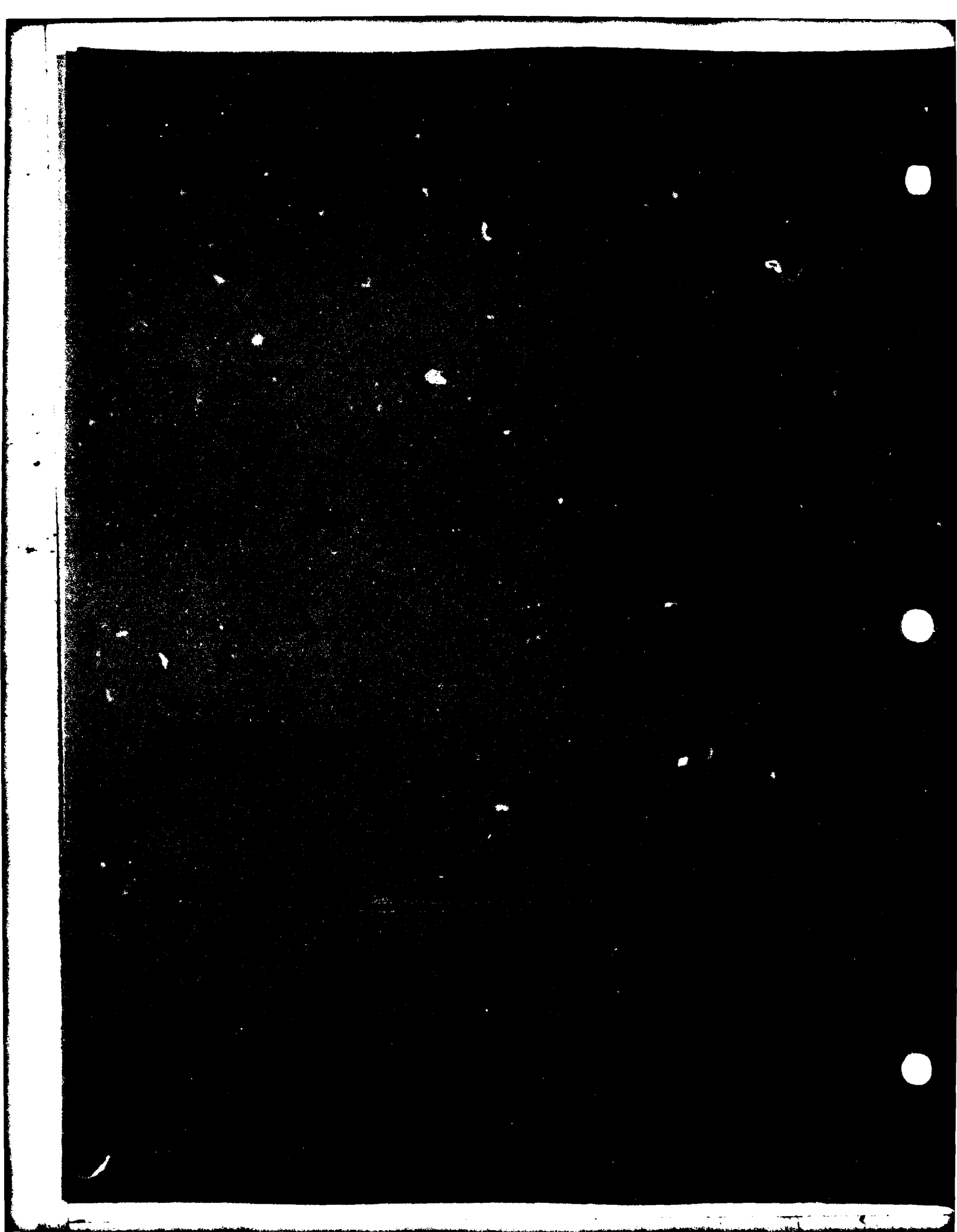


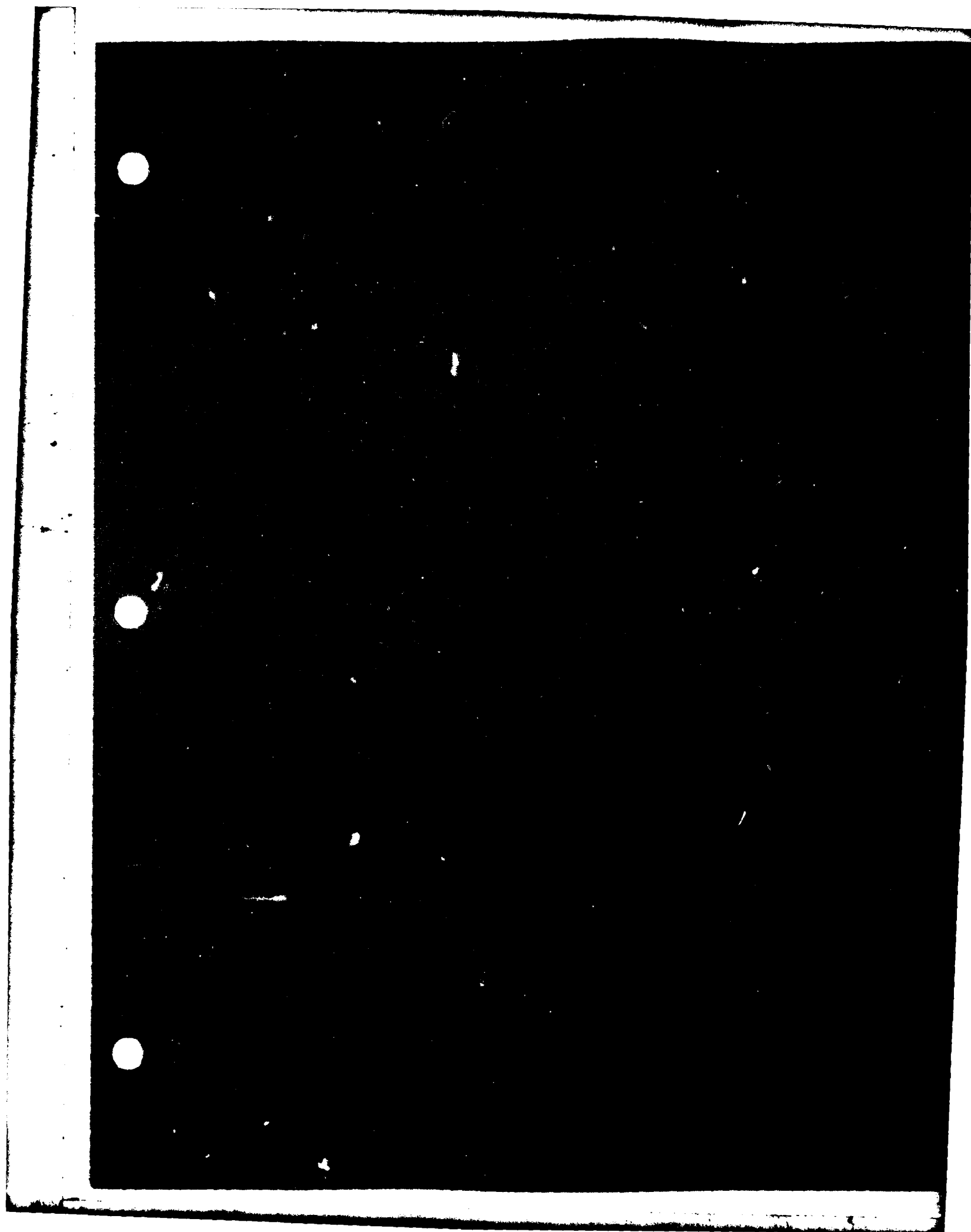


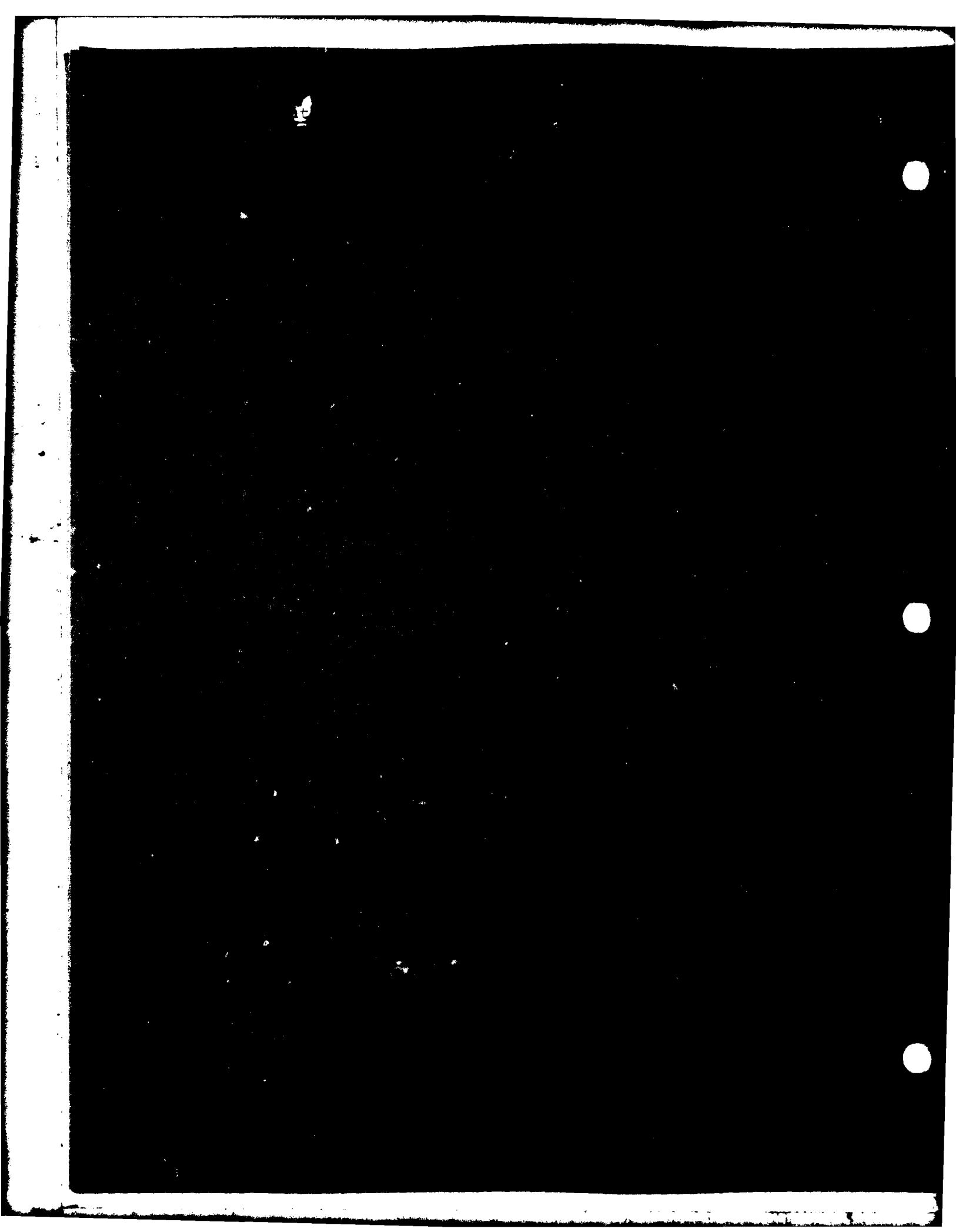




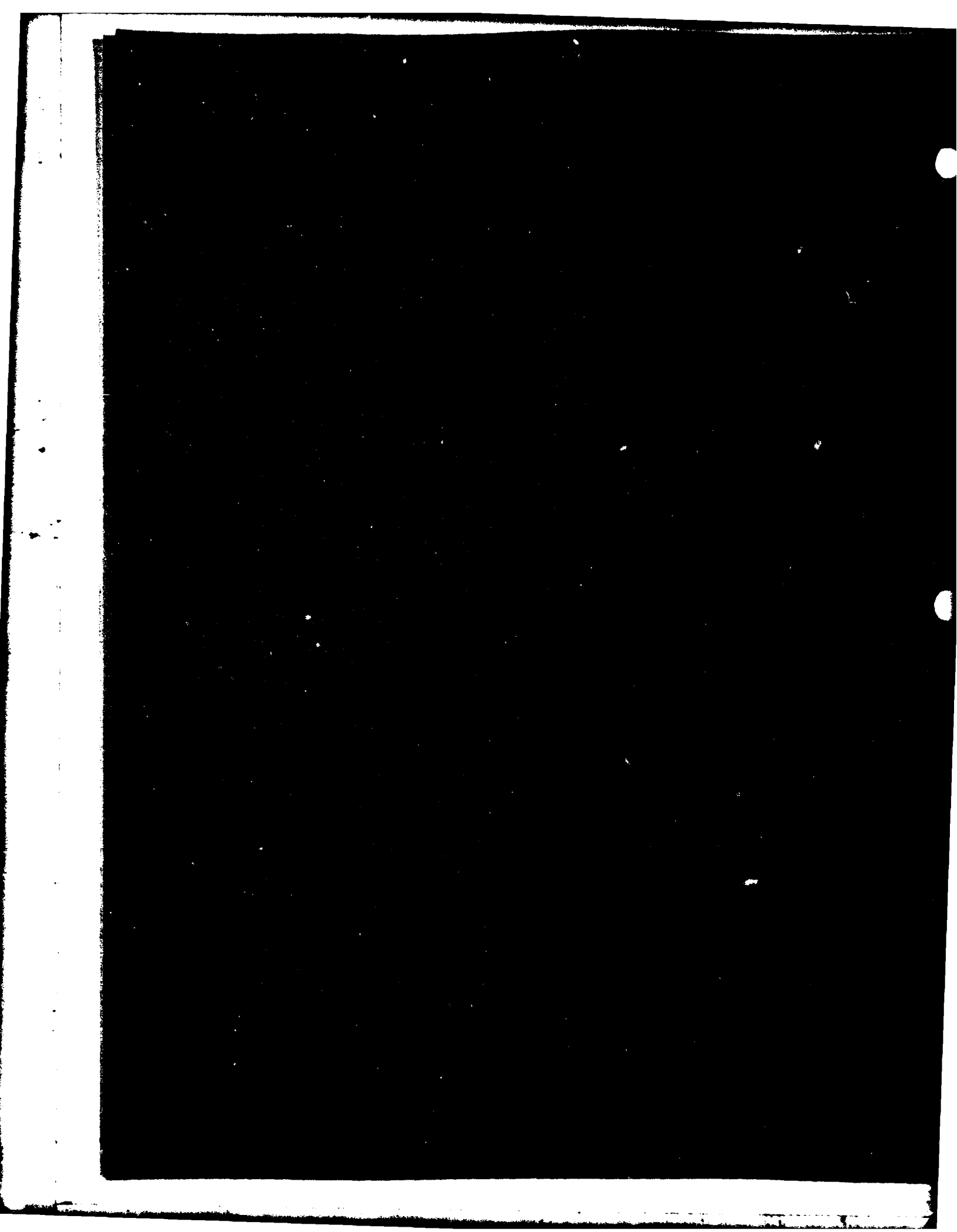


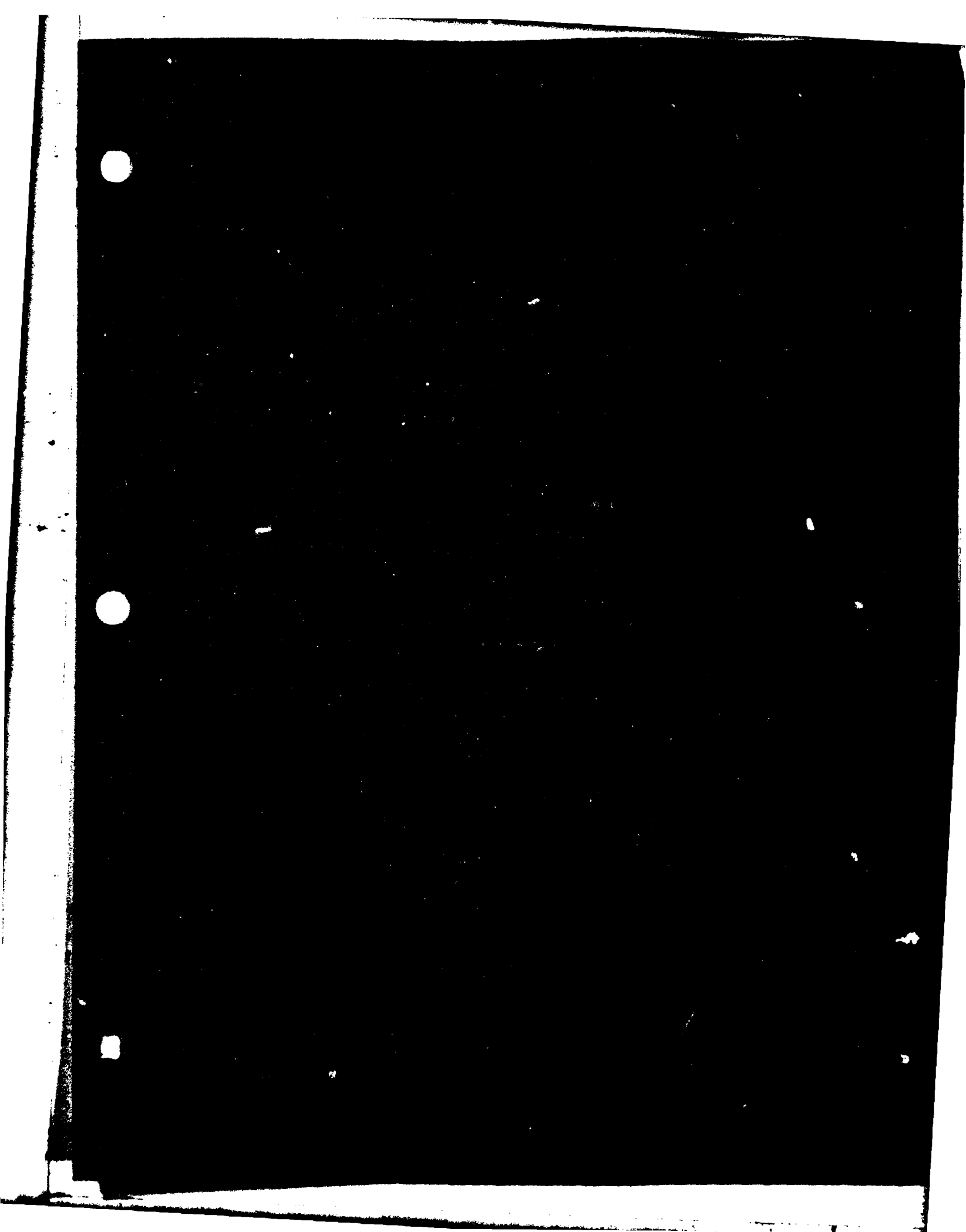


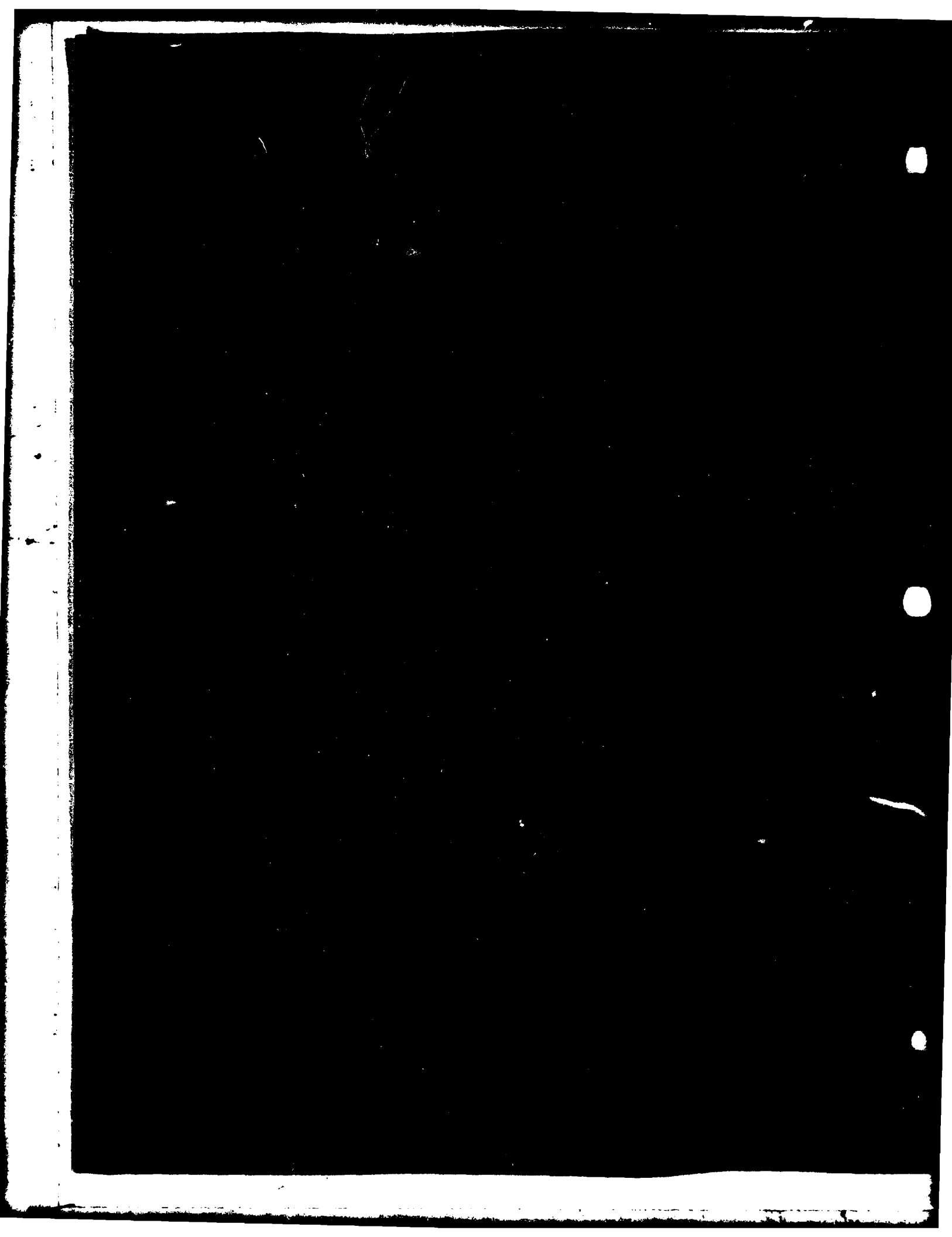


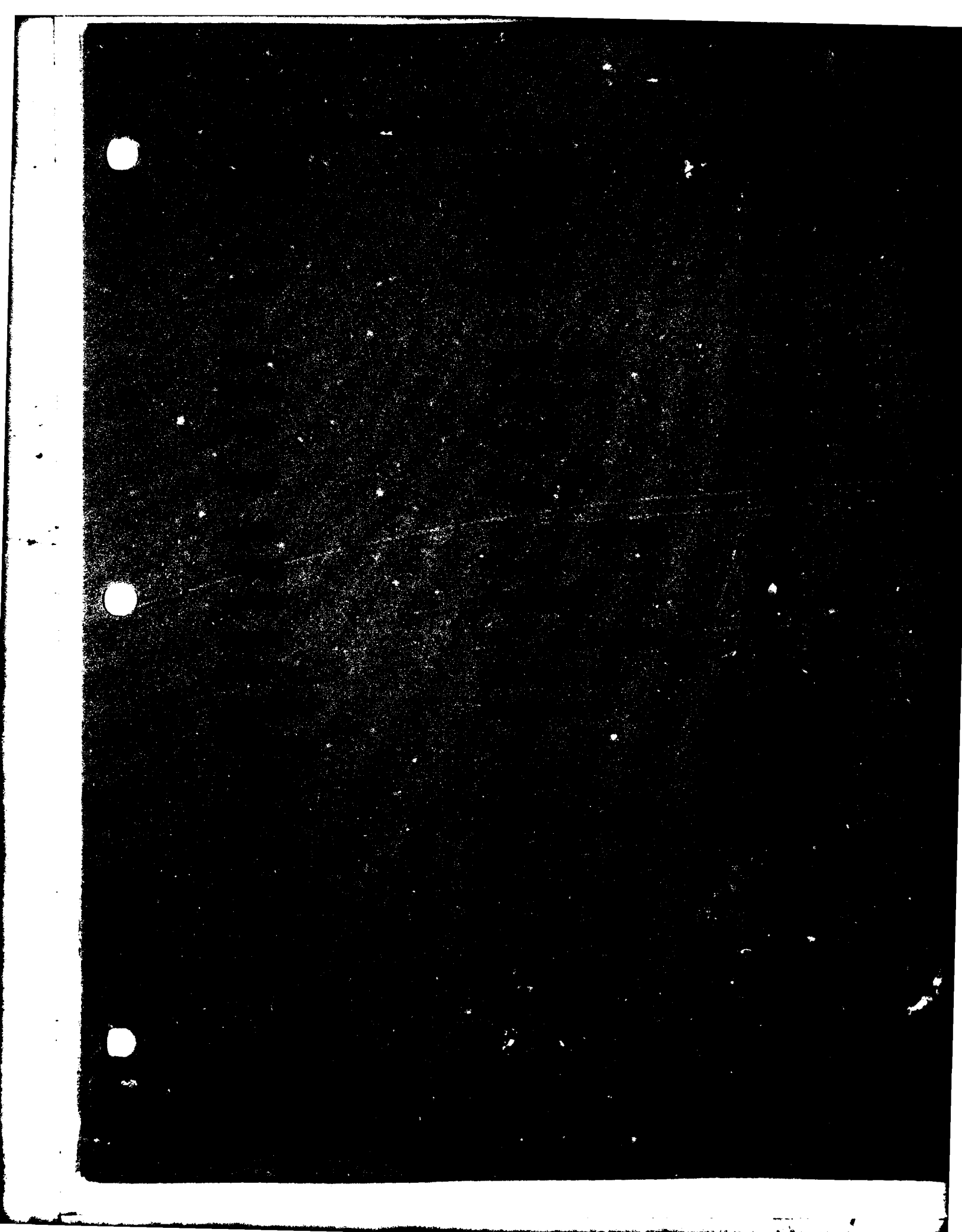












1000000
1000000
1000000

1000000
1000000
1000000

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000
1000000
1000000

1000000
1000000
1000000

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

1000000(10)

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY(10)

ARMY(10)

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY(5,5)

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY

ARMY(10)

ARMY(10)

ARMY(10)

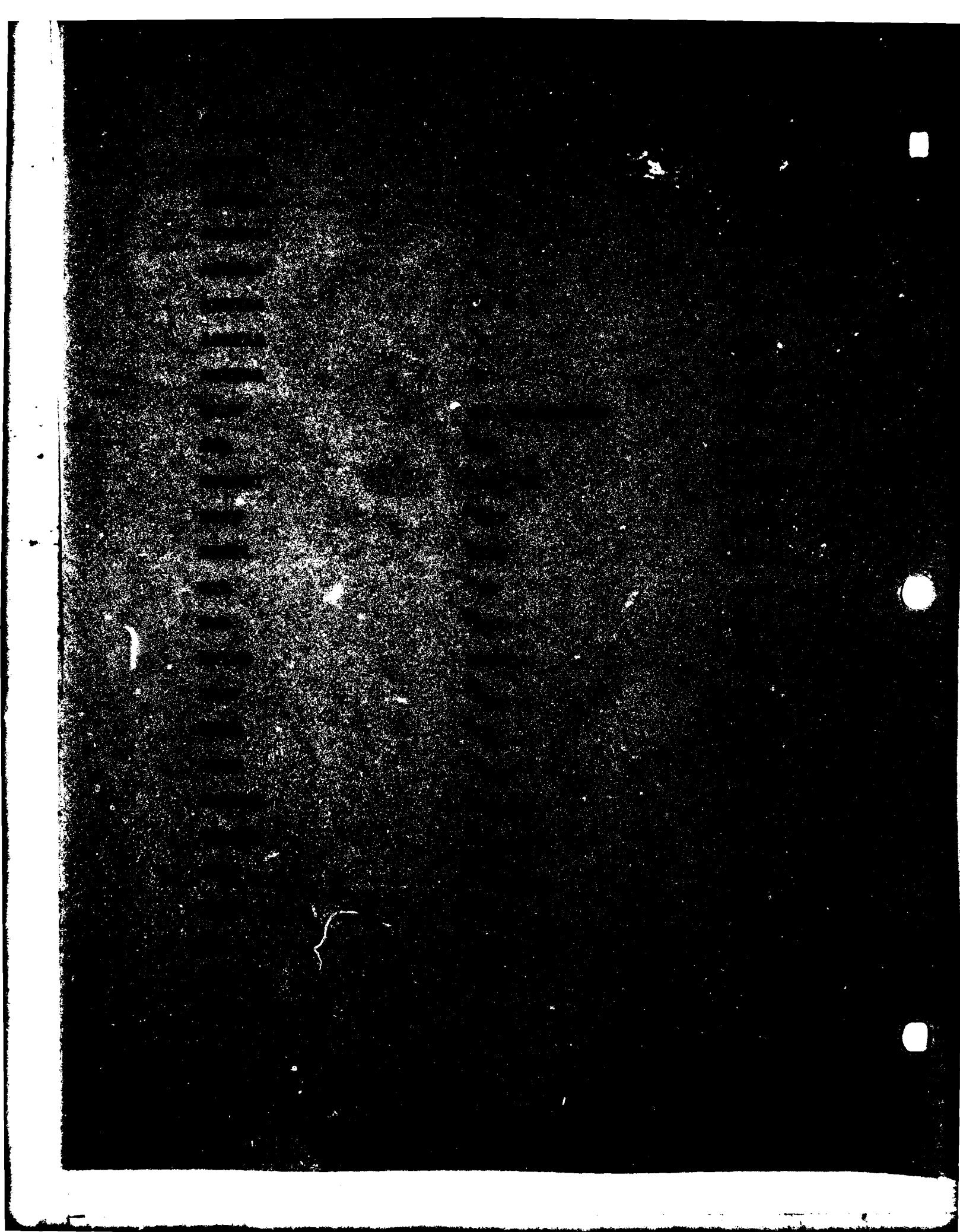
ARMY(10)

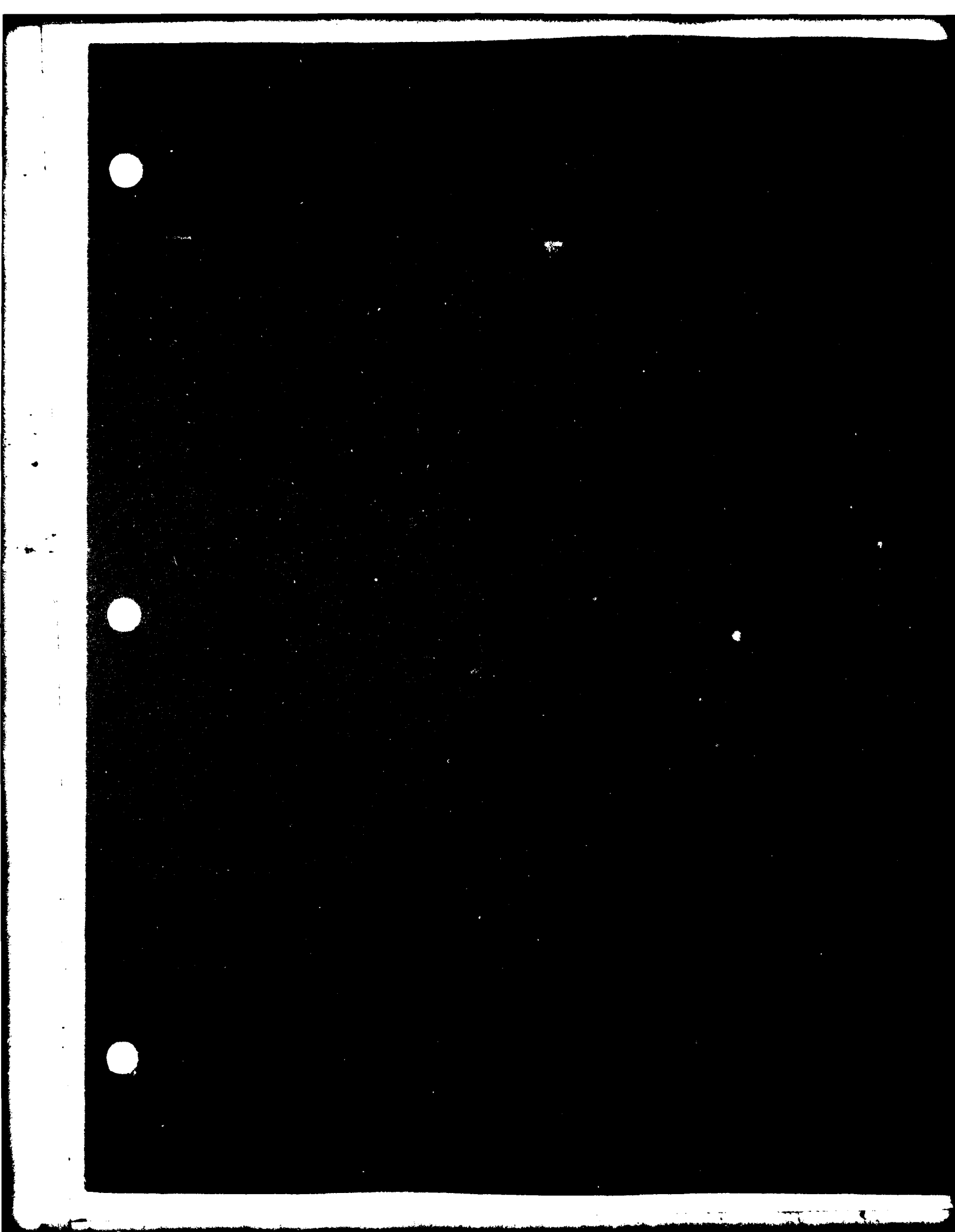
ARMY(10)

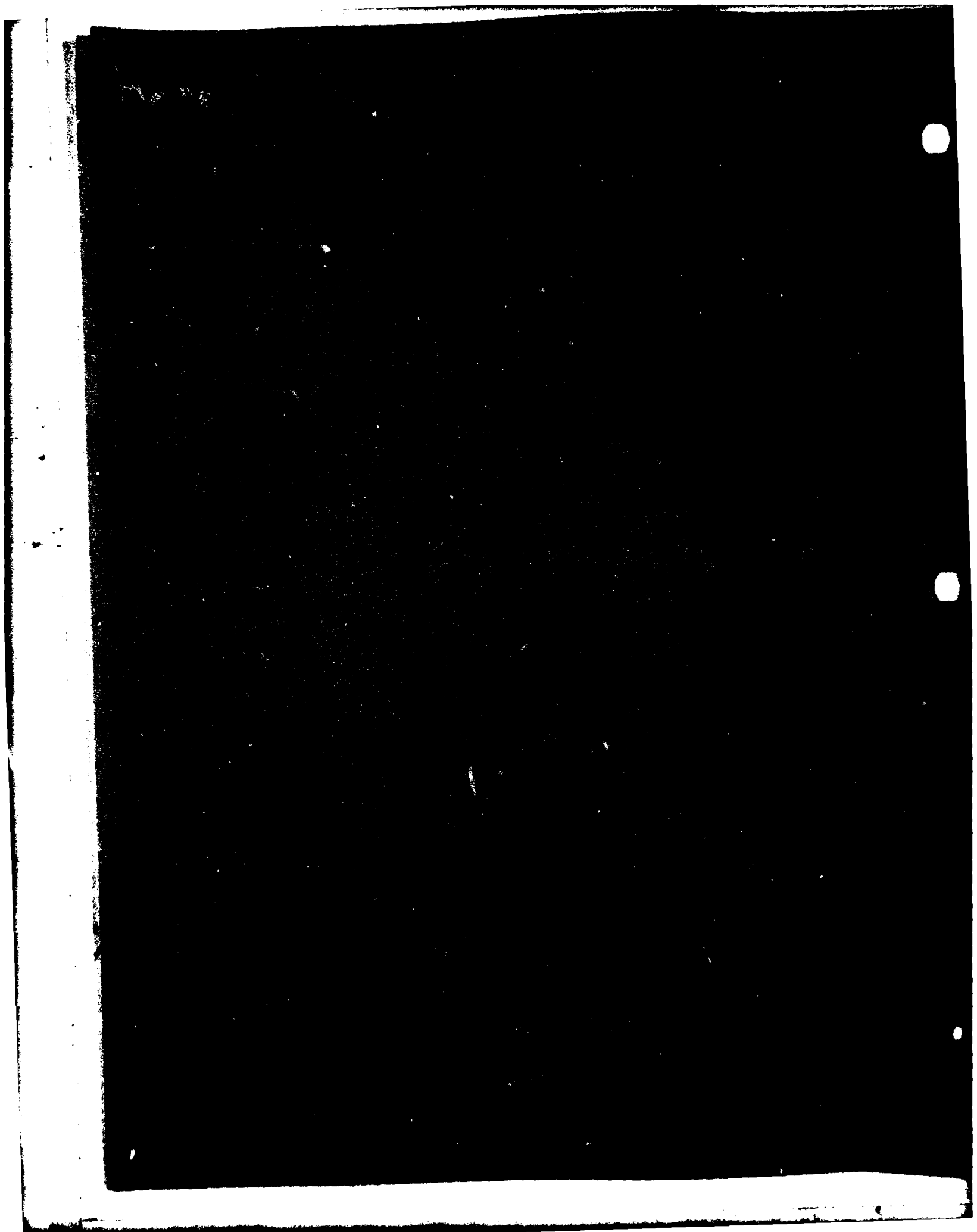
ARMY(10)

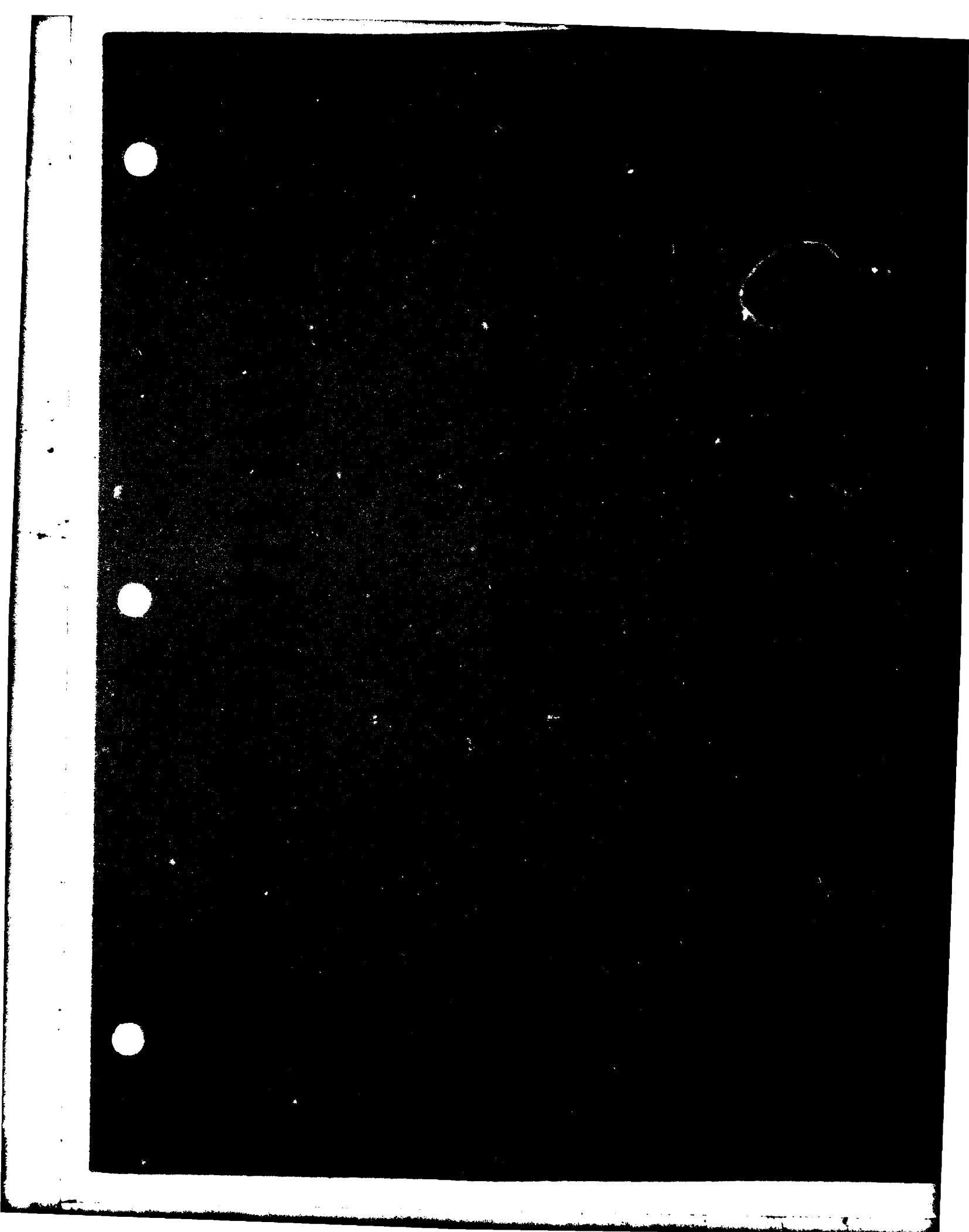
ARMY(10)

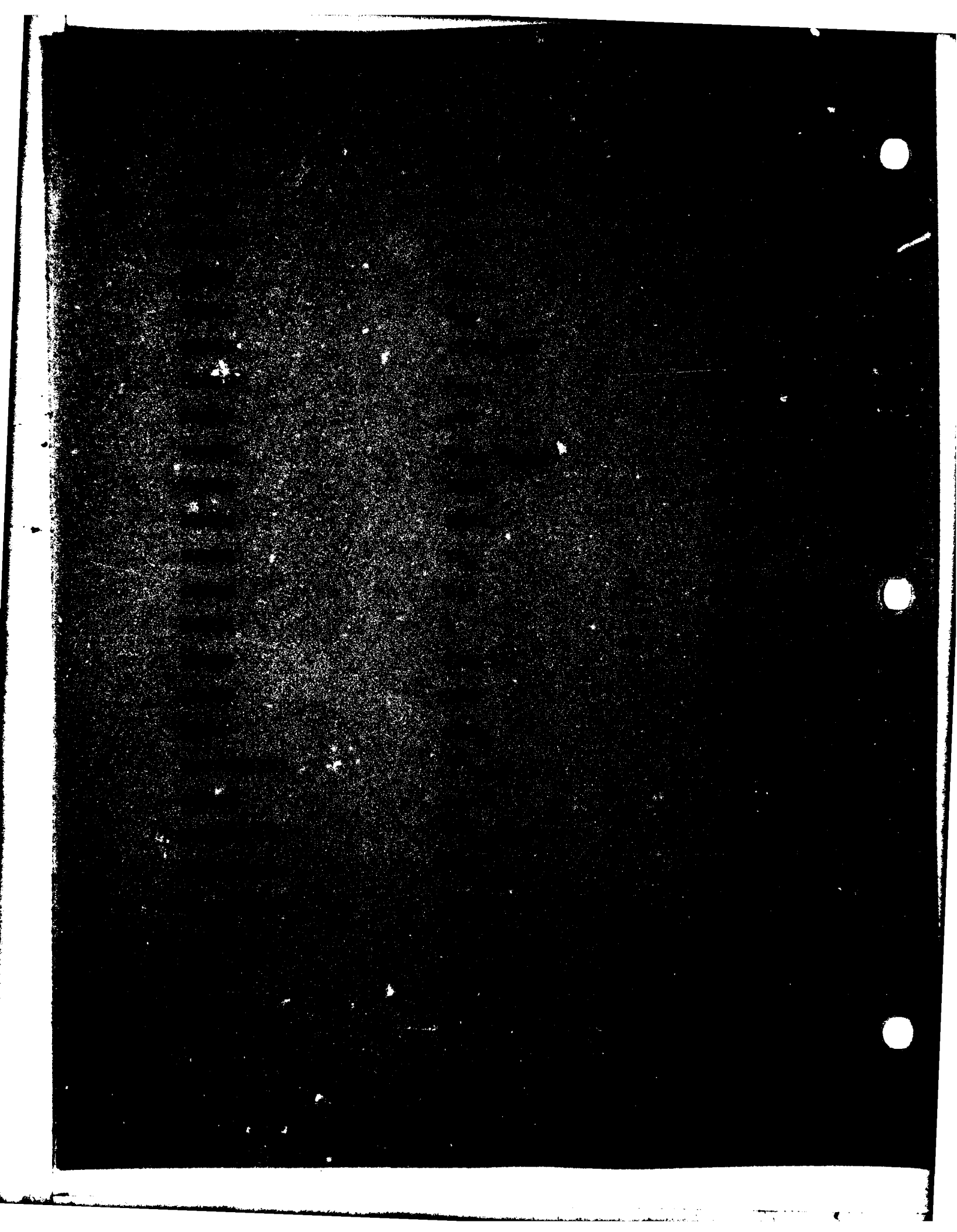
ARMY(10)

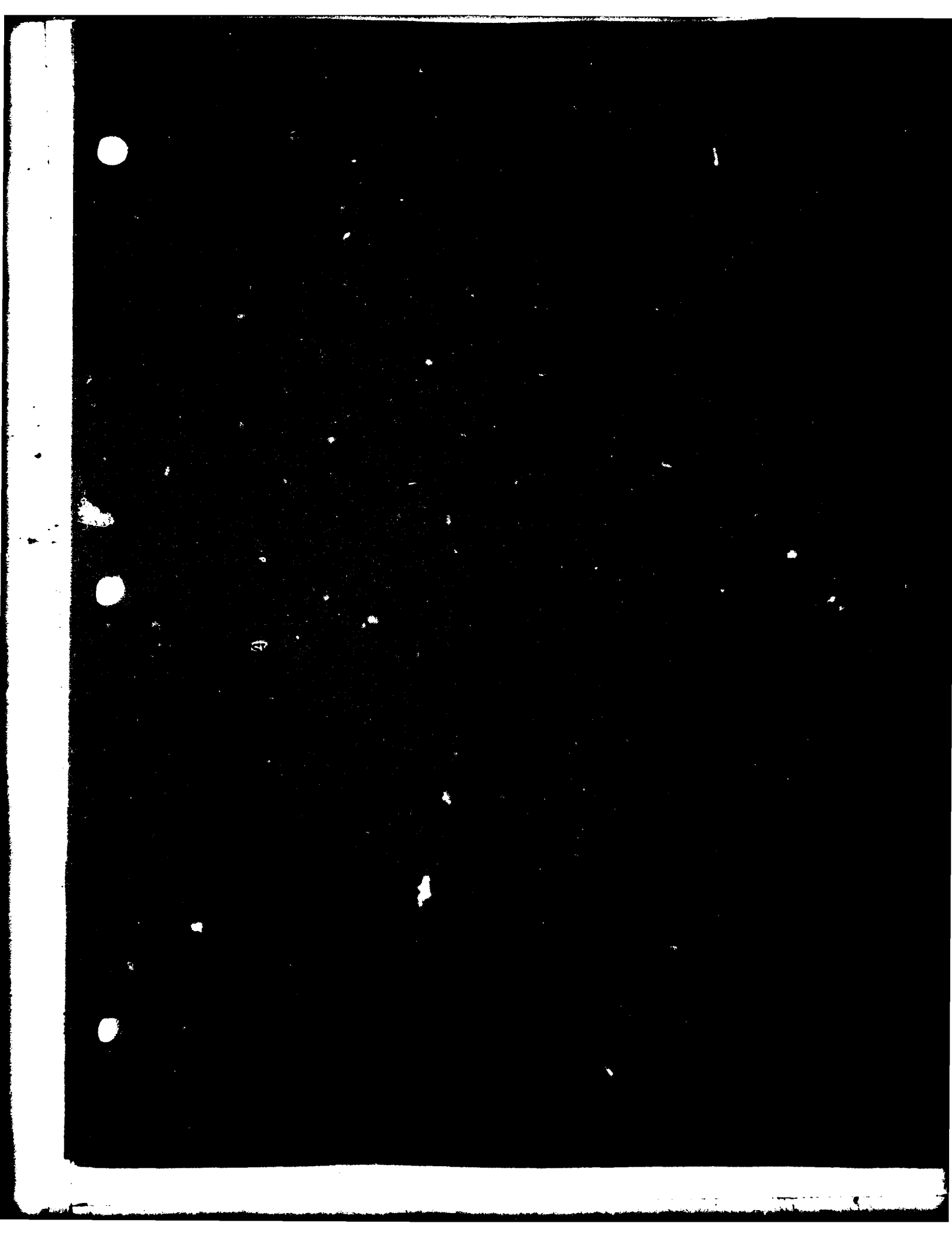


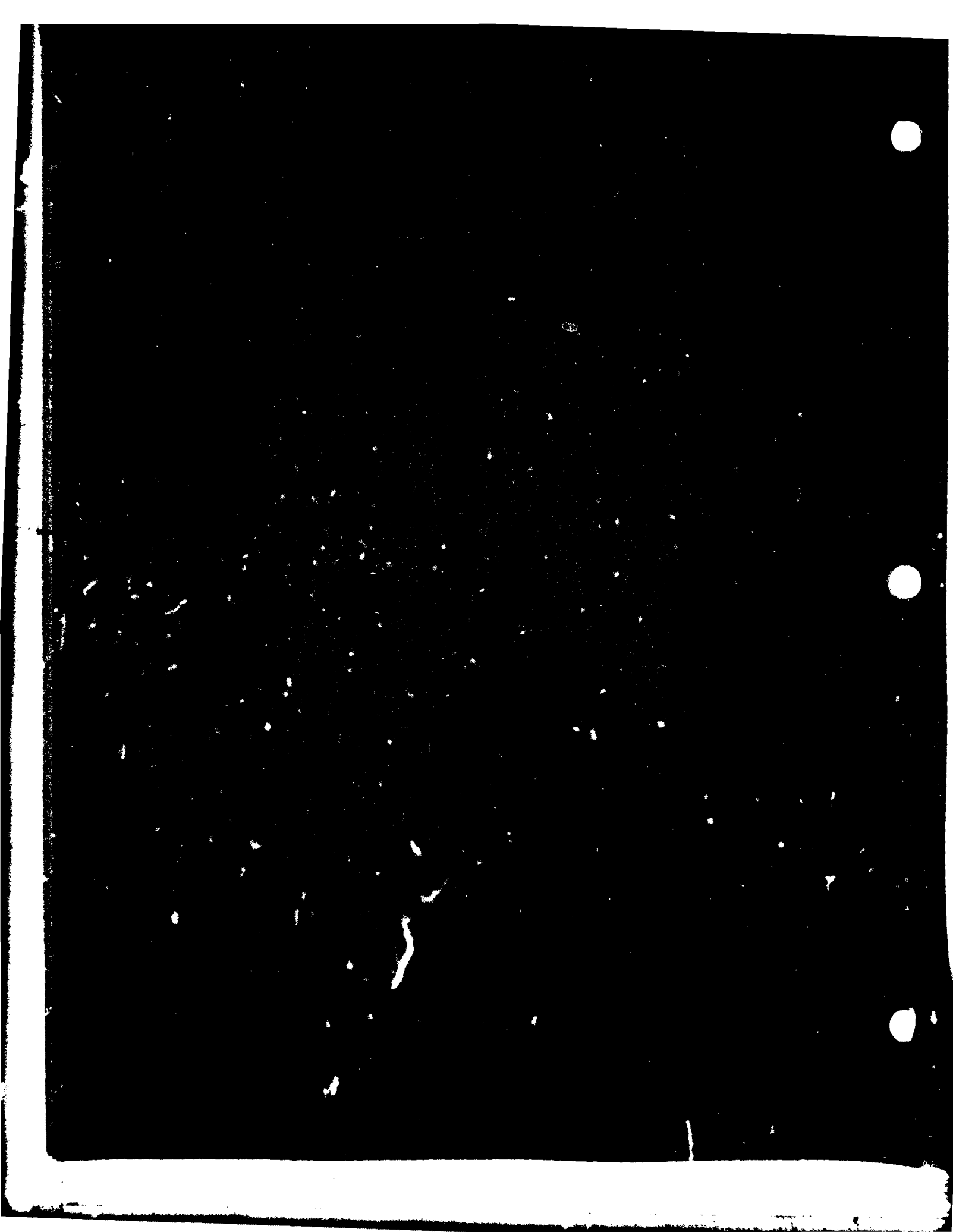


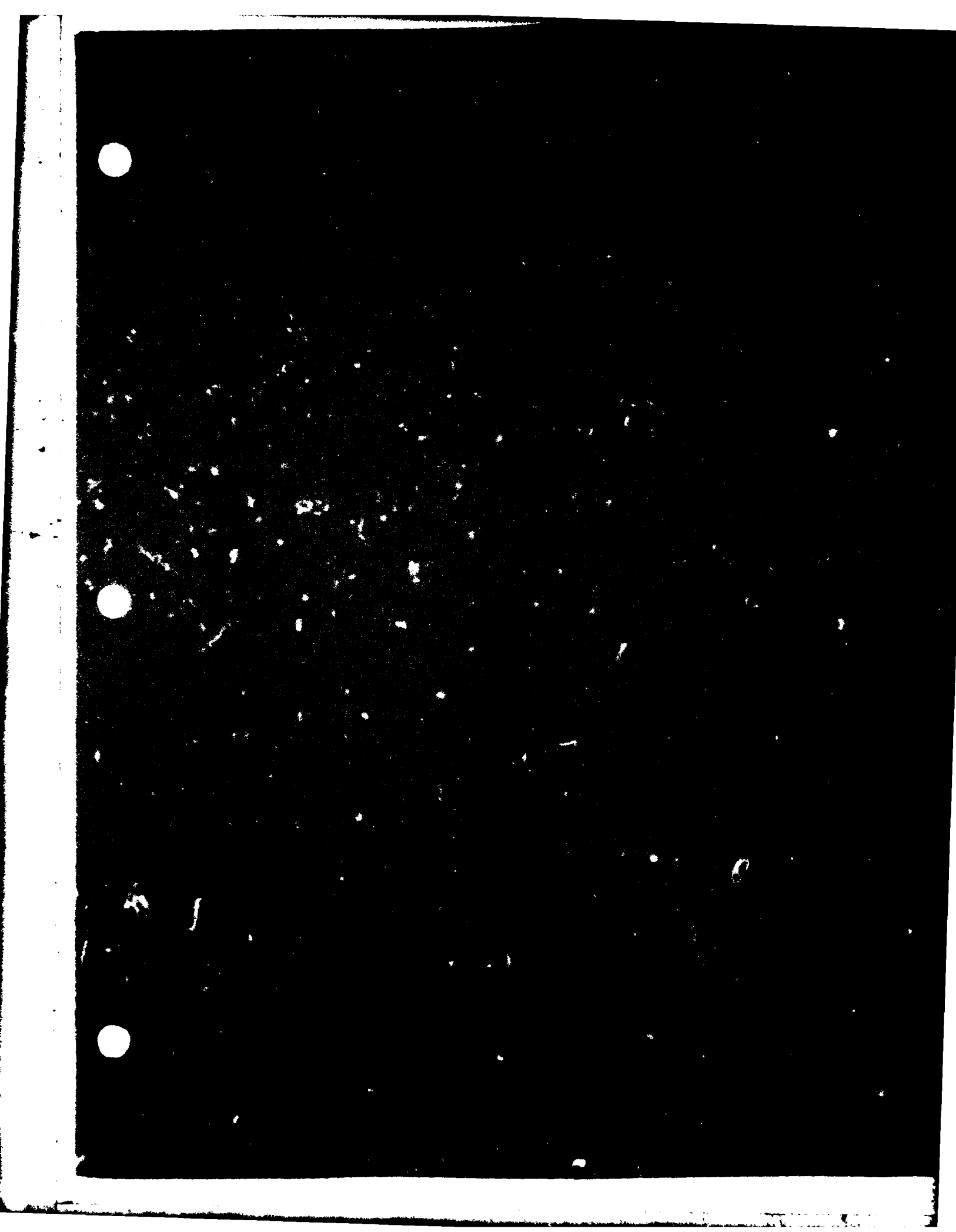


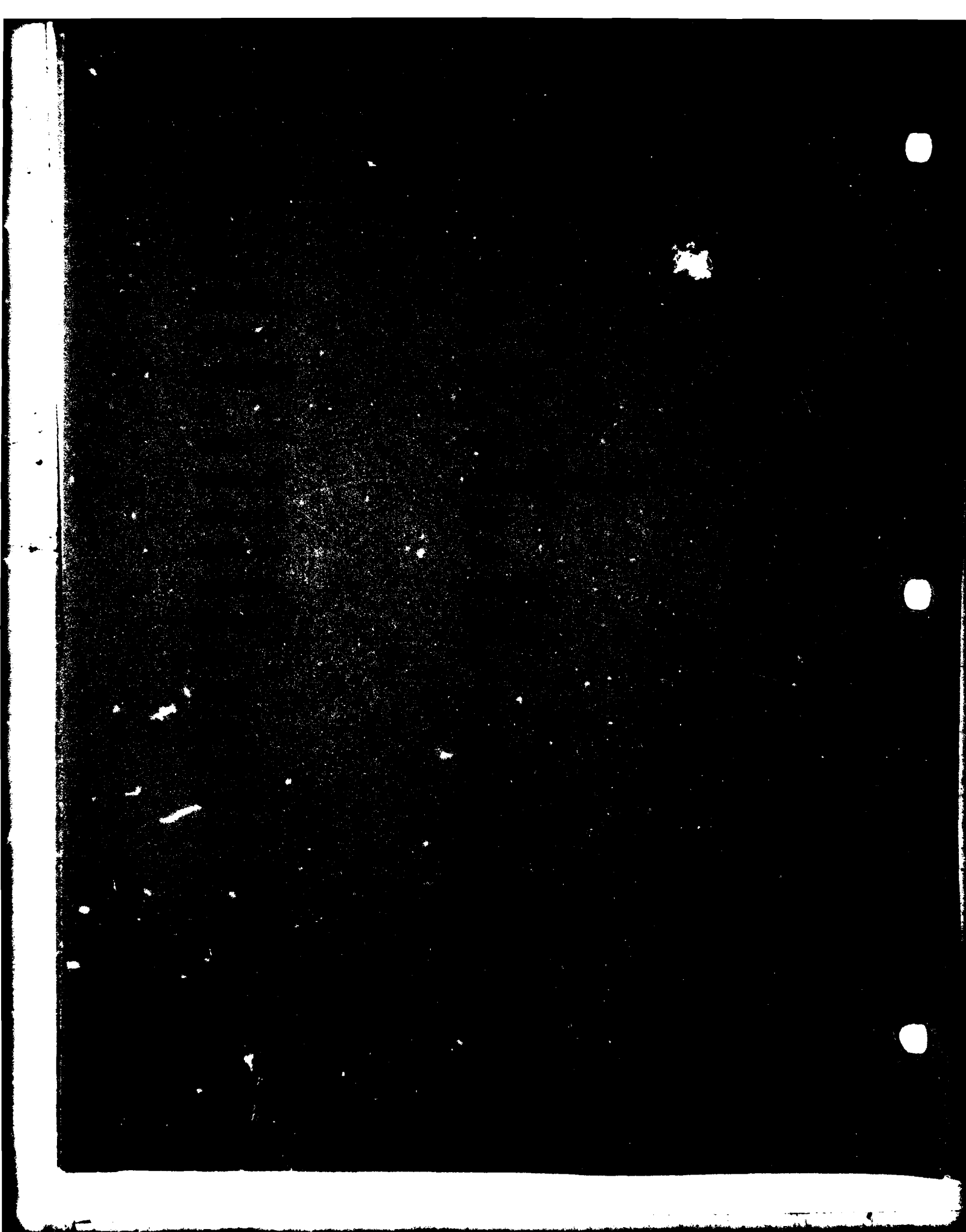


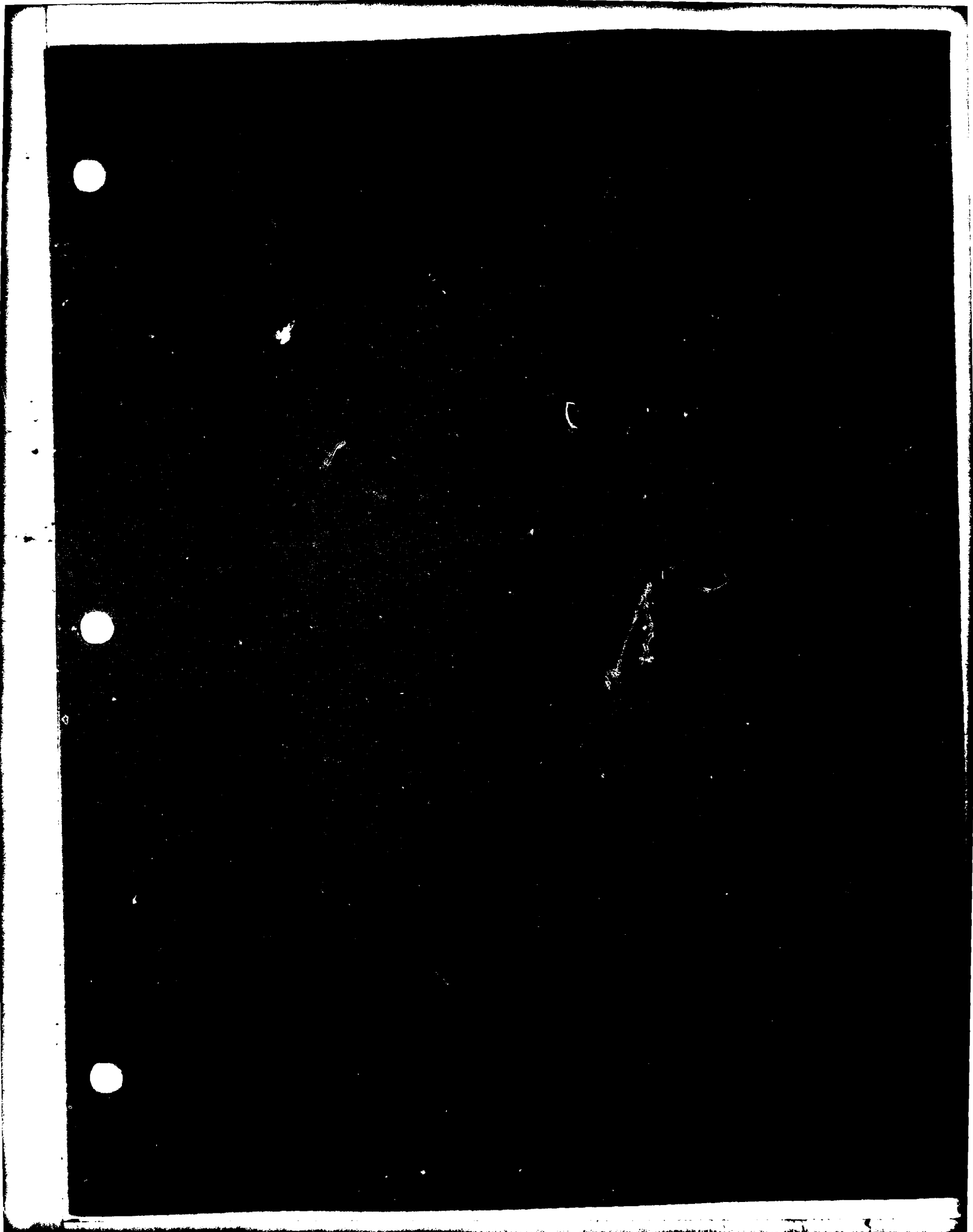


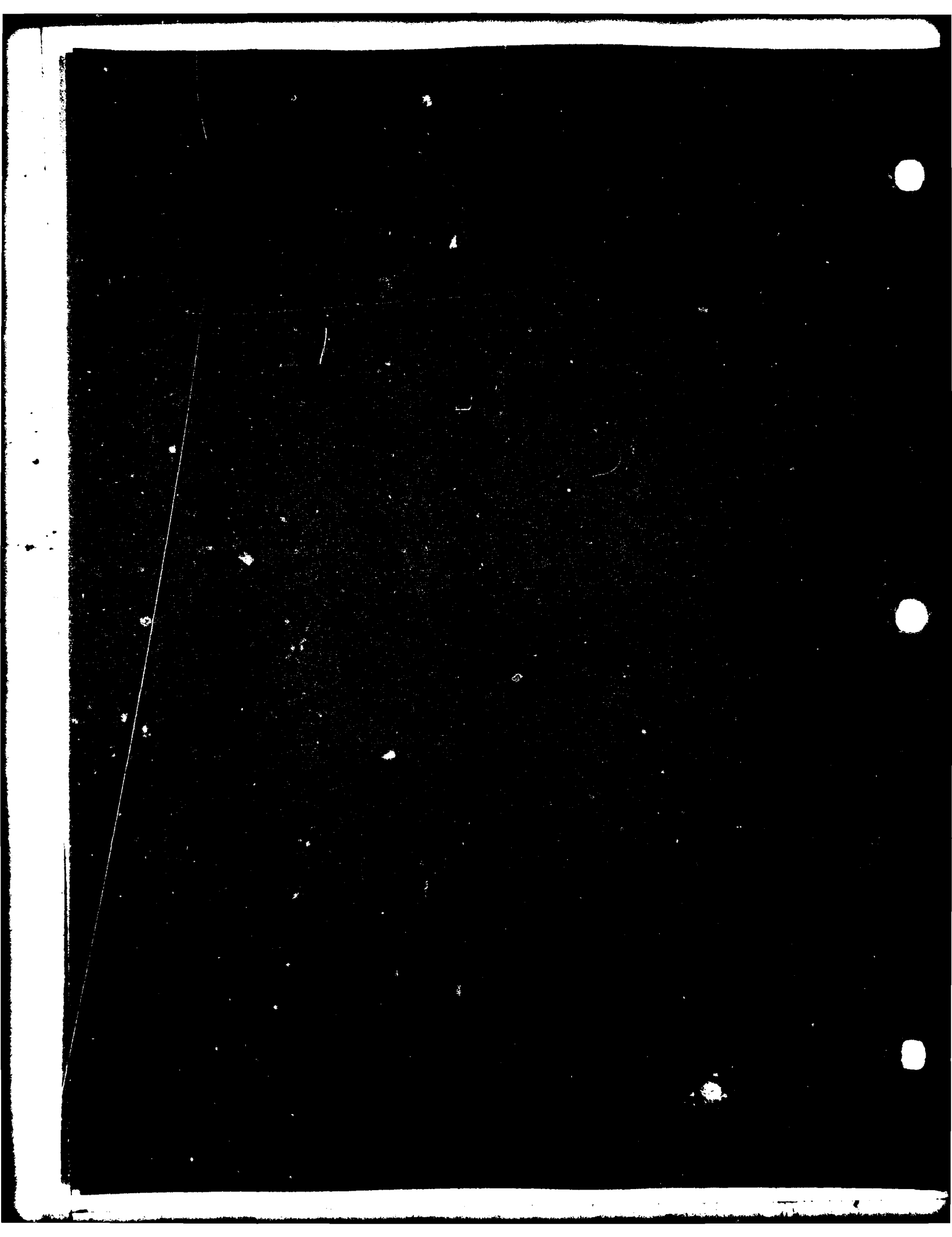


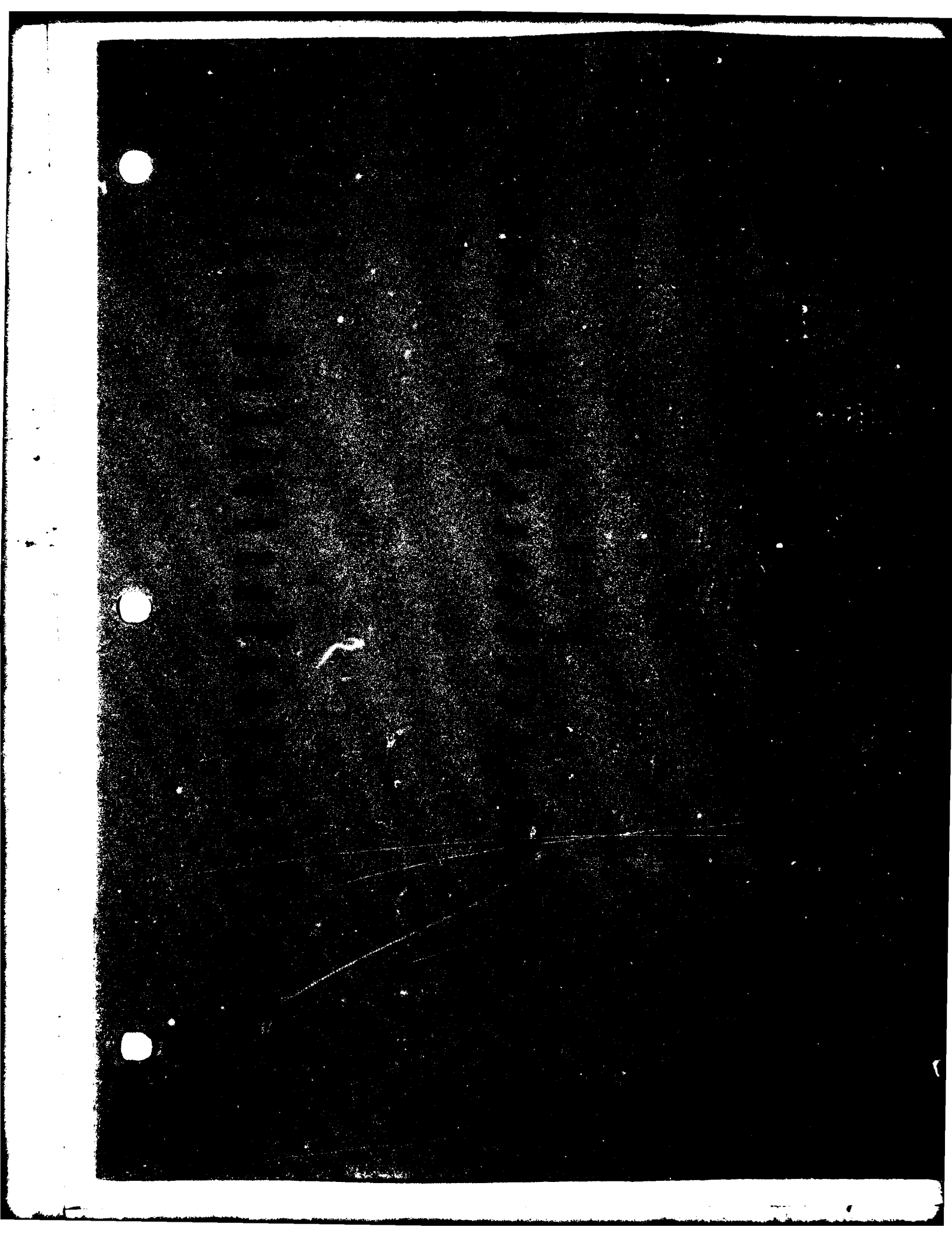




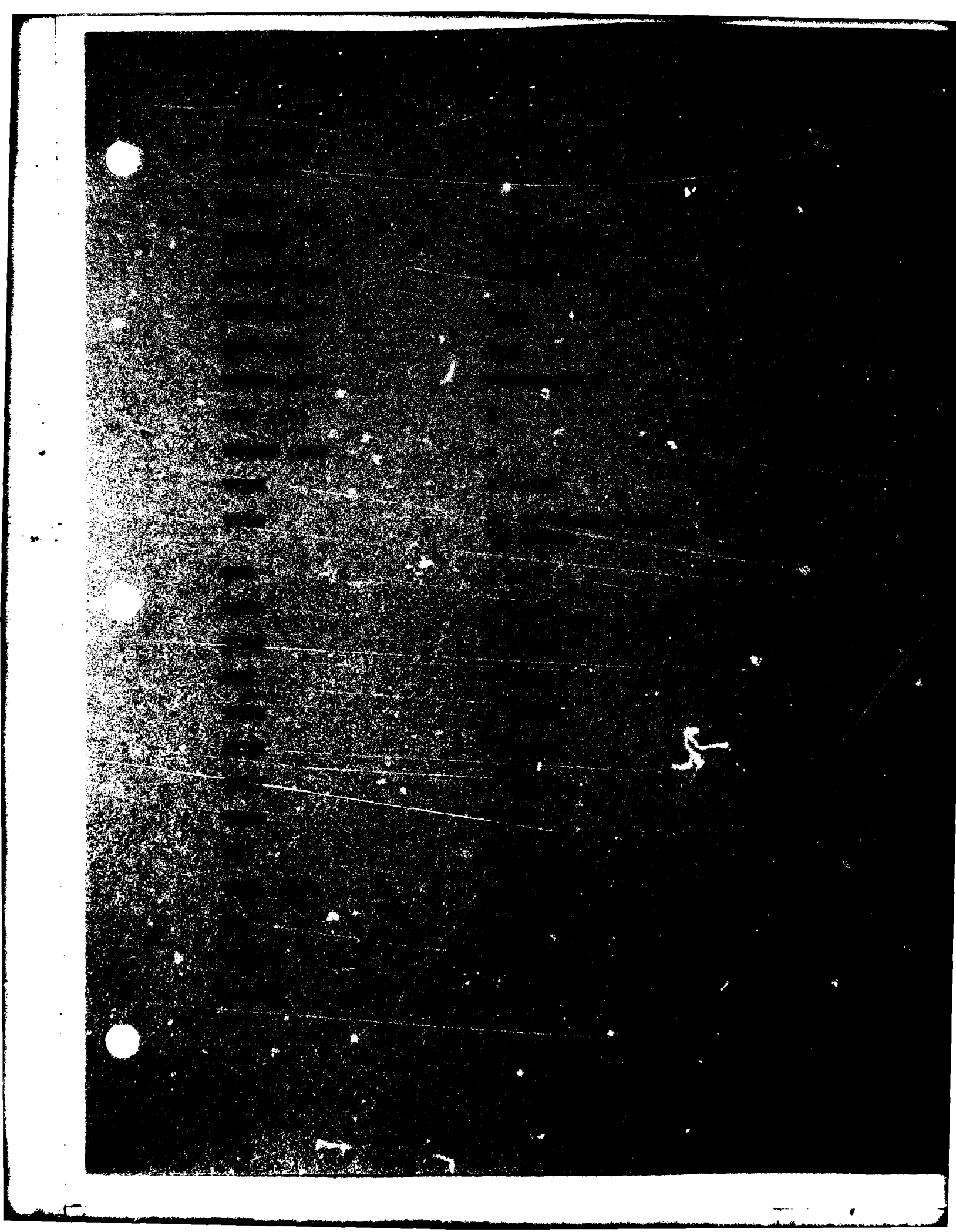


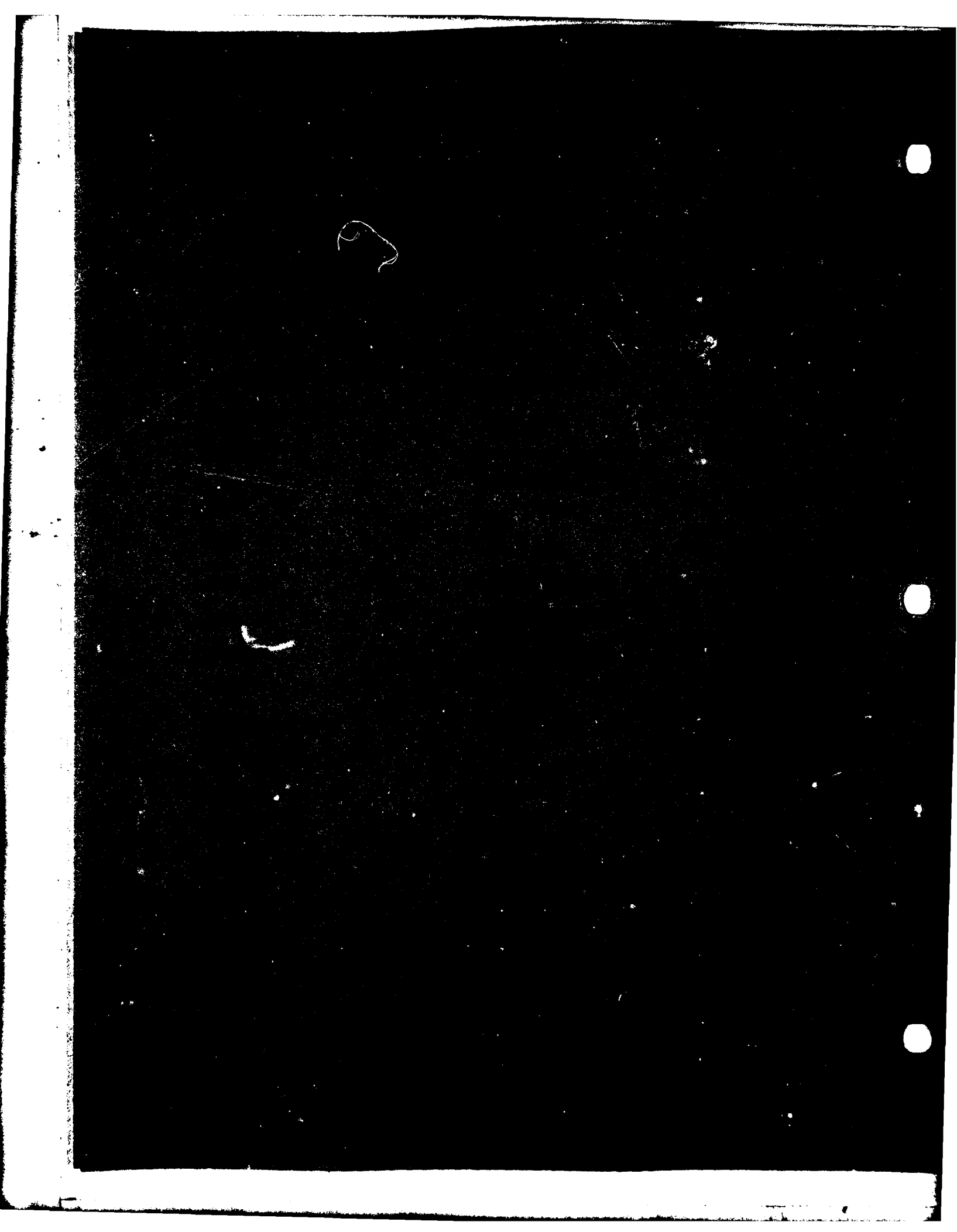


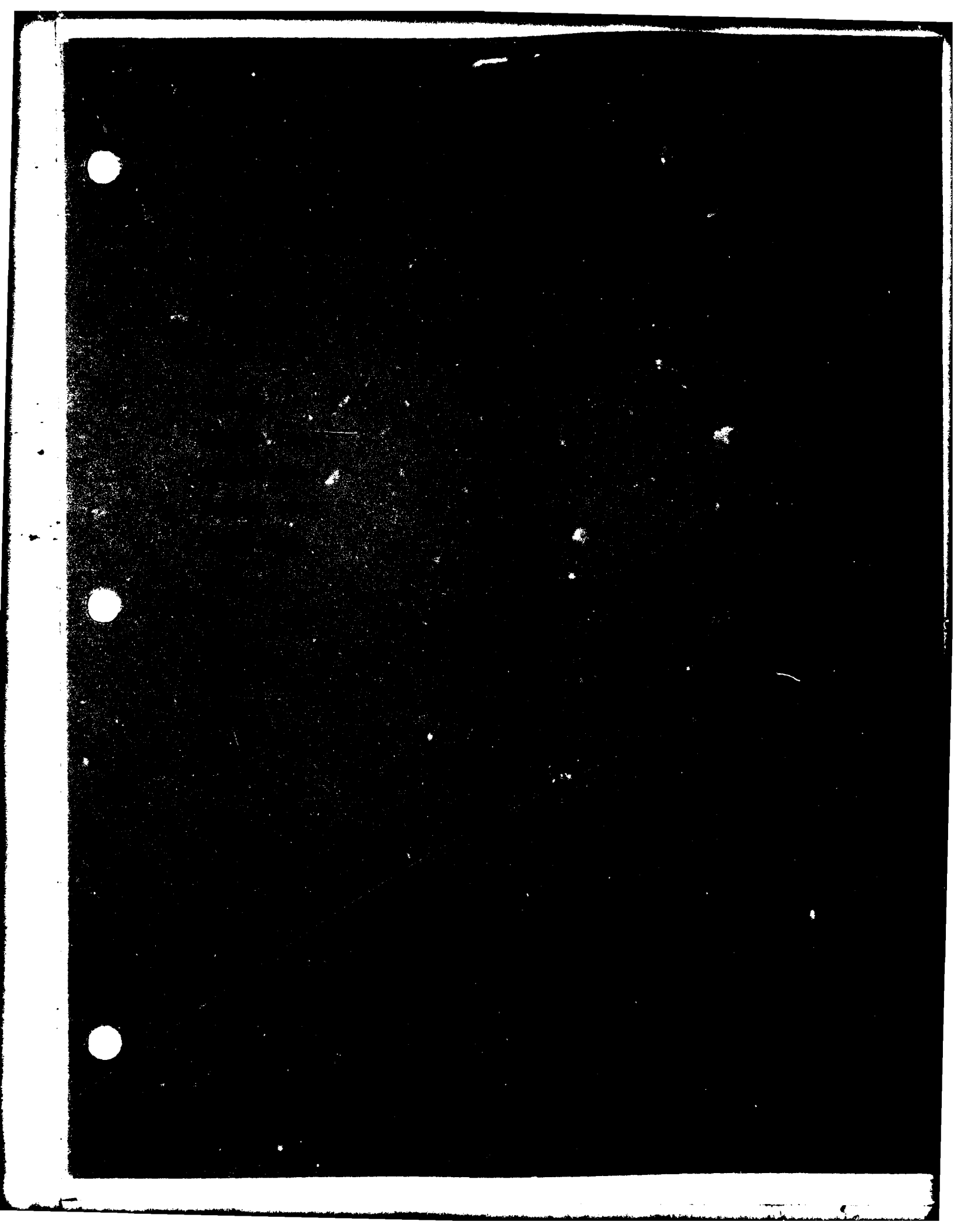


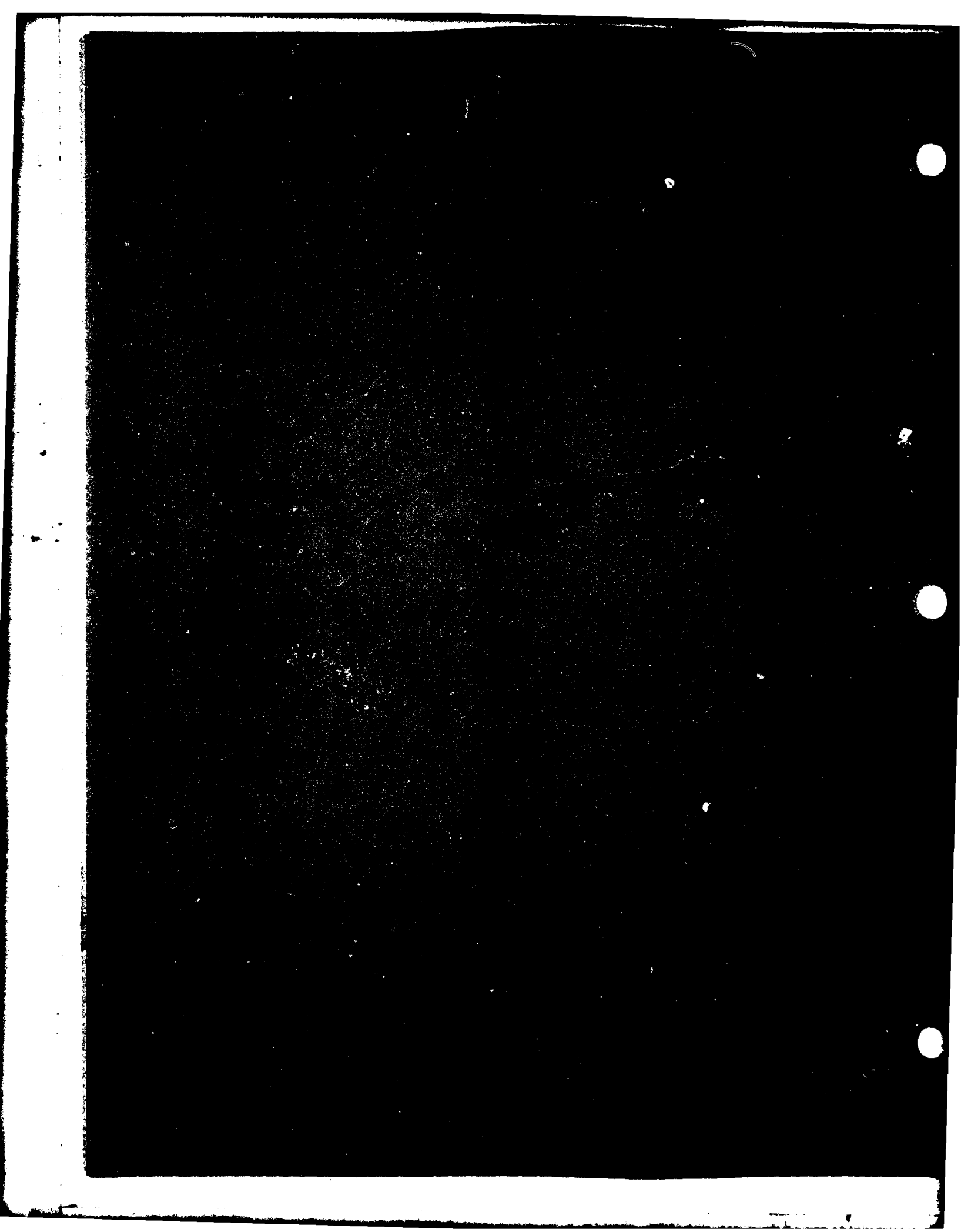


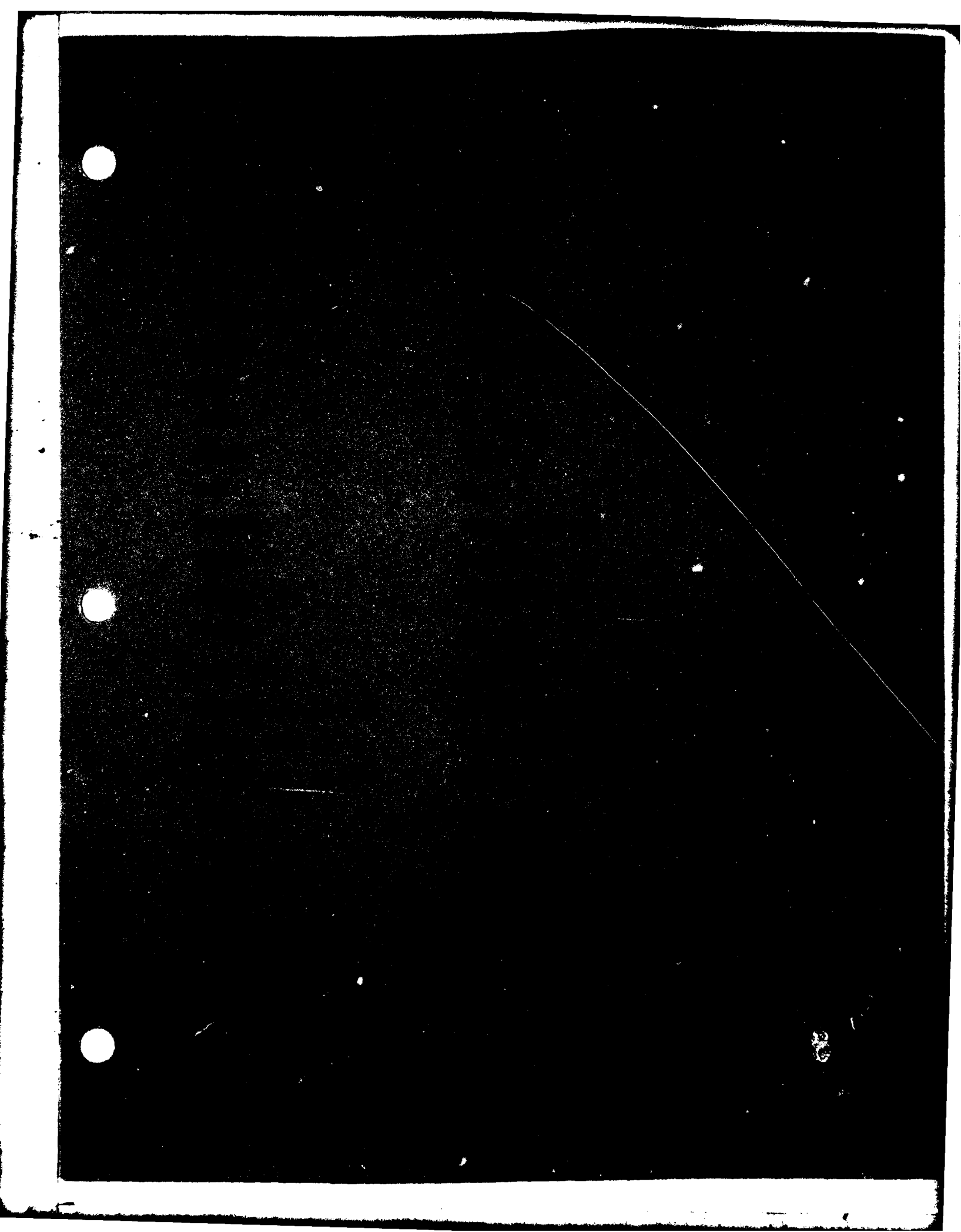
2000	F 10	2000
2001	F 11	2001
2002	F 12	2002
2003	F 13	2003
2004	F 14	2004
2005	F 15	2005
2006	F 16	2006
2007	F 17	2007
2008	F 18	2008
2009	F 19	2009
2010	F 20	2010
2011	F 21	2011
2012	F 22	2012
2013	F 23	2013
2014	F 24	2014
2015	F 25	2015
2016	F 26	2016
2017	F 27	2017
2018	F 28	2018
2019	F 29	2019
2020	F 30	2020
2021	F 31	2021
2022	F 32	2022
2023	F 33	2023
2024	F 34	2024
2025	F 35	2025
2026	F 36	2026
2027	F 37	2027
2028	F 38	2028
2029	F 39	2029
2030	F 40	2030
2031	F 41	2031
2032	F 42	2032
2033	F 43	2033
2034	F 44	2034
2035	F 45	2035
2036	F 46	2036
2037	F 47	2037
2038	F 48	2038
2039	F 49	2039
2040	F 50	2040
2041	F 51	2041
2042	F 52	2042
2043	F 53	2043
2044	F 54	2044
2045	F 55	2045
2046	F 56	2046
2047	F 57	2047
2048	F 58	2048
2049	F 59	2049
2050	F 60	2050
2051	F 61	2051
2052	F 62	2052
2053	F 63	2053
2054	F 64	2054
2055	F 65	2055
2056	F 66	2056
2057	F 67	2057
2058	F 68	2058
2059	F 69	2059
2060	F 70	2060
2061	F 71	2061
2062	F 72	2062
2063	F 73	2063
2064	F 74	2064
2065	F 75	2065
2066	F 76	2066
2067	F 77	2067
2068	F 78	2068
2069	F 79	2069
2070	F 80	2070
2071	F 81	2071
2072	F 82	2072
2073	F 83	2073
2074	F 84	2074
2075	F 85	2075
2076	F 86	2076
2077	F 87	2077
2078	F 88	2078
2079	F 89	2079
2080	F 90	2080
2081	F 91	2081
2082	F 92	2082
2083	F 93	2083
2084	F 94	2084
2085	F 95	2085
2086	F 96	2086
2087	F 97	2087
2088	F 98	2088
2089	F 99	2089
2090	F 100	2090
2091	F 101	2091
2092	F 102	2092
2093	F 103	2093
2094	F 104	2094
2095	F 105	2095
2096	F 106	2096
2097	F 107	2097
2098	F 108	2098
2099	F 109	2099
2100	F 110	2100
2101	F 111	2101
2102	F 112	2102
2103	F 113	2103
2104	F 114	2104
2105	F 115	2105
2106	F 116	2106
2107	F 117	2107
2108	F 118	2108
2109	F 119	2109
2110	F 120	2110
2111	F 121	2111
2112	F 122	2112
2113	F 123	2113
2114	F 124	2114
2115	F 125	2115
2116	F 126	2116
2117	F 127	2117
2118	F 128	2118
2119	F 129	2119
2120	F 130	2120
2121	F 131	2121
2122	F 132	2122
2123	F 133	2123
2124	F 134	2124
2125	F 135	2125
2126	F 136	2126
2127	F 137	2127
2128	F 138	2128
2129	F 139	2129
2130	F 140	2130
2131	F 141	2131
2132	F 142	2132
2133	F 143	2133
2134	F 144	2134
2135	F 145	2135
2136	F 146	2136
2137	F 147	2137
2138	F 148	2138
2139	F 149	2139
2140	F 150	2140
2141	F 151	2141
2142	F 152	2142
2143	F 153	2143
2144	F 154	2144
2145	F 155	2145
2146	F 156	2146
2147	F 157	2147
2148	F 158	2148
2149	F 159	2149
2150	F 160	2150
2151	F 161	2151
2152	F 162	2152
2153	F 163	2153
2154	F 164	2154
2155	F 165	2155
2156	F 166	2156
2157	F 167	2157
2158	F 168	2158
2159	F 169	2159
2160	F 170	2160
2161	F 171	2161
2162	F 172	2162
2163	F 173	2163
2164	F 174	2164
2165	F 175	2165
2166	F 176	2166
2167	F 177	2167
2168	F 178	2168
2169	F 179	2169
2170	F 180	2170
2171	F 181	2171
2172	F 182	2172
2173	F 183	2173
2174	F 184	2174
2175	F 185	2175
2176	F 186	2176
2177	F 187	2177
2178	F 188	2178
2179	F 189	2179
2180	F 190	2180
2181	F 191	2181
2182	F 192	2182
2183	F 193	2183
2184	F 194	2184
2185	F 195	2185
2186	F 196	2186
2187	F 197	2187
2188	F 198	2188
2189	F 199	2189
2190	F 200	2190
2191	F 201	2191
2192	F 202	2192
2193	F 203	2193
2194	F 204	2194
2195	F 205	2195
2196	F 206	2196
2197	F 207	2197
2198	F 208	2198
2199	F 209	2199
2200	F 210	2200
2201	F 211	2201
2202	F 212	2202
2203	F 213	2203
2204	F 214	2204
2205	F 215	2205
2206	F 216	2206
2207	F 217	2207
2208	F 218	2208
2209	F 219	2209
2210	F 220	2210
2211	F 221	2211
2212	F 222	2212
2213	F 223	2213
2214	F 224	2214
2215	F 225	2215
2216	F 226	2216
2217	F 227	2217
2218	F 228	2218
2219	F 229	2219
2220	F 230	2220
2221	F 231	2221
2222	F 232	2222
2223	F 233	2223
2224	F 234	2224
2225	F 235	2225
2226	F 236	2226
2227	F 237	2227
2228	F 238	2228
2229	F 239	2229
2230	F 240	2230
2231	F 241	2231
2232	F 242	2232
2233	F 243	2233
2234	F 244	2234
2235	F 245	2235
2236	F 246	2236
2237	F 247	2237
2238	F 248	2238
2239	F 249	2239
2240	F 250	2240
2241	F 251	2241
2242	F 252	2242
2243	F 253	2243
2244	F 254	2244
2245	F 255	2245
2246	F 256	2246
2247	F 257	2247
2248	F 258	2248
2249	F 259	2249
2250	F 260	2250
2251	F 261	2251
2252	F 262	2252
2253	F 263	2253
2254	F 264	2254
2255	F 265	2255
2256	F 266	2256
2257	F 267	2257
2258	F 268	2258
2259	F 269	2259
2260	F 270	2260
2261	F 271	2261
2262	F 272	2262
2263	F 273	2263
2264	F 274	2264
2265	F 275	2265
2266	F 276	2266
2267	F 277	2267
2268	F 278	2268
2269	F 279	2269
2270	F 280	2270
2271	F 281	2271
2272	F 282	2272
2273	F 283	2273
2274	F 284	2274
2275	F 285	2275
2276	F 286	2276
2277	F 287	2277
2278	F 288	2278
2279	F 289	2279
2280	F 290	2280
2281	F 291	2281
2282	F 292	2282
2283	F 293	2283
2284	F 294	2284
2285	F 295	2285
2286	F 296	2286
2287	F 297	2287
2288	F 298	2288
2289	F 299	2289
2290	F 300	2290
2291	F 301	2291
2292	F 302	2292
2293	F 303	2293
2294	F 304	2294
2295	F 305	2295
2296	F 306	2296
2297	F 307	2297
2298	F 308	2298
2299	F 309	2299
2300	F 310	2300
2301	F 311	2301
2302	F 312	2302
2303	F 313	2303
2304	F 314	2304
2305	F 315	2305
2306	F 316	2306
2307	F 317	2307
2308	F 318	2308
2309	F 319	2309
2310	F 320	2310
2311	F 321	2311
2312	F 322	2312
2313	F 323	2313
2314	F 324	2314
2315	F 325	2315
2316	F 326	2316
2317	F 327	2317
2318	F 328	2318
2319	F 329	2319
2320	F 330	2320
2321	F 331	2321
2322	F 332	2322
2323	F 333	2323
2324	F 334	2324
2325	F 335	2325
2326	F 336	2326
2327	F 337	2327
2328	F 338	2328
2329	F 339	2329
2330	F 340	2330
2331	F 341	2331
2332	F 342	2332
2333	F 343	2333
2334	F 344	2334
2335	F 345	2335
2336	F 346	2336
2337	F 347	2337
2338	F 348	2338
2339	F 349	2339
2340	F 350	2340
2341	F 351	2341
2342	F 352	2342
2343	F 353	2343
2344	F 354	2344
2345	F 355	2345
2346	F 356	2346
2347	F 357	2347
2348	F 358	2348
2349	F 359	2349
2350	F 360	2350
2351	F 361	2351
2352	F 362	2352
2353	F 363	2353
2354	F 364	2354
2355	F 365	2355
2356	F 366	2356
2357	F 367	2357
2358	F 368	2358
2359	F 369	2359
2360	F 370	2360
2361	F 371	2361
2362	F 372	2362
2363	F 373	2363
2364	F 374	2364
2365	F 375	2365
2366	F 376	2366
2367	F 377	2367
2368	F 378	2368
2369	F 379	2369
2370	F 380	2370
2371	F 381	2371
2372	F 382	2372
2373	F 383	2373
2374	F 384	2374
2375	F 385	2375
2376	F 386	2376
2377	F 387	2377
2378	F 388	2378
2379	F 389	2379
2380	F 390	2380
2381	F 391	2381
2382	F 392	2382
2383	F 393	2383
2384	F 394	2384
2385	F 395	2385
2386	F 396	2386
2387	F 397	2387
2388	F 398	2388

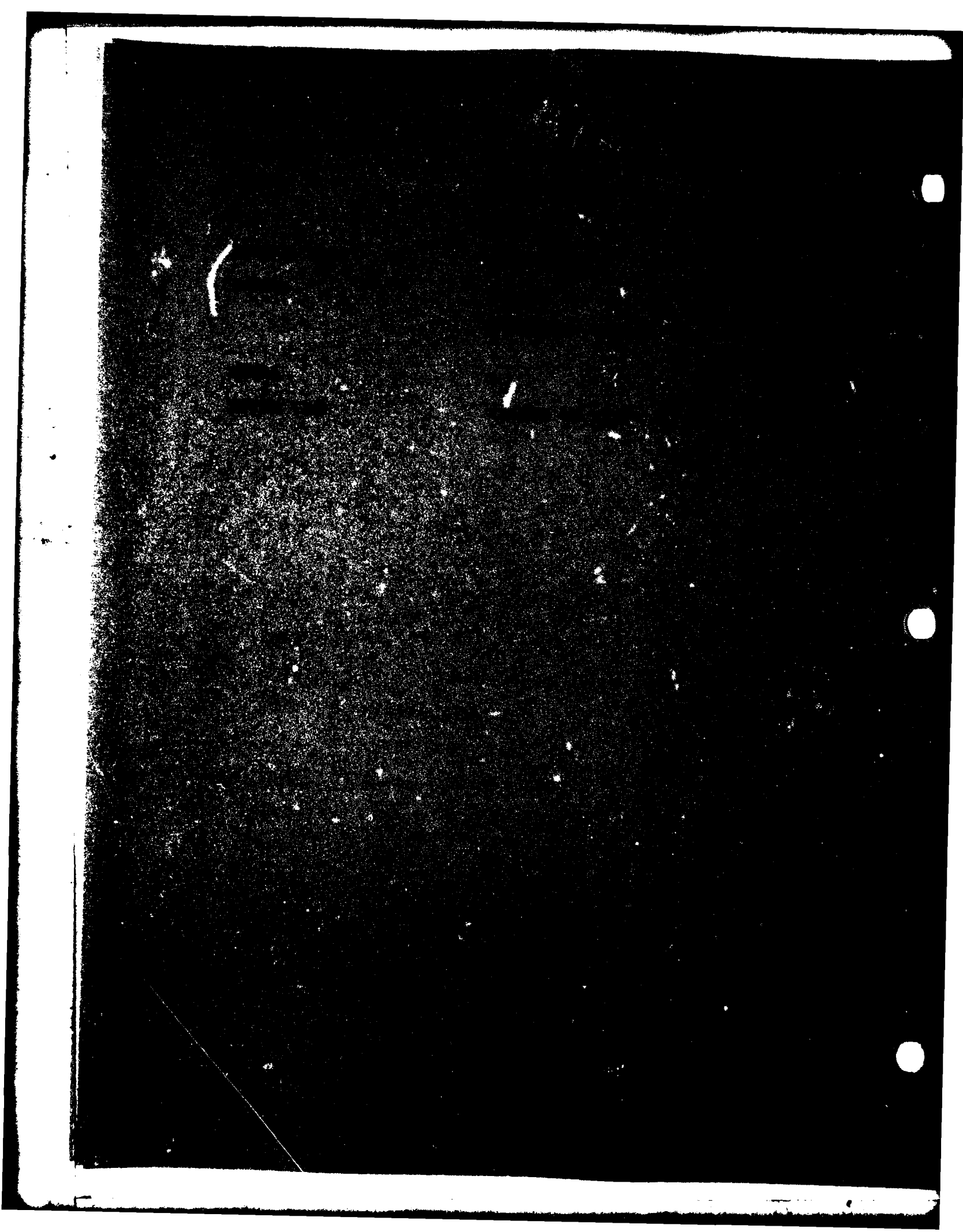












6.0 PROGRAM OUTPUT

A reproduction of the program output for three sample cases is included in Section 7.0. The following discussion describes the program printout in general and lists the diagnostic error printouts which are possible.

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF PRINTOUT

The printout for HESCOMP consists of four types of information:

- a. General
- b. Input Data
- c. Sizing Data (program output)
- d. Mission Performance Data (for the "sized" helicopter)

The general information (item a) is printed out at the beginning of each new case. Each of the other groupings (input, sizing data; and performance data) starts on a new page. For cases with OPTIND = 2 or 3 (performance only), the sizing data is not printed out. The printout is described in detail below.

6.1.1 General Printout

6.1.1.1 Fixed Heading:

HESCOMP

HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM

Depending on the configuration options (CNFIND, AUXIND, AIPIND, ENGIND) chosen, one of the following statements will be printed out.

SINGLE ROTOR PURE HELICOPTER

SINGLE ROTOR WINGED HELICOPTER

SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER

SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT
T/SHAFT CRUISE PROPULSION

SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT T/FAN
OR T/JET CRUISE PROPULSION

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER AUXILIARY
INDEPENDENT T/SHAFT CRUISE PROPULSION

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER AUXILIARY
INDEPENDENT T/FAN OR T/JET CRUISE PROPULSION

The printout for the tandem rotor configurations will be identical except for the substitution of TANDEM ROTOR for SINGLE ROTOR

6.1.1.2 Arbitrary Heading

An arbitrary heading may be input by the user on a title card (see Section 5.2, input sheet for general information).

6.1.2 Input Data

All program input data is printed out as it appears on the data cards. Seven columns are printed. These correspond to the first location on the card, the number of variables on the card (from 1 to 5), and the values of these variables. With this information and a copy of the input sheets it is possible to determine the input value for any variable.

6.1.3 Sizing Data

This group is printed out only if OPTIND = 1. The data is represented by a symbol, followed by a written description, followed by the value with the units. For example:

WG/A	DISC LOADING	10.0 LB/SQFT
------	--------------	--------------

The data is printed out in groups, each group having a heading. The specific variables which are printed out will depend upon certain options chosen. Notations are made in the following list to show where this occurs.

6.1.3.1 Dimensional Data

Single Rotor Helicopter

Fuselage:

$l_F, l_C, l_B, l_{TB}, X_M, w_F, S_F$

Wing:

If AUXIND = 2 or 4 print AR, $S_W, b_W, C_W, \lambda_{C/4}, \lambda, (t/c)_T,$

$w_G/S_W, G_{RW}, C_F/C$

If AUXIND = 1 or 3 print NO WING USED

Horizontal Tail:

If HTIND = 1 or 2 print AR_{HT} , S_{HT} , b_{HT} , C_{HT} , λ_{HT} , L_{TH}

If HTIND = 0 print NO HORIZONTAL TAIL USED

Vertical Tail:

AR_{VT} , S_{VT} , b_{VT} , C_{VT} , λ_{VT} , Z_{TR} , z_{VT} , $(T/C)_{VT}$

Main Rotor Pylon:

AR , S_{FP} , FA_{FP} , H_{P1} , C_{FP} , λ_{FP} , $(T/C)_R$, $(T/C)_T$

Primary Engine Nacelle:

l_N , D_N , S_N

Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle:

If AIPIND = 2 print L_{NI} , D_{NI} , S_{NI}

Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle Strut:

If AIPIND = 2 print S_{STR} , b_{NS} , C_{NS}

Auxiliary Independent Propulsion:

If AIPIND = 2 and ENGIND = 1, print AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT
PROPULSION - TURBOFAN (OR TURBOJET) ENGINE

If AIPIND = 1 print NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

Propeller (Auxiliary Propulsion):

If AUXIND = 3 or 4 and ENGIND = 0 print D_{AR} , AF , σ_{AR} , N_{RA} ,
NO. BLADES, V_{TIP}

If AUXIND = 1 or 2 print NO PROPELLER USED

Main Rotor:

D_{MR} , σ_{MR} , W_G/A , C_T/σ , N_R , NO BLADES, θ_{MR} , X_C , V_{TIP}

Tail Rotor:

D_{TR} , σ_{TR} , $(T/A)_{NET}$, C_T/σ , NO BLADES, θ_{TR} , X_{CTR} , G , V_{TIP}

Tandem Rotor Helicopter

Fuselage:

$l_F, l_C, \Delta X_1, \Delta X_2, w_F, G/S, (O/L/D), S_F$

Wing:

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

Forward Rotor Pylon:

$AR, S_{FP}, FA_{FP}, H_{P1}, C_{FP}, \lambda_{FP}, (T/C)_R, (T/C)_T$

Aft Rotor Pylon:

$AR, S_{AP}, H_{P2}, C_{AP}, \lambda_{AP}, (T/C)_R, (T/C)_T$

Primary Engine Nacelle:

l_N, D_N, S_N

Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle:

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

Auxiliary Independent Engine Nacelle Strut:

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

Auxiliary Independent Propulsion:

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

Propeller (Auxiliary Propulsion):

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

Main Rotor:

Same printout as single rotor helicopter

6.1.3.2 Weights Data

Single and Tandem Rotor Helicopters

First print M_{LF}, G_{LF}, U_{LF} , then print,

Propulsion Group:

W_{PRG} , $K_{12}W_{PRB}$, $K_{13}W_{PH}$, W_{BF} , $K_{15}W_{AR}$, W_{DS} , $K_{16}W_{PDS}$,
 $K_{20}W_{TRDS}$, $K_{17}W_{ADS}$, $K_{18}W_{EP}$, $K_{19}W_{EA}$, W_{PEI} , W_{AEI} , W_{FS} , ΔW_P ,
 W_P

Structures Group:

K_8W , W_{TG} , K_9W_{HT} , $K_{14}W_{TR}$, K_6W_B , K_7W_{LG} , W_{NG} , W_{MG} , W_{TES} ,
 W_{PES} , W_{AES} , ΔW_{ST} , W_{ST}

Flight Controls Group:

W_{PFC} , W_{CC} , K_1W_{RC} , K_2W_{SC} , K_3W_{FW} , W_{TM} , W_{SAS} , W_{AFC} , K_4W_{RCA} ,
 K_5W_{SCA} , W_{MC} , ΔW_{FC} , W_{FC}

Weight of Fixed Equipment:

W_{FE}

Weight Empty

W_E

Fixed Useful Load

W_{FUL}

Operating Weight Empty

OWE

Payload

W_{PL}

Fuel

$(W_F)_A$

Gross Weight

WG

6.1.3.3 Rotor Data

Single Rotor Helicopter

ROTOR CYCLE NO. _____
(printed if ROTIND = 1)

ROTOR MAP NO. _____
(printed if ROTIND = 2)

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT
(printed if RDMIND = 1 or 2)

If RDMIND = 3 or 4, and depending on which solidity sizing requirement is most critical, one of the following statements will be printed out:

MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANEUVER CONDITIONS
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG., V = _____ KT.
ROTOR MANEUVER G'S = _____, C_T/σ = _____

MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY HOVER CONDITIONS
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG., T/W = _____
 C_T/σ = _____

MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY CRUISE CONDITIONS
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG., V = _____ KT.
ROTOR LIFT/GW FRACTION = _____ C_T/σ = _____

Which is followed by:

FIXED TAIL ROTOR SOLIDITY
(printed if TRSIND = 1)

TAIL ROTOR SIZED AT _____ TIMES THE SOLIDITY REQUIRED TO
SATISFY HOVER ANTI-TORQUE REQUIREMENTS AT
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F., C_{TG}/C_{TNET} = _____
(printed if TRSIND = 2 and $\psi = 0$, $\dot{\psi} = 0$)

TAIL ROTOR SIZED AT _____ TIMES THE SOLIDITY REQUIRED TO
SATISFY HOVERING TURN REQUIREMENTS AT

H	=	_____	FT.
TEMP	=	_____	F.
C_{TG}/C_{TNET}	=	_____	DEG.
YAW RATE	=	_____	RAD/SEC
YAW ACCELERATION	=	_____	RAD/SEC ²
TAIL ROTOR POLAR			
MOM. OF INERTIA	=	_____	SLUG/FT ²
HELICOPTER YAW			
MOM. OF INERTIA	=	_____	SLUG/FT ²

(printed if TRSIND = 2 and ψ or $\dot{\psi} \neq 0$.)

Tandem Rotor Helicopter

Main rotor data printout same as for single rotor helicopter.

6.1.3.4 Propulsion Data

Single Rotor Helicopter

PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. _____
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

_____ ENGINES

BHP*P MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. = _____ H.P.

ENGINE SIZE WAS FIXED BY INPUT
(printed if FIXIND = 0)

IF ESCIND = 1 print;

ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT T/W = _____,
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
AND _____ ENGINES INOPERATIVE

If ESCIND = 2 either of the following statements are printed
depending on which engine sizing requirement (hover or cruise)
is critical.

ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT T/W = _____,
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
AND _____ ENGINES INOPERATIVE

ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT V_C = _____ KNOTS
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
AND _____ ENGINES INOPERATIVE

Which is followed by:

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED
(printed if AUXIND = 3 or 4 and AIPIND = 1)

AUX. INDEPENDENT PROPULSION CYCLE NO. _____
(printed if AUXIND = 3 or 4 and AIPIND = 2)

IF ENGININD = 0.0, TURBOSHAFT ENGINE is printed

IF ENGININD = 1.0, either TURBOFAN or TURBOJET ENGINE is printed

_____ ENGINES

BHP*P MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. _____ H.P.
(printed if ENGININD = 0.0)

T*P MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC THRUST _____ LBS.
(printed if ENGIND = 1.0)

ENGINE SIZE WAS FIXED BY INPUT
(printed if FIXINDI = 0.0)

ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT V_C _____ KNOTS
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if FIXINDI = 1.0)

MAIN DRIVE SYSTEM RATING _____ H.P.
MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING _____ H.P.

Depending on the transmission sizing option chosen (XMSNIND),
and the results of the sizing, one of the following four
statements will be printed:

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY
ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.
(printed if XMSNIND = 1.0)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER
POWER REQUIRED AT
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if XMSNIND = 2 or if XMSNIND = 3 and the
alternate payload hover is not critical)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER
POWER REQUIRED AT ALTERNATE
PAYLOAD = _____ LBS., ALTERNATE GROSS WEIGHT = _____ LBS.
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if XMSNIND = 3 and the alternate payload hover
is critical)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR CRUISE
POWER REQUIRED AT V_C = _____ KT.,
H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if XMSNIND = 2 or if XMSNIND = 3 and the
alternate payload hover is not critical)

Which is followed by:

TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING _____ H.P.
(printed if CNFIND = 1)

Depending on the transmission sizing option chosen (XMSNIND)
and the results of the sizing, one of the following four
statements will be printed:

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE
INSTALLED POWER

MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.

(printed if XMSNIND = 1.0)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TAIL ROTOR HOVER
POWER REQUIRED

AT H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.

(printed if XMSNIND = 2 or if XMSNIND = 3 and the
alternate payload hover is not critical)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TAIL ROTOR HOVER
POWER REQUIRED AT ALTERNATE

PAYLOAD = _____ LBS., ALTERNATE GROSS WEIGHT = _____ LBS.

H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.

(printed if XMSNIND = 3 and the alternate payload
hover is critical)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TAIL ROTOR CRUISE
POWER REQUIRED AT V_C = _____ KT.

H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.

(printed if XMSNIND = 2 or if XMSNIND = 3 and the
alternate payload hover is not critical)

Which is followed by:

AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING _____ H.P.

(printed if AUXIND = 3 or 4 and AIPIND = 1)

Depending on the transmission sizing option chosen (XMSNIND)
and the results of the sizing one of the following three
statements will be printed:

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFIGURATION
POWER REQUIRED TO HOVER

AT H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.

(printed if ESCIND = 1.0 and XMSNIND = 2 or 3)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE
INSTALLED POWER

MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.

(printed if XMSNIND = 1.0)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF AUX. PROPULSION
CRUISE POWER REQUIRED AT V_C = _____ KT.

H_C = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.

(printed if ESCIND = 2.0 and XMSNIND = 2 or 3)

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING

(printed if AUXIND = 3 or 4, AIPIND = 2 ENGIND = 0)

Depending on the transmission sizing option chosen (XMSNIND) and the results of the sizing one of the following four statements will be printed:

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF TOTAL AUXILIARY
INDEPENDENT ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.
(printed if AIPIND = 2, ENGIND = 0, and XMSNIND = 1.0)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF MAX. AUXILIARY
INDEPENDENT ENGINE POWER AVAILABLE
AT H = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if AIPIND = 2, ENGIND = 0, ESCIND = 1 and
XMSNIND = 2 or 3)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF MAX. AUXILIARY
INDEPENDENT ENGINE POWER AVAILABLE IN CRUISE
AT V_C = _____ KT., H_C = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if AIPIND = 2, ENGIND = 0, XMSNIND = 2 or 3
and FIXIND = 0.0)

XMSN SIZED AT _____ PERCENT OF AUXILIARY PROPULSION
CRUISE POWER REQUIRED AT V_C = _____ KT.
H_C = _____ FT., TEMP. = _____ DEG.F.
(printed if AIPIND = 2, ENGIND = 0, XMSNIND = 2 or 3
and FIXIND = 1.0)

6.1.3.5 Aerodynamics Data

Single and Tandem Rotor Helicopter

TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLAT PLATE AREA
TOTAL WETTED AREA
MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.

DRAG BREAKDOWN

WING FE
FUSELAGE FE
FORWARD (MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE
AFT ROTOR PYLON FE
MAIN ROTOR HUB(s) FE
TAIL ROTOR HUB FE
VERTICAL TAIL FE
HORIZONTAL TAIL FE
PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FE
AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENGINE NACELLE FE
AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENGINE NACELLE STRUT FE
INCREMENTAL FE

AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS

A5
A6
A7
A8
A9

WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR
VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY

6.1.4 Mission Performance Data

Two types of output are possible. If the OPTIONAL PRINT INDICATOR = 0, a standard printout will occur. If the indicator is input as 1, a detailed printout will occur. This will include all data printed in the standard printout plus additional information.

6.1.4.1 Standard Printout

The mission performance data is printed out by segment in chronological sequence. Up to 15 columns of data are printed out depending upon the segment. For all segments, the following information is printed:

t: time in hours
R: range in nautical miles
W_f: weight of fuel used in pounds
W: aircraft weight in pounds
h: altitude in feet
TAS: the true airspeed in knots

Primary Turb. Temp: the primary engine turbine temperature

PRIMARY ENGINE CODE: a code letter which designates the condition governing the engine performance:

P = power (or thrust) required

T = turbine temperature
(engine rating)

W = fuel flow limit

N1 = gas generator shaft rpm limit

C = compressor (N_T/θ_1) limit

N2 = output shaft RPM limit

Q = torque limit

PRIMARY ENG. PEHF: The primary engine horsepower fraction. This is the ratio of power being used at any altitude, Mach number condition to the maximum power available at that condition.

In addition, the following data is printed out in different segments:

AUX. TURB. TEMP: The auxiliary independent engine turbine temperature.

AUX. ENG. CODE: A code letter which designates the condition governing the auxiliary independent engine performance: (code is same as for primary engines).

AUX. ENG. PEHF: The auxiliary independent engine thrust or horsepower fraction. This is the ratio of thrust or power being used at any altitude, Mach number condition to the maximum thrust, or power available at that condition.

AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW: Auxiliary independent engine time rate of fuel consumption in pounds per hour.

TEMP DEG. (F) Ambient temperature °F, printed out in Taxi, and Takeoff, Hover, Landing only.

TOTAL FUEL FLOW: Total time rate of fuel consumption (primary plus auxiliary independent engines) in pounds per hour.

T/W: The thrust-to-weight ratio (printed out in takeoff, hover, and landing).

FM: Main rotor overall hover figure of merit (for a tandem rotor configuration, this includes rotor/rotor interference) (printed out in takeoff, hover and landing).

BHP: Total power required (printed out in takeoff, hover, and landing, climb, cruise, descent, and loiter).

CT: Main rotor thrust coefficient (printed out in takeoff, hover, and landing, climb, cruise, descent, and loiter).

CT/SIGMA: CT/main rotor solidity (printed out in takeoff, hover, and landing).

EAS: The equivalent airspeed in knots (printed out in climb, cruise, descent, and loiter).

MU: Main rotor advance ratio (printed out in climb, cruise, descent, and loiter).

CT PRIME/SIGMA: Main rotor cruise lift coefficient/main rotor solidity (printed out in climb, cruise, descent, and loiter).

ALPHA D/L: Angle of total rotor thrust (lift plus propulsive force) vector with respect to a line perpendicular to the A/C flight path (printed out in climb, cruise, descent and loiter).

NMPP: The specific range in nautical miles per pound (printed out in cruise).

GAMMA: The flight path angle in degrees (printed out in climb and descent).

R/C: Rate of climb in feet per minute (printed out in climb).

R/S: Rate of descent in feet per minute (printed out in descent).

6.1.4.2 Detailed Printout

In addition to the data printed above, the following data (unless noted otherwise) will be printed in takeoff, hover, and landing, climb, cruise, descent, and loiter segments if the OPTIONAL PRINT INDICATOR = 1:

VRC RHP: Vertical rate of climb rotor horsepower (printed out only in takeoff, hover and landing).

FMI: Isolated main rotor hover figure of merit (printed out only in takeoff, hover, and landing).

TOTAL FUEL FLOW: Total fuel consumption (primary + auxiliary independent engines) - lb/hr (printed out only in loiter).

M. ROTOR VTIP: Main rotor tip speed - feet per second

M. ROTOR RHP: Main rotor horsepower (no losses)

T. ROTOR VTIP: Tail rotor tip speed - feet per second

T. ROTOR RHP: Tail rotor horsepower (no losses)

PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW: Primary engine fuel consumption - lb/hr

AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW: Auxiliary independent engine fuel consumption - lb/hr

ROTLIM CODE: A code letter which designates whether main rotor has exceeded the rotor limits input to the program.

A = Within input rotor limits

E = Rotor limits exceeded

DELCDM: Compressibility drag coefficient increment to rotor profile power. In hover, it is a function of rotor C_T/σ and VTIP. In cruise it is a function of rotor C_T/σ and advancing blade tip Mach number (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).

CPPRO: Rotor profile power coefficient (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).

CPIND: Rotor induced power coefficient (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).

CDO: Rotor profile drag (total) coefficient (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).

PROP VTIP: Propeller tip speed - ft/sec.

BHP AUX: Auxiliary propulsion power required (not printed out in takeoff, hover, and landing).

ETAP PROP: Propeller cruise efficiency

TAUX/T:	Ratio of auxiliary propulsion thrust to total configuration thrust required.
AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW:	} Same as noted earlier
AUX. TURB. TEMP:	
AUX. ENG. CODE:	
AUX. ENG. PEHF:	
AUX. ENG. BHP OR THRUST:	Auxiliary independent engine power (if ENGIND = 0, horsepower required printed out. If ENGIND = 1, thrust required printed out).
CPPAR:	Rotor parasite power coefficient (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).
CPNUD:	Rotor nonuniform downwash power coefficient (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).
DELCDS:	Retreating blade stall coefficient increment to rotor profile power (only printed out when a rotor "cycle" is input).
CXR:	Rotor propulsive force coefficient
J	Propeller advance ratio
CP	Propeller power coefficient
CT	Propeller thrust coefficient
CLW	Wing lift coefficient
CDW	Wing profile drag coefficient
RN	Fraction of total lift carried by rotor

6.1.4.3 Headings

At the beginning of each segment, a printout will identify the segment data which follows. The following messages can be printed:

a. TAXI FOR ____ HRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING

- b. TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT T/W = _____ FOR _____ HRS.
or: TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT PEHF = _____, FOR _____ HRS.
- c. CLIMB TO _____ FT. WITH MAX R/C AT _____ ENGINE RATING
CLIMB TO _____ FT. WITH CONSTANT EAS AT _____ ENGINE RATING
CLIMB TO _____ FT. WITH CONST. MACH NO. AT _____ ENGINE RATING
CLIMB TO _____ FT. WITH CONSTANT TAS AT _____ ENGINE RATING
CLIMB TO OPT. ALT. FOR NEXT CRUISE WITH MAX. R/C AT _____ ENGINE RATING, MAXIMUM ALT. _____ FT.
CLIMB TO OPT. ALT. FOR NEXT CRUISE WITH CONSTANT EAS AT _____ ENGINE RATING, MAXIMUM ALT. _____ FT.
CLIMB TO OPT. ALT. FOR NEXT CRUISE WITH CONST. MACH NO. AT _____ ENGINE RATING, MAXIMUM ALT. _____ FT.
CLIMB TO OPT. ALT. FOR NEXT CRUISE WITH CONSTANT TAS AT _____ ENGINE RATING, MAXIMUM ALT. _____ FT.
- d. CRUISE AT _____ ENGINE RATING
CRUISE AT _____ KNOTS TAS LIMITED BY _____ ENGINE RATING
CRUISE AT BEST RANGE SPEED WITH HEADWIND OF _____ KNOTS
CRUISE AT SPEED FOR 99 PERCENT BEST RANGE WITH HEADWIND OF _____ KNOTS
CRUISE AT BEST RANGE SPEED WITH HEADWIND OF _____ KNOTS, CONSTANT W/DELTA = _____
- e. DESCEND TO H = _____ FT AT CONSTANT EAS
DESCEND TO H = _____ FT AT CONSTANT TAS
DESCEND TO H = _____ FT AT CONSTANT TAS (SPIRAL DESCENT PATH)
DESCEND TO H = _____ FT AT CONSTANT EAS (SPIRAL DESCENT PATH)
DESCEND TO H _____ FT AT CONSTANT MACH NO.
DESCEND TO H = _____ FT AT CONSTANT MACH NO. (SPIRAL DESCENT PATH)

DESCEND TO H = ____ FT., R = ____ NM AT CONSTANT EAS
 DESCEND TO H = ____ FT., R = ____ NM AT CONSTANT MACH NO.
 DESCEND TO H = ____ FT., R = ____ NM AT CONSTANT TAS

- f. LOITER FOR ____ HRS.
- g. CHANGE FUEL, ADD ____ LB
 CHANGE FUEL, REMOVE ____ LB
- h. CHANGE PAYLOAD, ADD ____ LB
 CHANGE PAYLOAD, REMOVE ____ LB
- i. TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO ____ FT

After the complete mission history has been printed, the following fuel summary will be printed:

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED =
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED =
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED =

NOTE: If segments 1 through 6 are used for reserve fuel calculations, headings a. through f. will be followed by the statement FOR RESERVE FUEL.

6.1.4.4 General Performance Data

If the General Performance Mission (SGTIND = 11) is issued, a fixed heading consisting of 7 constant parameters, followed by a 49 variable list will be printed.

The fixed constants are:

GROSS WEIGHT = ____	W/Δ = ____
ALTITUDE = ____	DELTRTH = ____
TEMPERATURE = ____	DELTA = ____
	THETA = ____

where $\Delta = P/P_0$

$\theta = T/T_0$

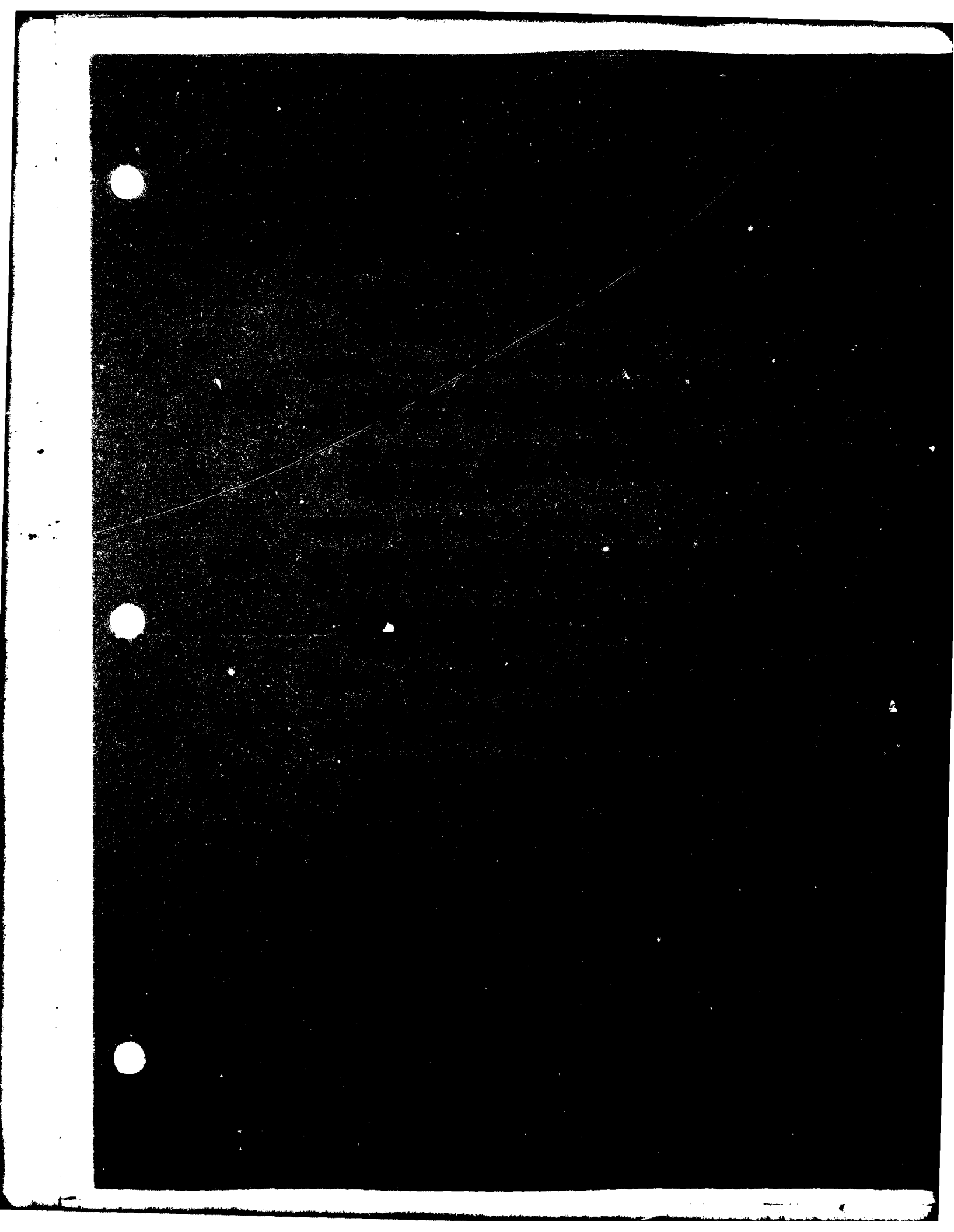
$$\text{DELTRTH} = \delta\sqrt{\theta} = \frac{P}{P_0} \frac{T}{T_0}$$

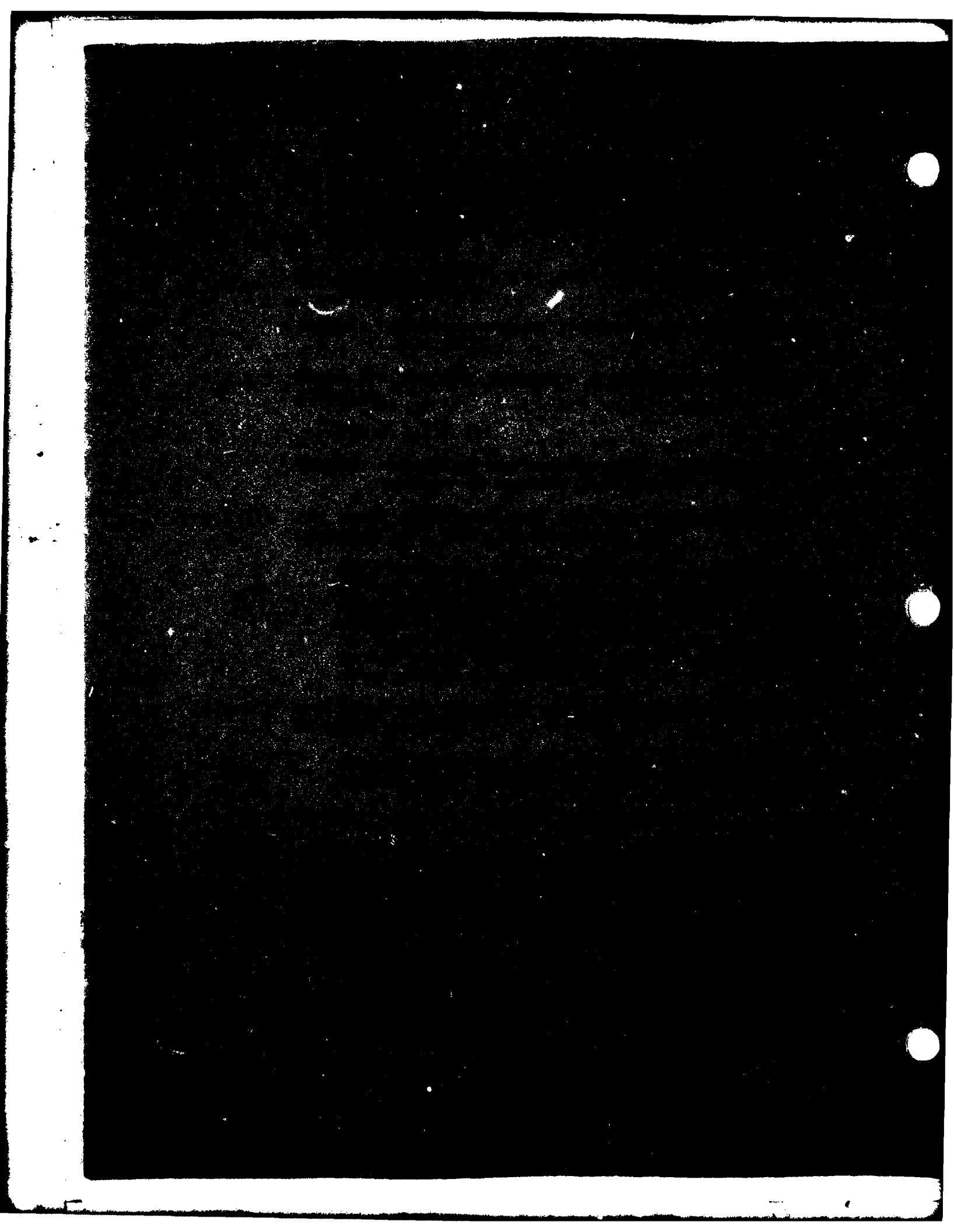
The 49 variables will be printed out according to the input velocity increment ΔV - (LOC 4230). These variables consist of:

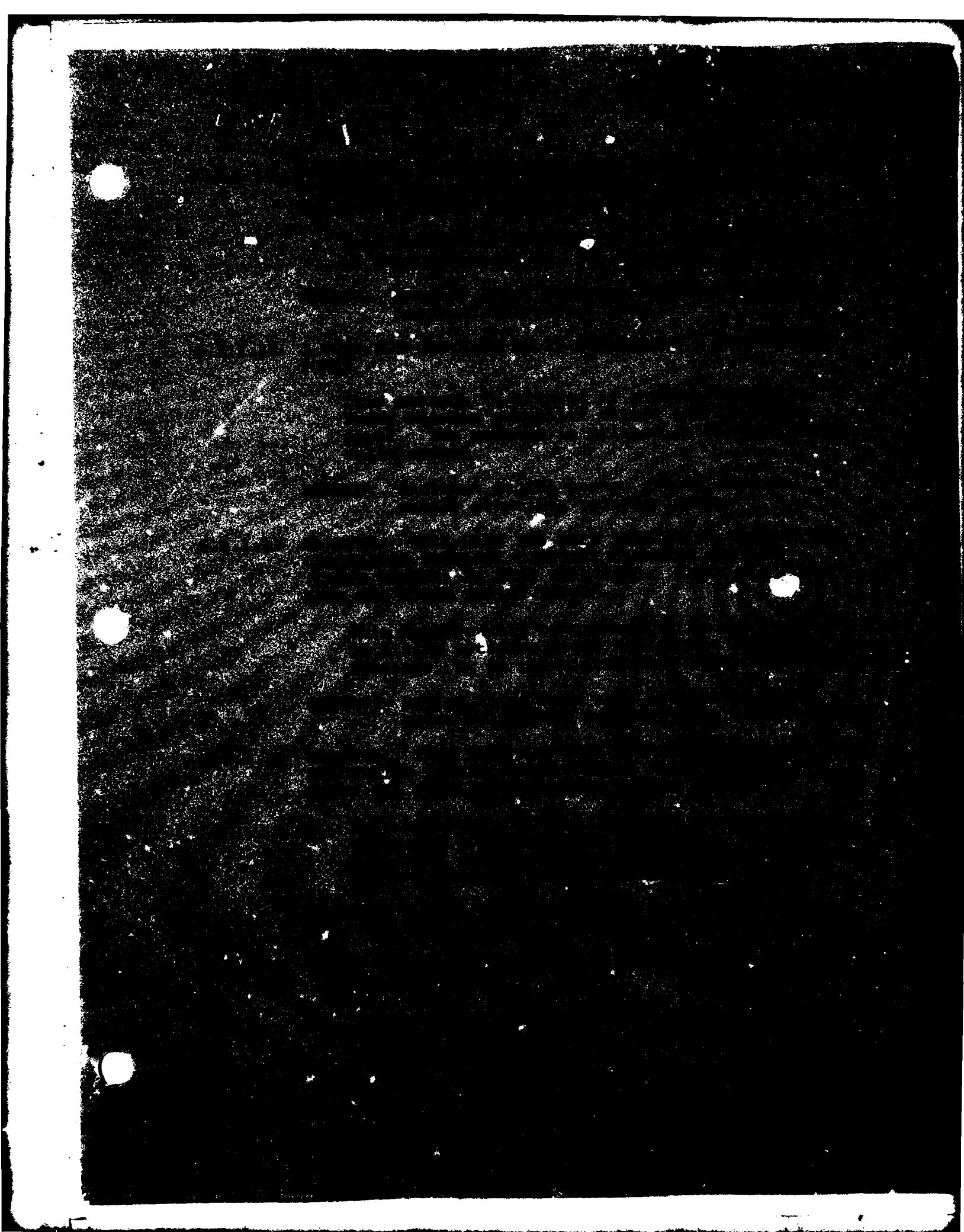
$SHP/DEL RTH$ = RATIO OF SHAFT HORSEPOWER TO PRESSURE RATIO MULTIPLIED BY SQUARE ROOT TEMPERATURE RATIO.
 $SHPI/DEL RTA$ = RATIO OF AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE SHAFT HORSEPOWER TO PRESSURE RATIO MULTIPLIED BY SQUARE ROOT TEMPERATURE RATIO.
 $M. ROTOR RHP/DEL RTH$ = RATIO OF MAIN ROTOR HORSEPOWER TO PRESSURE RATIO MULTIPLIED BY SQUARE ROOT TEMPERATURE RATIO.
 $T. ROTOR RHP/DEL RTH$ = RATIO OF TAIL ROTOR HORSEPOWER TO PRESSURE RATIO MULTIPLIED BY SQUARE ROOT TEMPERATURE RATIO.
 $AUX. PROP RHP/DEL RTH$ = RATIO OF AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR HORSEPOWER TO PRESSURE RATIO MULTIPLIED BY SQUARE ROOT TEMPERATURE RATIO.
 $CONFIG L/DE$ = RATIO OF LIFT TO EFFECTIVE DRAG FOR THE ENTIRE CONFIGURATION OF AIRCRAFT.
 $ROTOR L/DE$ = RATIO OF ROTOR LIFT TO EFFECTIVE DRAG FOR THE ROTOR ONLY.
 $ROTOR (L/DE) I$ = RATIO OF ROTOR LIFT TO EFFECTIVE DRAG FOR THE INDEPENDENT (TANDEM) ROTOR ONLY.
 $WING L/DE$ = RATIO OF WING LIFT TO EFFECTIVE DRAG
 R_N = FRACTION OF TOTAL LIFT CARRIED BY ROTOR.

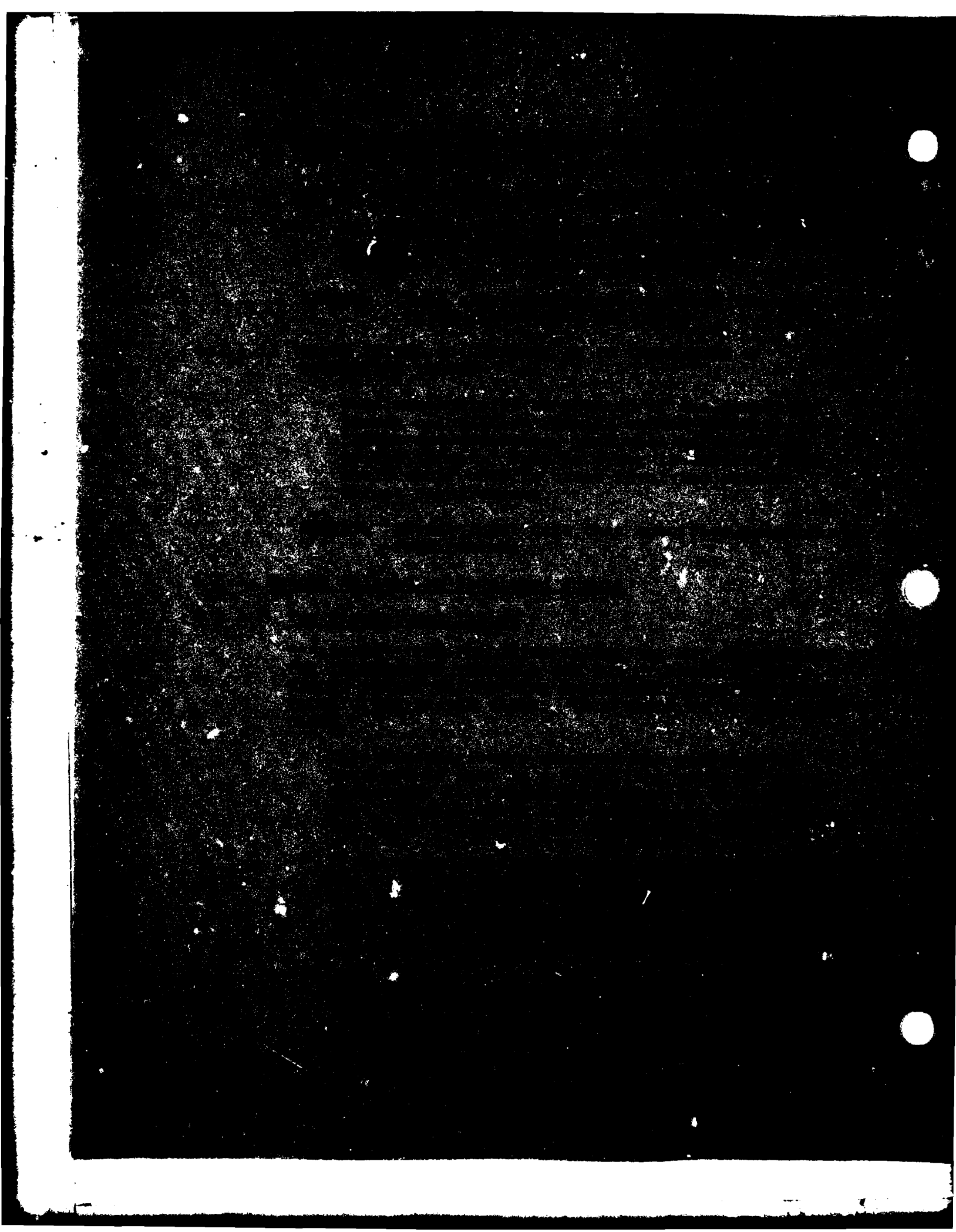
The remaining variables are printed out in the General Performance segment regardless of the value of the optional print indicator (LOC 0002).

TAS	M. ROTOR VTIP	CPPRO	J
MU	M. ROTOR RHP	CPIND	CP
CT/SIGMA	T. ROTOR VTIP	CPPAR	CT
CT	T. ROTOR RHP	RPNUD	CLW
ALPHA D/L	PROP VTIP	EDO	CDW
BHP	BHP AUX	DELCDS	AUX ENG PETF
BHPI	ETAP PROP	DELCOM	
T/W	TAUX/T	CXR	
FM	TOTAL FUEL FLOW	SPEC RANGE (NMPP)	
FMI	PRIM ENG FF	AUX ENG FF	
EAS	PRIM ENG PEHF	AUX ENG PEHF	









EXHIBIT

C_T

(O/L)/D

11/11/1977

(R, S, T, P, A)

10/1/71

10/2/71

10/3/71

10/4/71

10/5/71

10/6/71

10/7/71

10/8/71

10/9/71

10/10/71

10/11/71

10/12/71

10/13/71

10/14/71

10/15/71

10/16/71

10/17/71

10/18/71

10/19/71

10/20/71

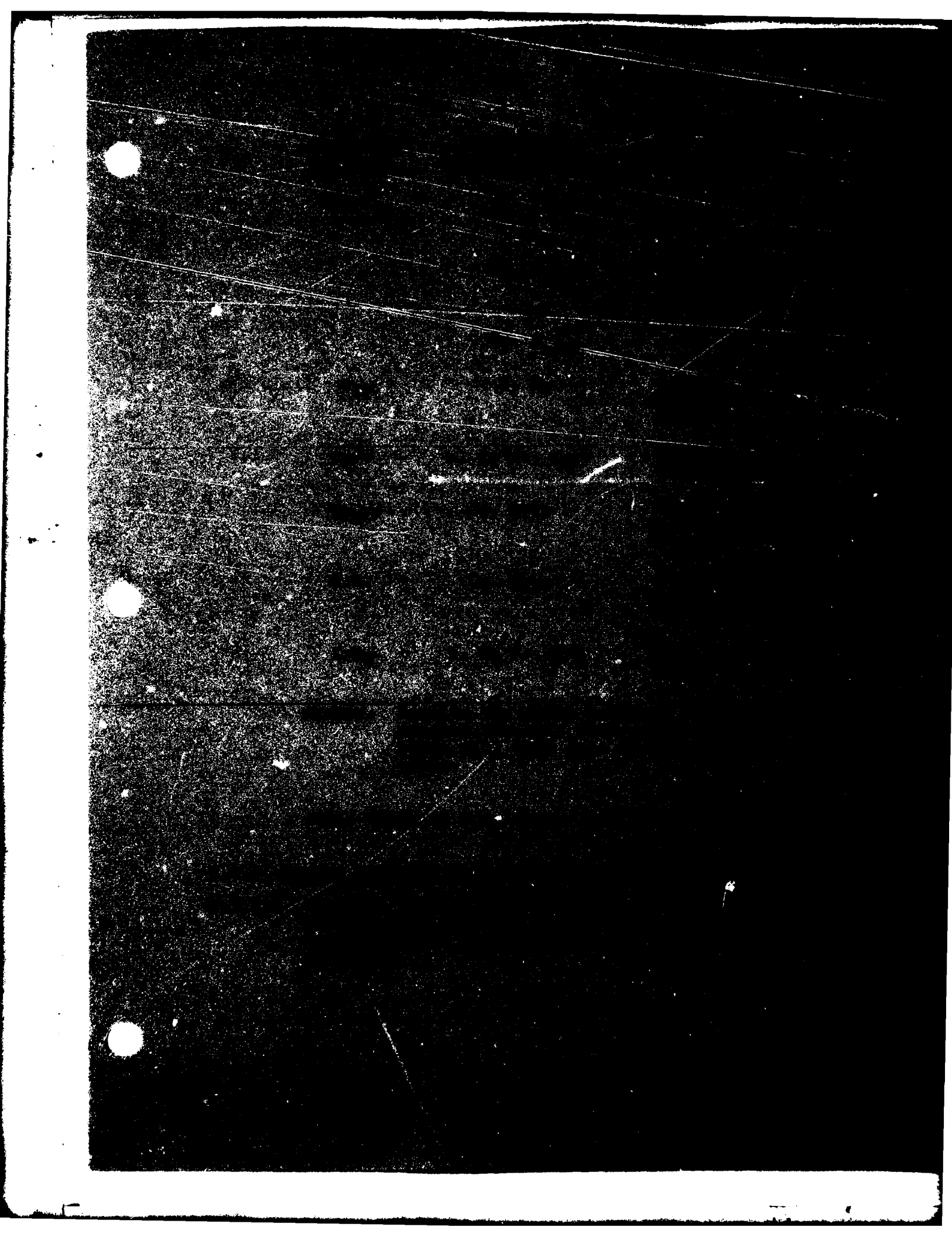
10/21/71

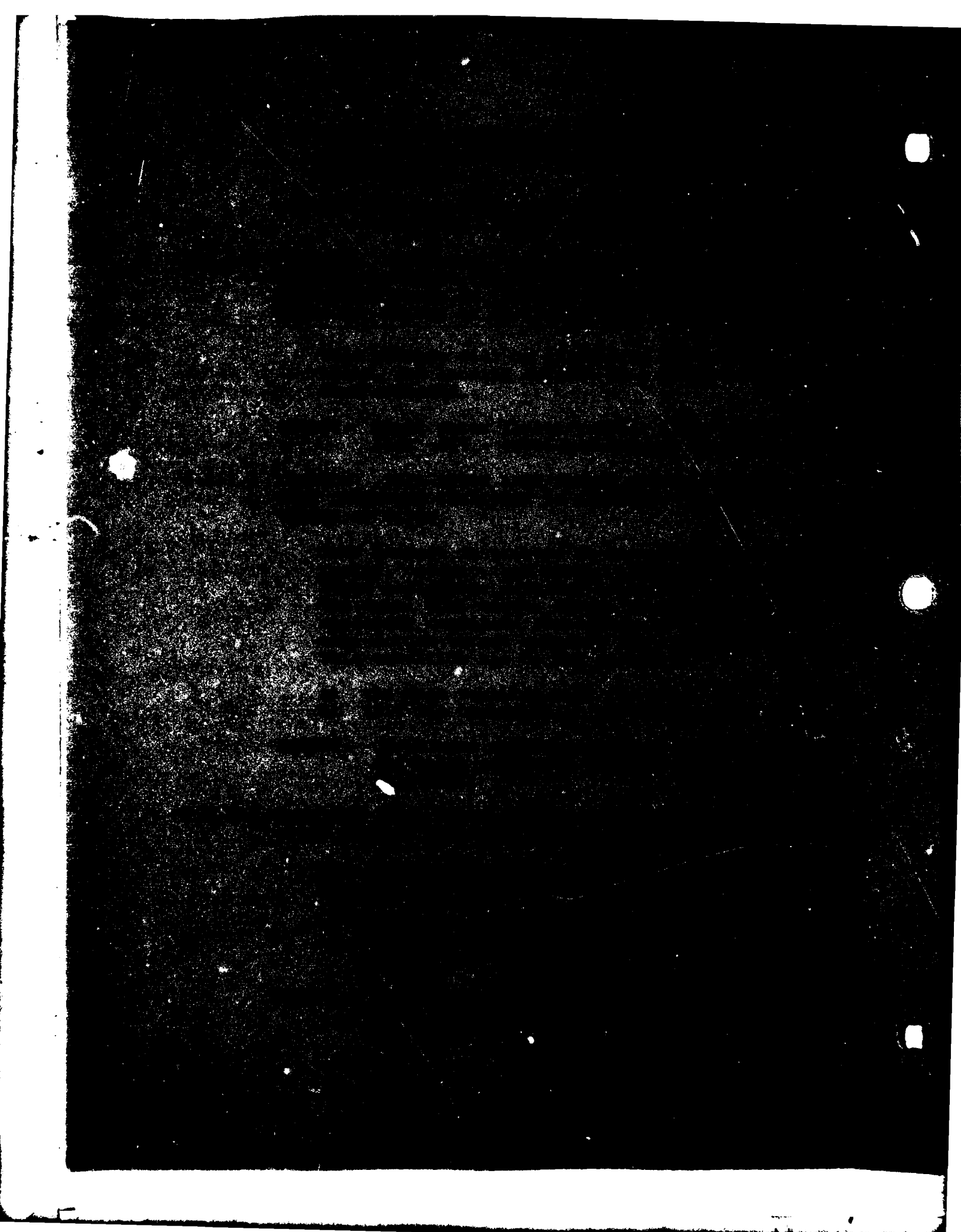
10/22/71

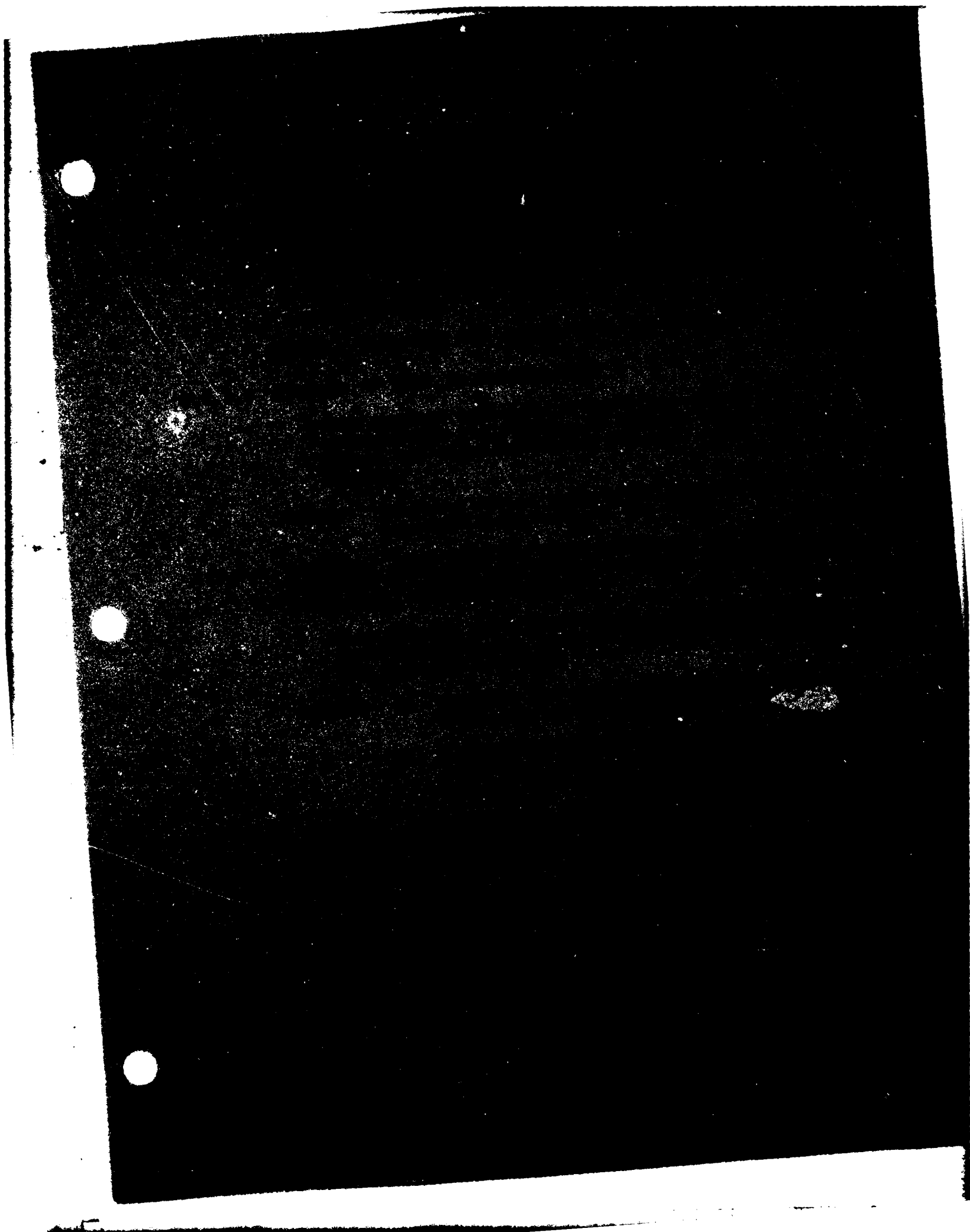
10/23/71

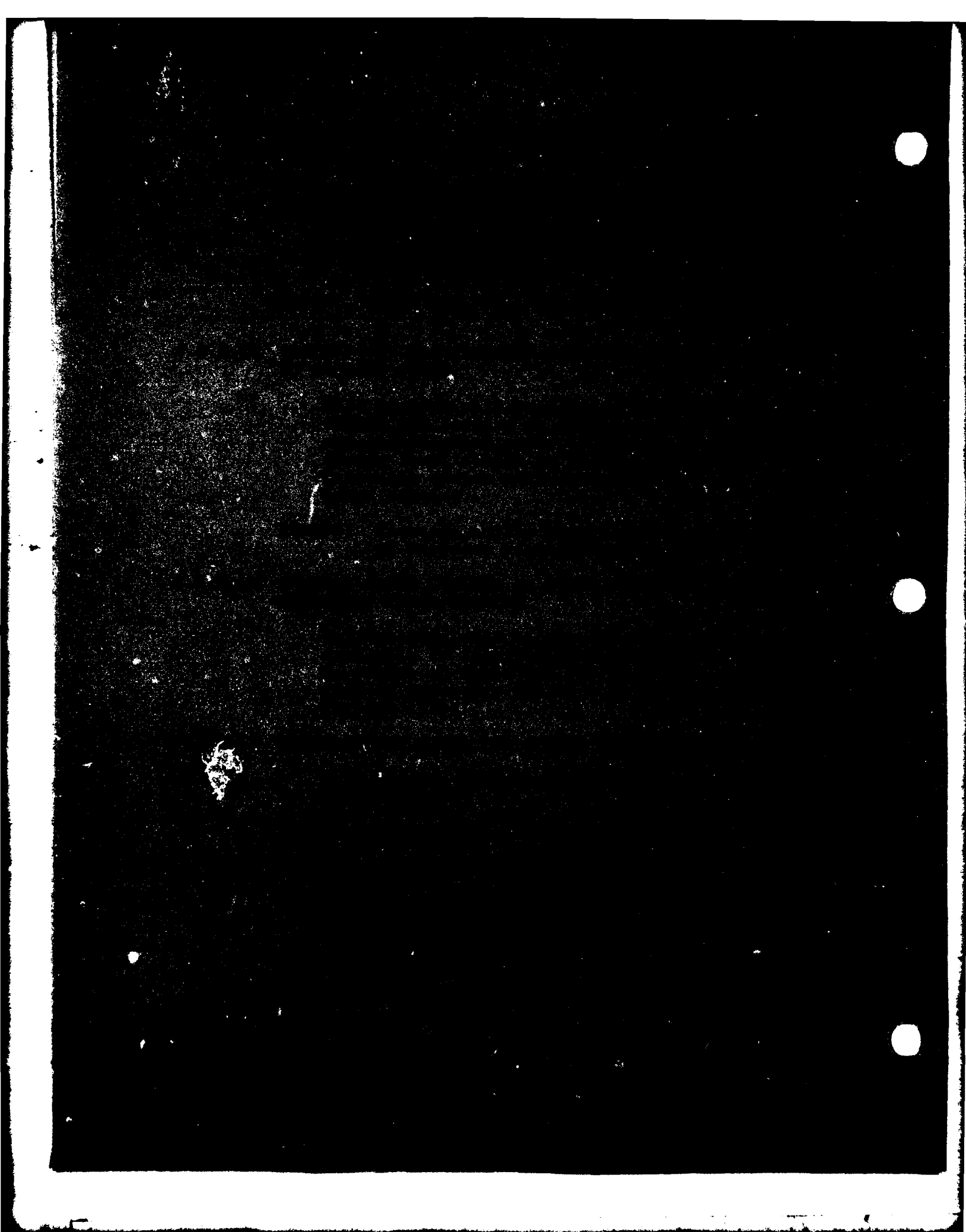
10/24/71

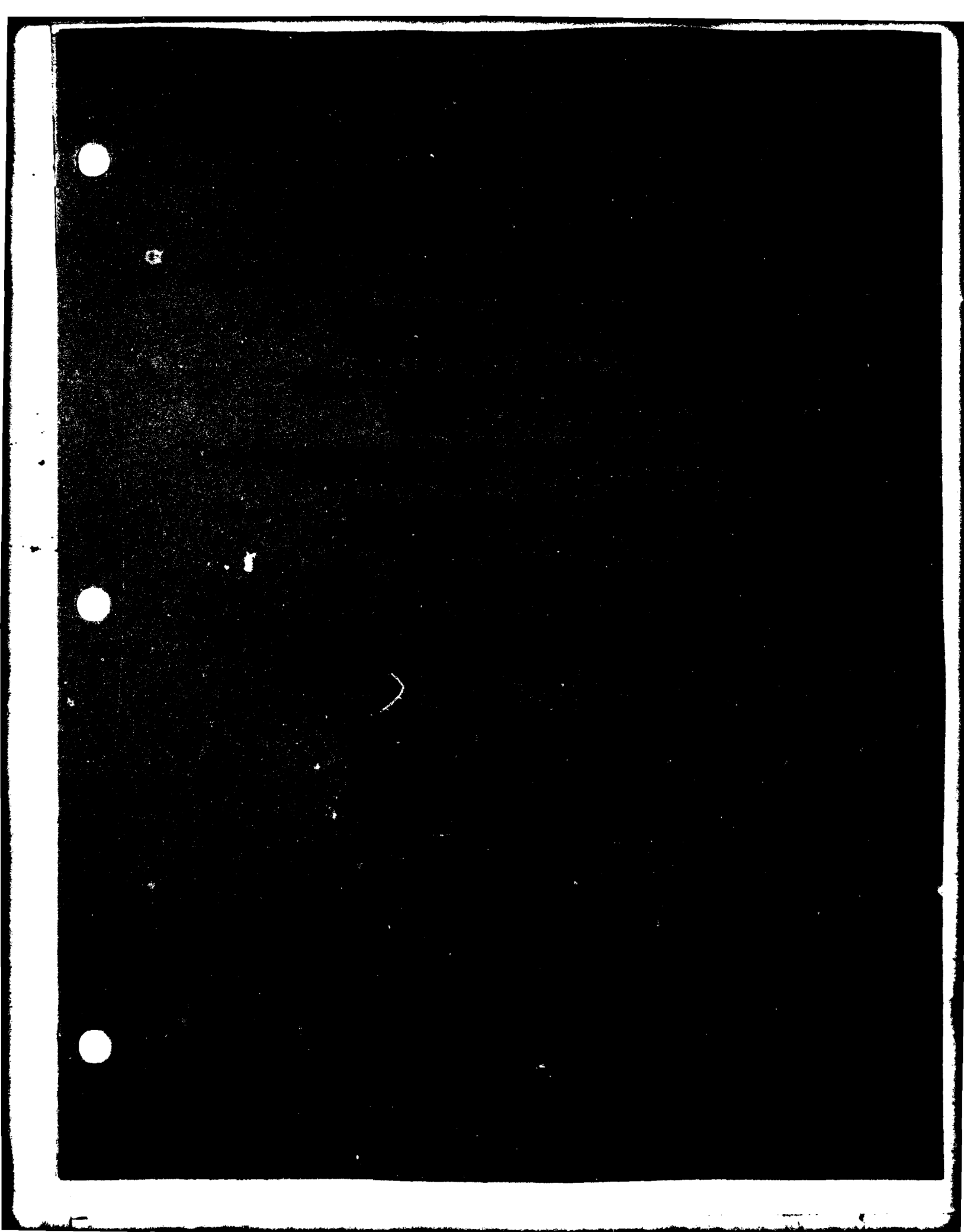
10/25/71

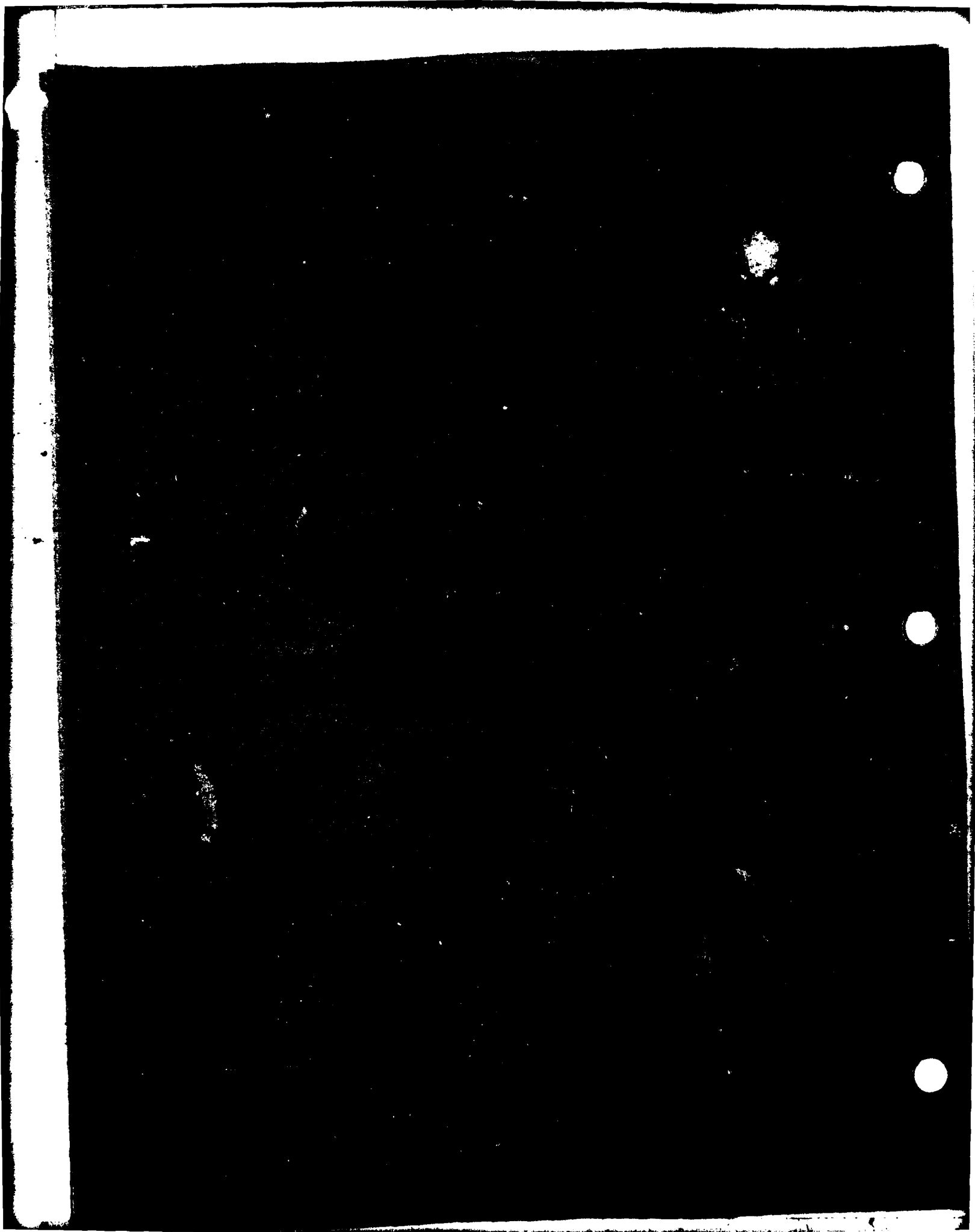












7.1 COMMENTS ON PROGRAM USAGE

Following are a list of rules and suggestions for using the program:

7.1.1 Rules

1. Do not use descent option $RMAXND = 0$ unless preceded by a cruise.
2. Do not input a turbofan or turbojet engine cycle for the primary engines.
3. $(T/W)_D$ (LOC 0228) must always be input. This is the basic configuration design thrust-to-weight ratio. It is used to establish the basic configurations download for calculation of both hover and low forward speed performance.
4. If $FIXIND = 0$ and $FIXINDI = 0.1$, locations 0234 - 0241 must be input to allow sizing of the auxiliary independent engines.
5. If $FIXIND = 1$ and $ESCIND = 1$ only fixed size auxiliary independent engines ($FIXINDI = 0.0$) may be input.
6. If $OPTIND = 2$, the helicopter parasite drag should be input as two terms. The wing (if there is one) profile drag coefficient is input to the table of C_{DW} versus C_L , and all other component contributions are input by means of the term F_e (LOC 0316). The terms C_{DAP} , C_{DFP} , C_{DCSMR} , C_{DSHMR} , C_{DCSTR} , C_{DSHTR} , C_{DN} , C_{DNI} , C_{DNS} , C_{DVT} , and C_{DHT} . K_{HPIM} , K_{HPIT} , K_N , K_{NI} , K_{NS} , K_E , K_{VT} , and K_{KT} are not used in $OPTIND = 2$. If the option indicator is 1, all terms and factors may be used.
7. If $OPTIND = 2$, all necessary green colored locations on the input sheets should be filled in, regardless of any footnote messages.
8. If cruise is followed by descent with $RMAXND = 0$, the cruise step size (LOC. 0771 - 0780) should not be less than 10 to 15 nautical miles. This is necessitated by the fact that a table of cruise conditions is compiled during cruise to use in the determination of the starting point for descent. This table consists of 10 points. The cruise step size therefore must be sufficiently large to ensure that the total of nine steps in range is greater than the range required for the following descent. A cruise step size which is too small will lead to termination of the case with the printout:

*** ERROR *** THE RANGE NECESSARY TO DESCEND IS GREATER THAN THE RANGE OF THE TABLE CALCULATED IN CRUISE. THIS MAY BE DUE TO A DELTA R IN CRUISE WHICH IS TOO SMALL.

9. At present do not use SGTIND = 7 with OPTIND = 1 unless a sufficiently large S_c is input to completely refuel the aircraft. Missions employing change of fuel can be analyzed by running separate cases, a new case each time the fuel is changed. The aircraft can be separately sized for each case and compared manually.
10. The value for payload which is input (LOC. 2604) should be the payload at initial takeoff.
11. If KPRINT (LOC. 0002) = 0, ambient temperature will only be printed out in TAXI (SGTIND = 1.), and General Performance (SGTIND = 11.)

7.1.2 Suggestions

1. Input locations 0005 - 0022 are arranged in a sequential order (1st and 2nd order size trend and propulsion indicators) which allows configuration types to be input in a logical "building block" manner. Use of this arrangement facilitates the input of data. For example if the user wishes to input a single rotor auxiliary independent engine compound helicopter, the following input sequence follows:
 - a) Input CNFIND = 1 (single rotor helicopter)
 - b) Input AUXIND = 4 (compound helicopter)
 - c) Since a compound helicopter has wings, input desired wing sizing options (S_w IND and b_w IND).
 - d) Input AIPIND = 2 (auxiliary independent engines)
 - e) Input desired type of auxiliary independent engine (ENGIND)
 - f) Input those options pertaining only to single rotor helicopters (TRDIND, TRSIND, VTFIND, HTIND, and MRPIND)
2. If nonstandard atmosphere is required only for constant altitude segments, such as loiter, cruise, and takeoff, the table of temperature ratio versus altitude need not be filled in. The nonstandard atmosphere may be obtained by use of ATMIND = 1.
3. If it is desired to run OPTIND = 2 for a helicopter which has previously been sized in a separate case, the drag

7.2 DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM TOLERANCES

The tolerances tabulated in Table 7-1 represent the accuracy required of iterated values calculated at certain points in the program. Whenever the values of the quantities named in Table 7-1 become less than the value quoted, the iterating calculation is terminated.

TABLE 7-1. PROGRAM TOLERANCES

SYMBOL	VALUE	VARIABLE BEING CALCULATED	SITUATION IN PROGRAM	FUNCTION OF TOLERANCE
TOL	0.01	W_G , Gross Weight	Main Control Loop	When the quantity $ 1 - (W_f)_A / (W_f)_R \leq \text{TOL}$, the fuel required and available are considered to be sufficiently close and the sizing calculation is terminated.
$\Delta\gamma$	0.1°	γ , Flight Path Angle	Climb & Descent Sub routines	Determines flight path angle to within 0.1°
$\frac{\Delta \text{BHP}}{\text{BHP}_A}$	0.01	$\frac{\text{BHP}_A - \text{BHP}_R}{\text{BHP}_A}$	Cruise	The cruise speed is set when BHP_R is within 0.01 BHP_A
ΔB	0.01	$\frac{B_1 - B_2}{B_2}$	$\text{CRSIND} = 1$	$\frac{B_1 - B_2}{B_2}$ is used to adjust ΔV to expedite computation. If $\frac{B_1 - B_2}{B_2}$ becomes less than ΔB , BHP_R always exceeds BHP_A
$\frac{\Delta (X_M / l_B)}{(X_M / l_B)_C}$	0.01	$\frac{(X_M / l_B) - (X_M / l_B)_C}{(X_M / l_B)_C}$	Main control loop	The main rotor position is determined when X_M / l_B is within 0.01 $(X_M / l_B)_C$
$\frac{\Delta D_{TR}}{D_{TR_I}}$	0.01	$\frac{D_{TR} - D_{TR_I}}{D_{TR_I}}$	Size trends subroutine	The tail rotor diameter is determined when D_{TR} is within 0.01 D_{TR_I} .
$\frac{\Delta \sigma_{TR_I}}{\sigma_{TR}}$	0.01	$\frac{\sigma_{TR_I} - \sigma_{TR}}{\sigma_{TR}}$	Main control loop	The tail rotor solidity is determined when σ_{TR} is within 0.01 σ_{TR} .
R_{TOL}	5 nm R, Range		Descent Sub routine	If the range at the end of descent is within R_{TOL} nm of R_{max} the calculation terminates.

7.3 SAMPLE CASES

To illustrate the use of the program, five sample cases have been run and the output included here.

The first case, first run, is for a single-rotor compound helicopter with auxiliary independent cruise propulsion (T/Shaft - Propeller). This case illustrates main rotor (diameter and solidity) sizing, wing sizing for maneuver conditions, auxiliary independent engine sizing, tail rotor solidity sizing to meet hovering turn requirements, vertical tail area sizing based on tail rotor loss (in cruise) criteria, and the use of a drag trend. The primary engines and drive system are sized to meet specified takeoff and cruise requirements. The second run of Case No. 1 is identical to Run 1, except the helicopter is sized for weights only.

The second case, run 1, is for a tandem rotor winged helicopter. It illustrates the use of the component drag buildup option, fuselage sizing based on specified rotor overlap and cabin dimensions, aft rotor pylon sizing based on an input gap/stagger ratio, wing sizing for maneuver conditions, and main rotor (diameter and solidity) sizing. The primary engines and drive systems are sized to meet specified takeoff and cruise requirements. The second run of Case 2 is identical to Run 1, except the print option is for standard print, eliminating specific details.

The third sample case, run 1, is for a helicopter which has two contra-rotating, coaxial, three-bladed rigid rotors. Lift offset is employed on each rotor disc to increase lift and maintain roll trim. The need for a conventional tail antitorque rotor is eliminated by the coaxial arrangement. Two auxiliary fuselage mounted fans driven from the primary engines are used to provide propulsive force at high speeds. This case illustrates the use of the rotor L/D (Type II) rotor map input (ROTIND = 4) and the sizing of a helicopter without a tail anti-torque rotor (TRDIND = 0). Rotor solidity and disc loading are specified to size the rotor. The engines are sized to meet either the takeoff or cruise speed requirements, whichever are critical. The main rotor transmissions were sized for full installed torque and the auxiliary transmission used to drive the auxiliary fuselage mounted fans were sized for a high speed cruise torque requirements. Run 2 is identical to Run 1, except a torque limit was imposed on the auxiliary propulsion transmission instead of on the main and tail rotor transmission as in Run 1. Run 3 is identical to Run 2 except the drive system was rated for cruise. The drive system component (main, tail and auxiliary) power was obtained from the proportional split of the total sea level standard power.

The fourth sample case, Run 1, is for a helicopter which has two contra-rotating, coaxial, four-bladed rigid rotors. The need for a conventional tail anti-torque rotor is eliminated by the coaxial arrangement. Two auxiliary fuselage mounted propellers driven from the primary engines are used to provide propulsive force at high speeds. Run 1 illustrates the use of the rotor L/D_E rotor map input (ROTIND = 5). The rotor is operated at maximum rotor L/D_E with T_{AUX}/T as output. The program accepts a tip velocity schedule which consists of a mix between the advancing blade tip Mach number and the tip velocity. The helicopter is sized without a tail anti-torque rotor (TRDIND = 0). Rotor solidity and disc loading are specified to size the rotor (RDMIND = 2). The engines are sized to meet the takeoff requirements (ESCIND = 1). The main, tail and auxiliary drive system ratings are specified at a fraction of the power required to hover or cruise at design conditions. The more critical of the two conditions is selected.

In Run 1 when $T_{AUX}/T = 1000$, the auxiliary propulsion schedule (locations 1671-1692) is followed directly as input. Run 2 is identical to Run 1 except for the L/D_E rotor map input (ROTIND = 6.) In Run 2 the rotor is operated at maximum configuration L/D_E with T_{AUX}/T as output. Run 3 is similar to Run 2 with changes only in N_{II} and T_{AUX}/T . The program

$$\frac{N_{II}}{IIMAX}$$

assumes the V_{TIP} schedule is in V_{TIP} only (locations 1269 - 1278). Also, the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at the specified condition for engine sizing follows the Auxiliary Propulsion Schedule in locations 1671 - 1692. Above that μ the maximum L/D_E is used.

The fifth sample case is for a single-rotor helicopter including wings only. This case illustrates wing sizing for maneuver conditions, main rotor disc loading sizing, tail rotor solidity sizing to meet hovering turn requirements, and the use of the General Performance Segment (SGTIND = 11). The primary engines are sized to meet takeoff requirements only.

7.3.1 Single Rotor Compound Helicopter (Auxiliary Independent Engines)

The design mission profile is illustrated in Figure 7-1. All the inputs are discussed for this case. The engine and rotor cycles are discussed only in sample case No. 1. A complete copy of the program printout follows the description of the input.

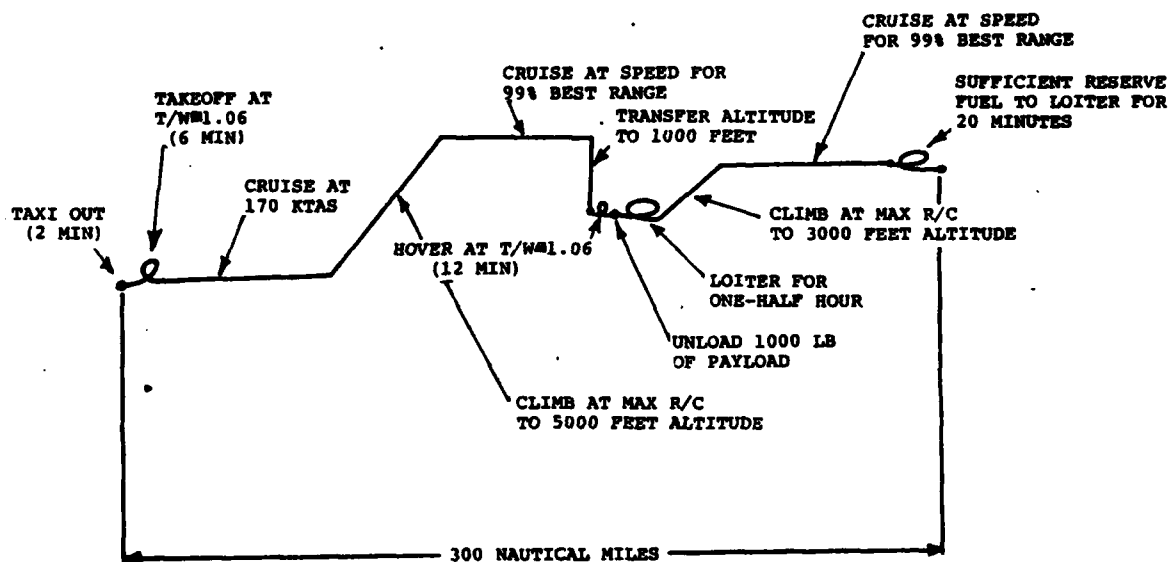


Figure 7-1. Design Mission - Sample Case No. 1

SAMPLE CASE NO. 1

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OPTIND	0001	1.0	Sizing run
OPTIONAL PRINT	0002	1.0	Detailed printout de- sired
DRGIND	0003	2.0	GW/Fe Drag trend uti- lized
OSWIND	0004	0	User inputs Oswald efficiency factor
CNFIND	0005	1.0	Single-rotor helicopter
AUXIND	0006	4.0	Compound helicopter
RDMIND	0007	4.0	Main rotor diameter sized based on input disc loading; solidity sized based on input C_T/σ
FIXIND	0008	1.0	Program sizes primary engines
ROTIND	0009	1.0	Short form rotor per- formance method used
S_W IND	0010	3.0	Wing area sized by ma- neuver conditions
b_W IND	0011	1.0	Wing span sized based on input wing span/rotor diameter ratio
AIPIND	0012	2.0	Independent auxiliary engines
ENGIND	0013	0	Turboshaft auxiliary in- dependent engines
FIXINDI	0014	1.0	Program sizes auxiliary independent engines

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
TRDIND	0015	1.0	Tail rotor diameter sized based on tail rotor/main rotor diameter trend
TRSIND	0016	2.0	Tail rotor solidity sized based on input C_T/σ
VTFIND	0017	2.0	Vertical Fin area sized to meet configuration anti-torque requirements upon loss of tail rotor
HTIND	0018	2.0	Horizontal tail volume coefficient input
MRPIND	0019	0	Main rotor position (on fuselage) input by user
ESCIND	0022	2.0	Primary engines sized for either takeoff or cruise
WG ₀	0023	25000	First guess at design gross weight
h ₀	0024	0	Start altitude
R ₀	0025	0	Starting range
t ₀	0026	0	Starting time
h _{OPT} IND	0027	0	Cruise at specified altitudes
M _{MO}	0028	0.33	Maximum operating Mach number
V _{MO}	0029	220	Maximum operating EAS knots
V _{DIVE}	0030	220	Design dive speed, knots EAS

Normally
0 except
for
partial
mission
analysis

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
M _{LF}	0031	3.5	Maneuver load factor
K ₁	0032	1.0	Factor on mission fuel burned to give reserve fuel, i.e., 1.1 would give 10 percent reserves
δW_f	0033	0	Fixed fuel increment for reserves or other use
K _{FF}	0034	1.05	Increase basic engine SFC by 5 percent
SGTIND	0035	1.0	Taxi
	0036	2.0	Takeoff
	0037	4.0	Cruise
	0038	3.0	Climb
	0039	4.0	Cruise
	0040	9.0	Transfer altitude
	0041	2.0	Takeoff
	0042	8.0	Change payload
	0043	6.0	Loiter
	0044	3.0	Climb
	0045	4.0	Cruise
	0046	60.0	Loiter (reserve fuel)
	0047	100.0	End of case

Sequence
of
Design
Mission

HELICOPTER DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION SHEET

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
b_w/D	0103	0.5	Wing span/main rotor diameter ratio
$(t/c)_R$	0105	0.20	Wing root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_T$	0106	0.12	Wing tip thickness/chord ratio
$\Lambda_c/4$	0107	0	Quarter-chord mean sweep angle, degrees
λ	0108	0.5	Wing taper ratio (tip chord/root chord)
C_F/C	0109	1.0	Ratio of download alleviating flap chord to wing chord (1.0 signifies a fully tilting wing)
h'/h_F	0110	0.20	Ratio of vertical wing position on fuselage as a fraction of fuselage height
CL_D	0111	0.8	Wing design lift coefficient
AR_{HT}	0112	4.0	Horizontal tail aspect ratio
l_{TH}'	0113	1.15	Ratio of horizontal tail moment arm to main rotor radius
$(t/c)_{HT}$	0114	0.12	Horizontal tail thickness/chord ratio
\bar{V}_H	0115	0.0162	Horizontal tail volume coefficient
λ_H	0116	0.5	Horizontal tail taper ratio
$\Delta S_{wet}/S_F$	0120	0	Fuselage wetted area ratio

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
ΔS_{wet}	0121	0	Incremental fuselage wetted area
h_F	0122	7.0	Fuselage height
W_F	0123	6.5	Fuselage width
$(l/d)_P$	0124	1.3	Fineness ratio of nose
$(l/d)_T$	0125	1.0	Fineness ratio of tail
l_c	0126	12.	Constant diameter section length
l_{RW}	0127	0	Length of ramp well
X_M/l_B	0128	0.55	Main rotor position aft of the nose as a fraction of main fuselage length
l_{TB}/d_{TB}	0129	5.0	Fineness ratio of tail boom
d_{TTB}/d_{TB}	0130	0.3	Ratio of average tail boom tip diameter to average tail boom diameter
$k_{T. STING}$	0131	1.1	Tail boom extends aft of the tail rotor disc by 10 percent of the tail rotor radius
λ_{VT}	0136	0.45	Vertical tail taper ratio
$(t/c)_{VT}$	0137	0.15	Vertical tail thickness/chord ratio
ζ_{VT}	0138	0.80	Vertical tail fin/tail rotor overlap ratio
K_2	0139	0.85	Vertical position of the tail rotor center (relative to the vertical fin root chord) as a fraction of tail rotor radius

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$C_{L_{DES}}$	0140	0.5	Vertical tail fin design lift coefficient
V_{DES}	0141	180	Vertical tail fin sized to provide aircraft directional stability at 180 kts in event of tail rotor loss
Z_1	0142	0.035	Primary engine nacelle constants
Z_2	0143	2.0	
Z_3	0144	0.078	
l_{AIP}/l_C	0145	.1	Ratio of air induction system length to engine length (primary engines)
Z_4	0146	0.035	Auxiliary independent engine nacelle constants
Z_5	0147	2.0	
Z_6	0148	0.078	
l_{AIA}/l_{EA}	0149	.0	Ratio of air induction system length to engine length (auxiliary engines)
$\Delta S/S_{STR}$	0150	.0	Ratio of incremental auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut planform area to auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut planform area
b_{ns}/d_{NI}	0151	.1	Ratio of auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut span to nacelle diameter
$(t/c)_{RF}$	0152	0.40	Forward rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_{TF}$	0153	0.20	Forward rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
AR_{FP}	0154	0.5	Forward rotor pylon aspect ratio
λ_{FP}	0155	0.4	Forward rotor pylon taper ratio
h_{p1}	0156	3.0	Forward rotor pylon height
MAIN ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA SHEET			
ROTOR CYCLE NO.	0171	3	Rotor blade section aerodynamic characteristics selection
N_R	0172	1.0	Number of rotors
W/A	0173	11.0	Disc loading
b_{MR}	0176	4.0	Number of blades/main rotor
θ_{TMR}	0177	-9.0	Main rotor twist (deg)
X_{CMR}	0178	0.25	Main rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius
X_{MR}	0179	0.075	Main rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
$(t/c)_{.25R}$	0180	0.10	Rotor blade thickness/chord at 25 percent radius
V_{TIP}	0181	725	Main rotor tip speed
$(C_T/\sigma)_H$	0182	0.12	Rotor "lift coefficient" for hover sizing solidity
T/W	0183	1.06	Rotor design thrust/weight ratio
$V_{KT}(c)$	0184	165	Cruise flight conditions for sizing rotor solidity
$h_c(c)$	0185	3000	
ΔT_{IN}	0186	43.2	

C

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$	0187	0.110	Rotor "lift coefficient" for sizing rotor solidity in cruise flight
$g_{REQM'T}$	0188	1.75	Total g requirement, helicopter must satisfy
g (ROTOR)	0189	1.35	Maneuver g's carried by main rotor
N (ROTOR LOADING)	0190	1.00	Rotor lift/GW for 1g cruise flight rotor solidity sizing
V_{CEH}^1	0191	1.53	Main rotor vertical rate-of-climb efficiency factors
V_{CEH}^2	0192	0	
$K_{P_{CLIMB}}$	0193	0.85	Helicopter forward flight climb efficiency

TAIL ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA SHEET

b_{TR}	0203	5.0	No. of blades/tail rotor
θ_{TR}^T	0204	-4.0	Tail rotor twist (deg)
$X_{C_{TR}}$	0205	0.3	Tail rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius
X_{TR}	0206	0.075	Tail rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
V_{TTR}	0207	690	Tail rotor tip speed
$(C_T/\sigma)_{DES}^{(H)}$	0208	0.17	Tail rotor limiting design rotor "lift coefficient"
$\dot{\psi}$	0209	0.30	Helicopter yaw acceleration, rad/sec ²
$\ddot{\psi}$	0210	0.75	Helicopter yaw rate, rad/sec
C_T / C_T G NET	0211	1.00	Vertical tail fin/tail rotor sideload ratio (when input as 1.00, program calculates a value of $C_{T_G} / C_{T_{Net}}$ based on tail fin/rotor geometry)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
\bar{C}	0212	0.72	Tail rotor induced velocity ratio for a pusher type tail rotor (see fig. 4-21, sect. 4.8)
K_{ZZZ}	0213	1.00	Single rotor helicopter yaw moment of inertia trend adjustment factor (nominally = 1.00)
$g_{MR/TR}$	0214	1.0	Gap between main and tail rotor disc (ft)
K_{TRS}	0215	1.05	Tail rotor solidity increased 5 percent over that dictated by hovering turn requirements
$C_{L_{FIN}}$	0216	0	Vertical tail fin operating cruise lift coefficient

PRIMARY ENGINE SIZING INFORMATION SHEET

PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE NO.	0217	1.761	Primary engine selection
N_P	0219	2.0	No. of primary engines
XMSNIND	0220	2.0	Drive system rated at power required to hover or cruise (more critical of the two conditions selected by program)
SHP_{MRX}/SHP^*_{MR}	0221	1.0	Main rotor drive system is rated at 100 percent of main rotor design power
$K_{ALTPAYL}$	0222	1.	Ratio of alternate payload increment to design payload (used in XMSN sizing)
η_T	0223	0.97	Transmission efficiency
ΔSHP_{ACC}	0224	100	Accessory power losses
SHP_{TRX}/TRP^*	0225	1.0	Tail rotor drive system is rated at 100 percent of tail rotor design power

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SHP_{AUX}/SHP^*_{AUX}	0226	1.0	Aux propulsion drive system is rated at 100 percent of aux propulsion design power
$h_{TO}(H)$	0227	4000	Design point hover altitude (engine sizing)
$(T/W)_D$	0228	1.06	Configuration design point hover thrust/weight ratio
$\Delta T_{INTO}(H)$	0229	50.3	Increment in ambient temperature for engine sizing at takeoff conditions ($^{\circ}F$)
$(N_{II}/N_{IIMAX})_{TO}$	0230	1.105	<p>Main rotor operating at 100 percent of hover tip speed (725 fps); as input in location 0181, i.e.</p> $\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\ MAX}} \right)_{TO} \left(\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II*}} \right)_{VT}$ <p>(LOC 0230)x(LOC 1223)x (LOC 0181)</p> <p>= (1.105) (.905) (725)</p> <p>= 725 = $V_{T\ OPERATING}$</p>
N_{PSD}	0231	0	No. of engines inoperative at hover design point conditions
SHP_E/SHP^*	0232	0.95	Engines sized to permit operation in hover (OGE) at 95 percent of the maximum rated power
$(VR/C)_D$	0233	.0	Design vertical rate of climb (ft/min) used in sizing primary engines in hover
POWIND	0234	2.	Normal engine rating
h_C	0235	3000	Design point (cruise) altitude (engine sizing)
V_C	0236	170	Design point cruise speed (engine sizing)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ΔT_{INCE}	0237	43.2	Increment in ambient temperature for primary engine sizing at cruise condition ($^{\circ}F$)
$(N_{II}/N_{IIMAX})_C$	0238	1.105	Ratio of operating power turbine speed to maximum power turbine speed (input when sizing primary engines for cruise)
$(T_{AUX}/T_{TOT})_C$	0239	0.75	75 percent of propulsive thrust provided by aux. propulsion at cruise conditions for engine sizing
$C_{L_{DP}}$	0240	0.3	Wing operating lift coefficient at cruise conditions for engine sizing
$(N_{PSD})_C$	0241	0	No. of primary engines shut down during cruise (for engine sizing)

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE SIZING INFORMATION SHEET

AUX PROPULSION ENGINE CYCLE NO.	0242	1.761	Auxiliary independent engine selection
N_P	0245	1.0	Helicopter has one aux. independent engine
POWIND	0246	2	Aux. independent engine sized to provide 75 percent of configuration propulsive thrust at NRP
$(N_{II}/N_{IIMAX})_i$	0247	1.105	Ratio of operating power turbine speed to maximum power, turbine speed (input when sizing primary engines for cruise)
No. of PROPS	0248	1	Number of propellers

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PROPELLER DATA REQUIRED FOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AUX PROPULSION INFORMATION SHEET			
V_{TAR}	0249	900	Propeller tip speed
DIA	0250	10	Propeller diameter
X_{AR}	0251	0.075	Propeller blade attachment point as fraction of radius
$\eta_{T_{AUX}}$	0252	0.97	Auxiliary drive system transmission efficiency
$\eta_{P_{IND}}$	0253	0	"Point" propeller efficiencies specified for climb and cruise
η_{p3}	0254	0.82	Propeller efficiency in climb
η_{p5}	0255	.8	Propeller propulsive efficiency for SGTIND=5
AF/Blade	0257	140	3-way propeller, 140 activity factor/blade
No. of Blades	0258	3	
No. of pairs in η_{p4} Table	0261	4	Number of pairs in prop/fan efficiency table, locations 0262-0271
Values of MACH	0262	.0	Mach number required during climb and/or descent
	0263	.2	
	0264	.4	
	0265	.8	
η_{p4}	0272	.85	Propeller propulsive efficiency for STGIND = 4, 6 tabular function of Mach number
	0273	.83	
	0274	.8	
	0275	.78	

HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS INFORMATION SHEET

(GW/Fe)	0312	1130	Drag trend constants derived from data such as illustrated by fig. 4-30, section 4-9
K_{FED}	0313	.555	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
e	0314	0.75	Wing "span loading" efficiency factor
TFEF	0315	1.0	Tail fin aspect ratio effectiveness factor (nominally = 1.0)
K_N	0323	.0	Primary nacelle multiplicative drag factor
K_W	0327	1.02	Wing multiplicative drag factor
$(Re/l)_i$	0328	$1.464(10^6)$	Mean Reynolds No./ft based on primary engine cruise sizing flight conditions
C_{l_α}	0329	6.28	Wing 2-D lift curve slope
No. of pairs in CL-Cd Table	0330	7.	Number of pairs input in locations 0331-0346
Clw(1)	0331	.0	Wing lift coefficient
Clw(2)	0332	.2	
Clw(3)	0333	.4	
Clw(4)	0334	.6	
Clw(5)	0335	.8	
Clw(6)	0336	1.	
Clw(7)	0337	1.4	
Cdwi(1)	0339	.006	Profile drag coefficient of wing at $Re=10^7$ (based on wing planform area)
Cdwi(2)	0340	.0062	
Cdwi(3)	0341	.007	
Cdwi(4)	0342	.008	
Cdwi(5)	0343	.0095	
Cdwi(6)	0344	.012	
Cdwi(7)	0345	.02	
No. of $C_{X/\sigma}$	0347	3.	Specifies number of $C_{X/\sigma}$ values in table locations 0349-0353
No. of μ	0348	3.	Specifies number of values in table locations 0354-0360
Values of $C_{X/\sigma}$	0349	.0	Rotor propulsive thrust coefficient divided by main rotor solidity. Used in defining rotor limits
	0350	.5	
	0351	1.	

$$C_{X/\sigma} = \frac{\text{THRUST REQUIRED}}{\rho A N_R V_{TIP}^2 \sigma_{MR}}$$

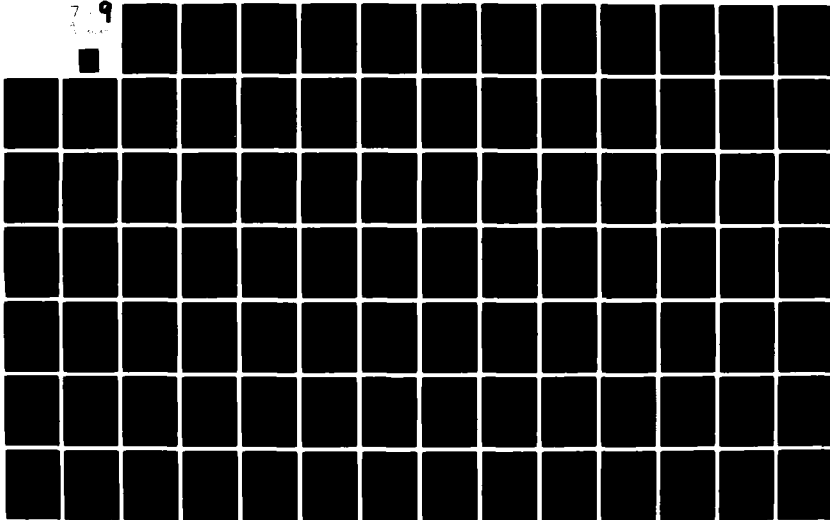
AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/6 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

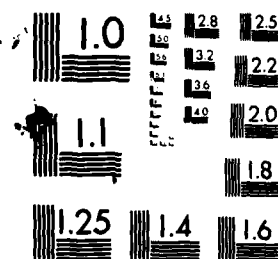
UNCLASSIFIED

7 9

1 10-1



7 OF 9
AD
A113037



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	0354	.0	Rotor forward flight advance ratio $\mu = \frac{V_{FPS}}{V_{TIP}}$
	0355	.5	
	0356	1.	
Values of C_T/σ	0361	1.	Values of C_T/σ corres- ponding to (C_X/σ) , loca- tion 0349 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0362	1.	
	0363	1.	
	0368	1.	Values of C_T/σ corres- ponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_2$ location 0350 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0369	1.	
	0370	1.	
	0375	1.	Values of C_T/σ corres- ponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_3$ loca- tion 0351 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0376	1.	
	0377	1.	

HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION SHEET

W_{FE}	2602	2200	Weight of fixed equipment in lbs.
W_{FUL}	2603	450	Weight of fixed useful load in lbs.
W_{PL}	2604	2000	Weight of payload in lbs.
ΔW_{FC}	2605	100	Flight controls group incremental weights in lbs.
ΔW_P	2606	.0	Propulsion group incre- mental weight in lbs.
ΔN_{ST}	2607	.0	Structures group incre- mental weight in lbs.
RM_1	2608	.0	Wing relief as percentage of GW
W_I	2609	.0	Weight of inboard store
W_O	2610	.0	Weight of outboard store
d_1	2611	.0	Position of inboard under- wing store (fraction of wing semi-span)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
d_o	2612	.0	Positon of outboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
k_{CC}	2613	25.	Cockpit controls weight factor.
k_{RL}	2614	25.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SC}	2615	25.	Main rotor system controls weight factor.
k_{FW}	2616	.0	Fixed wing controls.
k_{TM}	2617	.0	Tilt mechanism weight factor.
k_{SAS}	2618	30.	Stability Augmentation System (SAS) weight factor. Usually in the range of 20-100 pounds.
k_{RCA}	2619	.18	Auxiliary rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SCA}	2620	25.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight factor.
k_{MG}	2621	.0	Miscellaneous controls weight factor in CBS.
k_B	2622	125.	Body group weights factor.
$\Delta C.G.$	2623	2.08	Helicopter cg travel (FT).
k_{LG}	2624	.04	Landing gear weight factor. Percentage of gross weight.
k_{MG}	2625	.8	Main landing gear weight factor.
k_{WW}	2626	.0	Detailed wing weight factor. This adjusts the constant 220 in $W_N = 220(k)^{.582}$ up or down depending on the complexity of the control surfaces.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_F	2627	1.	Wing unload factor. Entered as a fraction of design gross weight.
k_{WS}	2628	.0	Wing stores only weight trend factor.
k_{WP}	2629	2.06	Wing weight/area factor (psf).
k_{HT}	2630	2.	Horizontal tail unit weight in PSF.
k_{CLF}	2631	24.1	Crash load factor.
k_{NAC}	2632	1.	Primary cowling weight factor (PSF).
k_{AIP}	2633	.75	Primary air induction system weight factor.
k_{NACA}	2634	1.	Auxiliary cowling weight factor (PSF).
k_{AIA}	2635	.75	Auxiliary air induction system weight factor.
k_{NS}	2626	.0	Nacelle strut weight factor.
k_{PRB}	2637	44.	Primary rotor blade weight factor.
k_{RBF}	2638	2.2	Rotor type factor; hingeless for this example.
k_{PH}	2639	61.	Primary hub weight factor.
k_{and}	2640	.286	Main rotor weight factor.
k_{BLFD}	2641	1.15	Blade fold weight factor. Input as a fractional part of the total rotor weight.
k_{TR}	2642	14.2	Tail rotor weight factor.
k_{AR}	2643	14.2	Auxiliary rotor weight factor. This is the average value for the rotor or propeller weight (LB), $W_R = 14.2 a (k)^{.67}$.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{PA}	2644	1.	Auxiliary rotor multiplicative input power, expressed here as 100% input power.
k_{VTAR}	2645	1.	Auxiliary tail rotor multiplicative top speed factor here as 100% input speed.
k_{PDS}	2646	25.0	Primary drive system weight factor.
k_{PDSZ}	2647	3.	Primary drive system weight factor. Number of gears in system.
k_{TRDS}	2648	250.	Tail rotor drive system weight factor.
k_{ADS}	2649	250.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor.
k_{ADSZ}	2650	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor (number of gears in system).
k_{FS}	2651	.11	Fuel system weight factor.
k_{PEI}	2652	.17	Primary engine installation weight factor.
k_{AEI}	2653	.17	Auxiliary engine installation weight factor.
K_1	2654	1.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
K_2	2655	1.	Main rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_3	2656	1.	Fixed wing controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_4	2657	1.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_5	2658	1.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K ₆	2659	1.	Body weight multiplicative factor.
K ₇	2660	1.	Landing gear weight multiplicative factor.
K ₈	2661	1.	Wing weight multiplicative factor.
K ₉	2662	1.	Horizontal tail weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₀	2663	1.	Primary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₁	2664	1.	Auxiliary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₂	2665	1.	Primary rotor blade weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₃	2666	1.	Primary rotor kit weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₄	2667	1.	Tail rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₅	2668	1.	Auxiliary rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₆	2669	1.	Primary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₇	2670	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₈	2671	1.	Primary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₉	2672	1.	Auxiliary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₂₀	2673	1.	Tail rotor drive system weight multiplicative factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>TAXI INFORMATION</u>			
ATMIND	0401	.0	Standard atmosphere.
t_T	0411	.0333	Taxi for 2 minutes.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0421	.0	Increment in ambient temperature for primary engine sizing at takeoff conditions.
K_{FI}	0431	1.0	Auxiliary engine fuel flow multiplicative factor.

TAKEOFF, HOVER, AND LANDING INFORMATION

$N_{II} N_{II}^{MAX}$ (PRIM ENG)	0441	1.105	Operating point for engine power turbine during taxi
-------------------------------------	------	-------	--

$$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}} = \frac{V_T^{OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^*} \right)}$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TOLIND	0461	1.0	Specify required T/W for hover out-of-ground of effect.
	0462	1.0	
ATMIND	0481	.0	Standard atmosphere.
	0482	.0	
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0501	.0	Increment in ambient temperature for primary engine sizing at takeoff conditions.
	0502	.0	
$V_{R/C}$ (FPM)	0511	.0	Vertical rate of climb.
	0512	.0	
T/W	0521	1.06	Configuration thrust/weight ratio (hover).
	0522	1.06	
ΔT_M (HR)	0531	.02	Step size for hover.
	0532	.02	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$N_{II}/N_{II\text{ MAX}}$ (PRIM MAX)	0541 0542		Operating point for engine power turbine during takeoff, hover or landing
			$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{ MAX}}} \right)_{\text{TOHL}} = \frac{V_T^{\text{OPERATING}}}{V_T^{\left(\frac{N_{II\text{ MAX}}}{N_{II}} \right)}}$
t_H	0551 0552	0.1 0.2	Hover for 16 minutes. Hover for 12 minutes.
CLIMB INFORMATION			
CLMIND	0571 0572	1.0 1.0	Climb at maximum rate of climb limited by NRP available.
ATMIND	0591 0592	.0 .0	Standard atmosphere.
C_L	0601 0602	0.3 0.4	Wing operating C_L in climb.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}\text{F})$	0611 0612	.0 .0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
$\Delta h \text{ (FT)}$	0621 0622	500. 500.	Step size for climb.
POWIND	0631 0632	2. 2.	Normal engine rating.
$h \text{ MAX}$	0641 0642	5000. 3000.	Maximum altitude during climb.
$N_{II}/N_{II\text{ MAX}}$ (PRIM ENG)	0651 0652	1.105 1.105	Specifies operating point for engine power turbine at design climb conditions.
$\Delta F_{e\text{ CL}} \text{ (FT}^2\text{)}$	0661 0662	6. 6.	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (climb performance segment).

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
N_{II}/N_{II}^{MAX} (AUX ENG)	0671 0672	1.105 1.105	Specifies operating point for engine power turbine.
$N_{PSD_{CL}}$	0681 0682	1.0 1.0	One primary engine shut down during climb.
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	0691 0692	0 0	All propulsive thrust provided by main rotor
$N_{PSDi_{CL}}$	0701 0702	1.0 1.0	Auxiliary independent engine shut down during climb.
CRUISE INFORMATION			
CRSIND	0721 0722 0723	2.0 4.0 4.0	Cruise at specified TAS Cruise at 99 percent best range speed.
V_{IN}	0731	170.	True airspeed for cruise during cruise segment with CRSIND=2 (Kt)
ATMIND	0741 0742 0743	.0 .0 .0	Standard Atmosphere.
$C_{L_{WING}}$	0751 0752 0753	0.5 0.5 0.5	Wing operating C_L in cruise.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0761 0762 0763	.0 .0 .0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
$\Delta R(NM)$	0771 0772 0773	15. 15. 15.	Step size for cruise (nautical miles).
POWIND	0781 0782	2. 2.	Normal engine rating.
R_{MAX}	0791 0792 0793	60 150 300	Values of range at end of each cruise.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
N_{II}/N_{II}^{MAX}	0801	1.105	} Operating point of primary engine power turbine during cruise.
	0802	1.105	
	0803	1.105	
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}} \right)_{PRI CR} = \frac{V_T^{OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II}^{MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)_{PRI CR}}$			
$\Delta Fe_{CR}(FT^2)$	0811	.0	} Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite (cruise performance segment).
	0812	.0	
	0813	.0	
N_{II}/N_{II}^{MAX} (AUX ENG)	0821	1.105	} Operating point for auxiliary engine power turbine cruise.
	0822	1.105	
	0823	1.105	
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}} \right)_{AUX CR} = \frac{V_T^{OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II}^{MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)_{AUX CR}}$			
$N_{PSD CR}$	0831	.0	} Number of primary engines shut down during cruise.
	0832	.0	
	0833	.0	
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	0841	0.55	} Propeller/main rotor propulsive thrust split during cruise segments.
	0842	0.60	
	0843	0.70	
$N_{PSD i CR}$	0851	.0	} Number of auxiliary independent engines shut down during cruise.
	0852	.0	
	0853	.0	
LOITER INFORMATION STGIND=6			
ATMIND	1031	.0	Standard atmosphere.
	1032	.0	
C_{LW}	1041	0.4	Wing operating C_L in loiter.
	1042	0.4	
$\Delta T_{IN}(^{\circ}F)$	1051	.0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
	1052	.0	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TRANSFER ALTITUDE SHEET			
ΔW_{PL}	1161	-1000.	Unload 1000 of payload after 12 minutes of hovering.
t_{PW} (HR)	1171	.01	Incremental time for change of payload weight.
h_{FINAL} (ft)	1181	1000.	Final altitude for transfer altitude segment (SGT IND=9).
WGTIND	1191	1.	No restriction on aircraft weight (will only apply when running performance).
PRIMARY ENGINE DATA			
WDTIND	1201	0.	No fuel flow cutoff.
N1IND	1202	0.	No gas generator RPM limit.
N10IND	1203	0.	No referred gas generator RPM limit.
N2IND	1204	2.	Power turbine cutoff Non optimum N_{II} variation.
QIND	1205	0.	No torque limit imposed.
RNOIND	1206	0.	No Reynolds Number correction.
N_{II}^{MAX}/N_{II}^*	1223	.905	Power turbine speed limit ratio of maximum power turbine speed to power turbine speed at maximum static power, sea level, Standard.
PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE INFORMATION			
CYCLE NO.	1301	1.761	Engine Cycle Number.
k_3	1302	0.159	Primary engine weights multiplicative factor.
k_4	1303	0.	Primary engine weights additional factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ΔT_L (HR)	1061	.05	Step size for loiter.
	1062	.05	
N_{II}/N_{II_MAX} (PRIM ENG)	1071	1.105	Operating point for primary engine power turbine during loiter.
	1072	1.105	
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_MAX}} \right)_{LOITER} = \frac{V_{T_OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II_MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)} = 1.105$			
t_L	1081	0.5	Loiter for 30 minutes.
	1082	0.25	Loiter for 15 minutes for reserve fuel pur- poses.
N_{II}/N_{II_MAX} (AUX ENG)	1091	1.105	Operating point for auxiliary power turbine during loiter.
	1092	1.105	
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_MAX}} \right)_{AUX LOITER} = \frac{V_{T_OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II_MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)_{AUX}} = 1.105$			
N_{PSD} LOITER	1101	.0	Number of primary engines shut down dur- ing loiter.
	1102	.0	
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	1111	0.35	Propeller/main rotor propulsive thrust split in loiter.
	1112	0.35	
N_{PSD} i LOITER	1121	.0	Number of auxiliary independent engines shut down during loiter.
	1122	.0	
ΔFe_L	1131	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (loiter performance segment).
	1132	.0	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ξ_4	1304	.032	Primary engine dimensional factor.
$T_{GI} (^{\circ}R)$	1305	950.	Turbine inlet temperature ground idle power setting in degrees Rankine.
$T_{FI} (^{\circ}R)$	1306	1100.	Turbine inlet temperature, flight idle power setting, in degrees Rankine.
$T_{NP} (^{\circ}R)$	1307	1856.	Turbine inlet temperature normal power setting. When this power setting is desired the input temperature is referred for the given altitude. The referred temperature, T/θ , is used in the table look-up for referred power fuel flow, gas generator RPM limit, and power turbine speed.
$T_{MIL} (^{\circ}R)$	1308	2000.	Turbine inlet temperature, military power setting. When this power setting is desired the input temperature is referred for the given altitude. The referred temperature, T/θ , is used in the beforementioned table look-ups.
$T_{MAX} (^{\circ}R)$	1309	2000.	Turbine inlet temperature, maximum power setting. When this power setting is desired the input temperature is referred for the given altitude. The referred temperature, T/θ , is used in the beforementioned table look-up.
No. of T/θ	1310	8.	Number of referred temperatures in locations 1311-1318.
Values of T/θ	1311	950.	Values of referred temperature for the referred thrust or horsepower tables.
	1312	1200.	
	1313	1400.	
	1314	1600.	
	1315	1800.	
	1316	2000.	
	1317	2200.	
	1318	2600.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
No. of M	1319	5.	Number of Mach. Numbers in location 1320-1325.
Values of M	1320	0.	Values of Mach. Number for the referred thrust or horsepower table.
	1321	.2	
	1322	.4	
	1323	.6	
	1324	.8	
Referred thrust or horsepower table.			
	1326	.025	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1311 and mach numbers found in locations 1320-1324.
	1327	.0257	
	1328	.0278	
	1329	.0313	
	1330	.0362	
	1332	.163	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1312 and mach numbers found in locations 1320-1324.
	1333	.1676	
	1334	.1813	
	1335	.2041	
	1336	.236	
	1338	.535	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1313 and mach numbers found in locations 1320-1324.
	1339	.3444	
	1340	.3725	
	1341	.4194	
	1342	.4851	
	1344	.544	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1314 and mach number locations 1320-1324.
	1345	.5592	
	1346	.6049	
	1347	.6811	
	1348	.7877	
	1350	.77	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1315 and mach number locations 1320-1324.
	1351	.7916	
	1352	.8562	
	1353	.9640	
	1354	1.115	
	1356	1.0	Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1316 and mach number locations 1320-1324.
	1357	1.028	
	1358	1.112	
	1359	1.252	
	1360	1.448	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	1362	1.2	} Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1317 and mach number locations 1320-1324.
	1363	1.2336	
	1364	1.3344	
	1365	1.5024	
	1366	1.7376	
	1368	1.55	} Values of referred thrust or horsepower corresponding to T/θ location 1318 and mach number locations 1320-1324.
	1369	1.5934	
	1370	1.7236	
	1371	1.9406	
	1372	1.2444	
No of T/θ	1374	8.	Number of referred temperatures in locations 1375-1382.
Values of T/θ	1375	950.	} Values of referred temperature for the referred fuel flow table.
	1376	1200.	
	1377	1400.	
	1378	1600.	
	1379	1800.	
	1380	2000.	
	1381	2200.	
	1382	2600.	
No. of M	1383	5.	Number of mach numbers in locations 1384-1389.
Values of M	1384	0.	} Values of mach numbers for the referred fuel flow table.
	1385	.2	
	1386	.4	
	1387	.6	
	1388	.8	
Referred Fuel Flow Table			
	1390	.065	} Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to the T/θ location 1375 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1391	.0651	
	1392	.0653	
	1393	.067	
	1394	.071	
	1396	.115	} Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1376 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1397	.116	
	1398	.118	
	1399	.128	
	1400	.14	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	1402	.18	Value of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1377 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1403	.181	
	1404	.19	
	1405	.208	
	1406	.227	
	1408	.26	Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1378 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1409	.261	
	1410	.273	
	1411	.295	
	1412	.325	
	1414	.342	Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1379 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1415	.347	
	1416	.362	
	1417	.389.	
	1418	.425	
	1420	.425	Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1380 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1421	.435	
	1422	.451	
	1423	.486	
	1424	.517	
	1426	.5	Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1381 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1427	.511	
	1428	.53	
	1429	.56	
	1430	.61	
	1432	.626	Values of referred fuel flow corresponding to T/θ location 1382 and mach numbers found in locations 1384-1388.
	1433	.631	
	1434	.66	
	1435	.718	
	1436	.78	
No. of T/θ	1438	3.	Number of referred temperatures found in locations 1439-1446.
Values of T/θ	1439	950.	Values of referred temperatures for the referred gas generator RPM.
	1440	1600.	
	1441	2600.	
No. of M	1447	3.	Number of mach numbers in location 144-1453.
Values of M	1448	0.	Values of mach number for the referred gas generator RPM.
	1449	.4	
	1450	.8	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Referred Gas Generator RPM table	1454	.26	Values of referred gas generator RPM limit corresponding to T/θ location 1439 and mach numbers found in locations 1448-1453.
	1455	.271	
	1456	.29	
	1460	.82	Values of referred gas generator RPM limit corresponding to T/θ location 1440 and mach numbers in locations 1448-1453.
	1461	.84	
	1462	.9	
	1466	1.09	Values of referred gas generator RPM limit corresponding to T/θ location 1441 and mach numbers found in locations 1448-1453.
	1467	1.118	
No. of T/θ	1502	8.	Number of referred temperatures in locations 1510.
Values of T/θ	1503	950.	Values of referred temperature for the referred power turbine speed limit ratio.
	1504	1200.	
	1505	1400.	
	1506	1600	
	1507	1800.	
	1508	2000.	
	1509	2200.	
	1510	2600.	
No. of M	1511	5.	Number of mach numbers in locations 1512-1517.
Values of M	1512	0.	Values of mach number for the referred power turbine speed limit ratio.
	1513	.2	
	1514	.4	
Referred Power Turbine Limit Table			
	1518	.26	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1503 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1519	.256	
	1520	.271	
	1521	.28	
	1522	.29	
	1524	.52	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to location 1504 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1525	.527	
	1526	.54	
	1527	.56	
	1528	.59	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	1530	.68	Values of referred turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1505 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1531	.69	
	1532	.705	
	1533	.73	
	1534	.76	
	1536	.82	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1506 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1537	.824	
	1538	.84	
	1539	.868	
	1540	.9	
	1542	.92	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1507 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1543	.93	
	1544	.95	
	1545	.98	
	1546	1.02	
	1548	1.0	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1508 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1549	1.002	
	1550	1.02	
	1551	1.05	
	1552	1.09	
	1554	1.052	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1509 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1555	1.055	
	1556	1.07	
	1557	1.1	
	1558	1.131	
	1560	1.09	Values of referred power turbine speed limit corresponding to T/θ location 1510 and mach numbers found in locations 1512-1517.
	1561	1.1	
	1562	1.118	
	1563	1.135	
	1564	1.165	

Since this example utilized an auxiliary engine, the auxiliary engine cycle input locations were created by placing a 66666 card in front and behind a standard engine cycle. The 66666 cards added an additional 1000 on the standard engine cycle input locations. This is shown in the output as locations 2201 to 1564. The auxiliary engine inputs are identical to the primary engine inputs for this example. The auxiliary engine cycle input locations are not listed in order to avoid redundancy.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SHORT FORM AERO (MAIN) ROTOR CYCLE INFORMATION			
Rotor Cycle No.	1601	3.	Input rotor cycle number.
$\theta_{TWIST REF}$	1602	-9.	
C_{DB0}	1603	.00995	Baseline rotor hover profile drag coefficient.
K_H	1604	-.028	Rotor blade hover profile drag parameter.
K_{H2}	1605	.262	Rotor blade hover compressibility drag parameter.
K_{H3}	1606	.276	Rotor blade hover compressibility drag parameter.
$K_H 4$	1607	2.54	Rotor blade hover drag divergence mach number parameter.
M_{DB0}	1608	.865	Baseline rotor hover compressibility drag rise, left=0, mach number.
C_{DB}	1609	.0105	Baseline rotor cruise profile drag coefficient.
K_{C1}	1610	2.82	Rotor retreating blade stall profile drag parameter.
K_{C2}	1611	.09	Rotor retreating blade stall profile drag parameter.
K_{C3}	1612	1.17	Rotor advancing tip mach number compressibility
K_{C4}	1613	.00124	drag parameter.
K_{C5}	1614	.758	
M_{D0}	1615	.743	Baseline rotor advancing tip compressibility drag rise mach number.
No. of C_T	1616	10.	Number of C_T 's input in locations 1617-1626.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Values of C_T	1617	0.	Values of propeller thrust coefficient.
	1618	.004	
	1619	.007	
	1620	.009	
	1621	.01	
	1622	.011	
	1623	.0115	
	1624	.012	
	1625	.0155	
	1626	.022	
Values of K_{HOV_A}	1627	1.018	Values of rotor hover induced power factor.
	1628	1.085	
	1629	1.154	
	1630	1.233	
	1631	1.279	
	1632	1.314	
	1633	1.327	
	1634	1.337	
	1635	1.364	
	1636	1.397	

SAMPLE CASE NO 1. RUN 2.

OPTIND	0001	0	Size for weights only, no performance mission.
--------	------	---	--

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. = 5)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+1001
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+0002
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
------	-----	-----	------	------	------	------

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES: 1. AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

1201	5	.0	.0	.0	2.000	.0
1206	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1224	1	.00500	.15000	.0	.32000F-01	990.00
1301	5	1.7610	1856.0	2000.0	2000.0	0.0000
1306	5	1100.0	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0	1800.0
1311	5	870.0	2200.0	2600.0	5.0000	.0
1316	5	2100.0	.4000	.6000	.8000	.0
1321	4	.20000	.0	.0	.0	.0
1326	4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1332	5	.16300	.16760	.18100	.20410	.23600
1337	5	.33500	.34400	.37250	.41900	.48510
1344	5	.54400	.55520	.60490	.68110	.78770
1400	5	.77000	.79160	.85620	.94400	1.11500
1406	5	1.00000	1.02800	1.11200	1.20200	1.44000
1412	5	1.20000	1.23360	1.33400	1.45000	1.73700
1418	5	1.55000	1.59340	1.72360	1.88100	2.24400
1424	5	2.00000	870.00	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0
1430	5	1800.0	2000.0	2200.0	2600.0	5.0000
1436	5	.0	.2000	.4000	.6000	.8000
1442	5	.65000F-01	.65100F-01	.65300F-01	.67000F-01	.71000F-01
1448	5	.11000	.11000	.11000	.12000	.14000
1454	5	.10000	.10000	.10000	.10000	.10000
1460	5	.20000	.21000	.27000	.28000	.32500
1466	5	.34000	.34700	.36200	.38900	.42500
1472	5	.42000	.43500	.45100	.46600	.51700
1478	5	.50000	.51100	.53000	.54000	.61000
1484	5	.60000	.62100	.66000	.71000	.77000
1490	5	870.00	870.00	1600.0	1600.0	.0
1496	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1502	5	.26000	.27100	.29000	.29000	.30000
1508	5	.29000	.29000	.29000	.29000	.29000
1514	5	1.00000	1.11000	1.16000	1.20000	1.20000
1520	5	1.20000	1.20000	1.20000	1.20000	1.20000
1526	5	1.20000	2.00000	2.00000	2.00000	2.00000
1532	5	.26000	.26000	.26000	.26000	.26000
1538	5	.52100	.52100	.52100	.52100	.52100
1544	5	.60000	.60000	.60000	.60000	.60000
1550	5	.70000	.70000	.70000	.70000	.70000
1556	5	.76000	.76000	.76000	.76000	.76000

1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

1081	2	.50000	.25000
1091	2	1.1050	1.1050
1101	2	.0	.0
1111	1	.35000	.0
1121	2	.0	.0
1131	2	.0	.0
1141	1	-1000.0	
1151	1	.10000E-11	
1161	1	1000.0	
1171	1	1.0000	
1181	1		
1191	1		
W6 = 0.25000E+05		WFA = 0.0	WFR = 1.0
W6 = 0.25000E+15		WFA = 0.75663 E+04	WFR = 0.5122E3E+04
W6 = 0.215093E+05		WFA = 0.547273E+14	WFR = 0.448605E+04
W6 = 0.101972E+05		WFA = 0.4 3652F+04	WFR = 0.37657E+04

SAMPLE CASE NO. 1 RUN 1

PAGE 2

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM P-001

SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AIN, INTERPRET Y/SHAFT CRUISE PRODUCTION

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 4 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 17621. LB

FUSELAGE

LENGTH BODY+TAIL (FOOT)
LENGTH CAPTIVE
LENGTH BODY
LENGTH TAIL (FOOT)
FWC MOTOR LOCATION
WIDTH
HEIGHT AREA

5.2 FT.
12.0 FT.
27.5 FT.
22.6 FT.
15.1 FT.
6.5 FT.
715.2 SQ. FT.

WING

ASPECT RATIO
SPAN
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
QUARTER CHORD CHORD
TAPER RATIO
ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD
JUNGLE LOADING
ROTATING GEAR
FLAP CHORD/MEAN CHORD RATIO

4.52
113.6 SQ. FT.
113.6 FT.
5.5 FT.
5.5
0.0
0.0
1.5
1.5
1.5
1.5

ROT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
THICKNESS/CHORD
HOF. TAIL AREA

4.52
113.6 SQ. FT.
113.6 FT.
5.5 FT.
5.5
1.5
1.5

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
TAIL MOTOR/WEIGHT LOCATION
TAIL ROTOR/WEIGHT TAIL VERTICAL RATIO

1.52
113.6 SQ. FT.
113.6 FT.
5.5 FT.
5.5
4.5
1.5

(T/C)V	THICKNESS/CHORD	0.15
--------	-----------------	------

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

AR	ASPECT RATIO	0.500
SFP	WETTED AREA	39.1 SQ. FT.
FAP	FRONTAL AREA	6.2 SQ. FT.
MP1	HEIGHT	3.0 FT.
CRABP	MEAN CHORD	6.0 FT.
LAPBDA FP	TAPER RATIO	1.400
(T/C)R	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.400
(T/C)V	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	1.200

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN	LENGTH	5.8 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	2.0 FT.
SN	WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)	60.9 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE

LN1	LENGTH	4.8 FT.
DN1	MEAN DIAMETER	1.0 FT.
SN1	WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)	19.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE STRUT

SSTR	WETTED AREA(TOTAL)	0.000 FT.
SPAN	SPAN	0.1 FT.
CNS	MEAN CHORD	2.8 FT.

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

BAR	DIAMETER	15.0 FT.
AP	ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE	140.0
STGR	SOLIDITY	0.171
ARA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	1.
NO. PLADES	NO. OF BLADES/PROP	3.
VTIP	TIP SPEED	900. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOR

BAR	DIAMETER	45.2 FT.
AP	SOLIDITY	0.125
STGR	DISC LOADING	11.0 LB/SQ. FT.
CT/SIGMA	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	0.110
NO. PLADES	NO. OF ROTORS	1.
THETA	NO. OF PLADES/ROTOR	4.
VT	PLADE TWIST	-0.00 DEG.
VTIP	PLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO	0.250
	TIP SPEED	725. FT./SEC.

TAIL ROTOR

BAR	DIAMETER	15.0 FT.
AP	SOLIDITY	0.237
STGR	NET DISC LOADING	17.6 LB/SQ. FT.
CT/SIGMA	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	0.17
NO. PLADES	NO. OF PLADES/ROTOR	5.
THETA	PLADE TWIST	-4.00 DEG.

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

M F S C O M P

PROPELLSION DATA
PRIMARY PROPELLSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBOCHRAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

ENGINE MAX. STANDARD S.O.L. STATIC H.P. 4634. H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT 100 = 1.06
PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.
H = 4 (3). FT. TEMPERATURE = 55.0 DEG.F.
ENGINES INTERPRETIVE AND 0.0. FLYING VERTICAL RATE OF CLIPP.

AV. INDEPENDENT PROPELLSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBOCHRAFT ENGINE

1. ENGINES

ENGINE MAX. STANDARD S.O.L. STATIC H.P. 1282. H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT VC = 17.0. H.P.
PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.
H = 3 (1). FT. TEMPERATURE = 51.0 DEG.F.
AND 0.0. ENGINES INTERPRETIVE.

MAX. AND VERT. SPEED DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 3327. H.P.

MAX. POWER DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 2821. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED AT 10.0 PERCENT OF MAX. POWER POWER PROVIDED
AT H = 4 (3). FT. TEMP = 55.0 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT POWER RUN

MAX. POWER DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 477. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED AT 10.0 PERCENT OF MAX. POWER POWER PROVIDED
AT H = 4 (3). FT. TEMP = 55.0 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT POWER RUN

AV. INDEPENDENT PROPELLSION CYCLE SYSTEM RATING

ENGINE SIZED AT 10.0 PERCENT OF MAX. POWER POWER PROVIDED AT VC = 17.0. H.P.
H = 3 (1). FT. TEMP = 51.0 DEG.F.

1. FI.
2. FI.
3. FI./SEC.

PLATE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO
WATER/STILL MOTOR GAS
TIP SPEED

NOTE
G
UTIP

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

W F S C O M P

WEIGHTS DATA IN LBS

MLF 3.500
GLF 3.500
ULF 5.250

PROPULSION GROUP

UPPG 1745.
K12 WPR 1.26.
K13 WPM 512.
UPF 231.
K15 WAR 132.
KDS 1666.
K16 WPD 1362.
K20 WTR 119.
K17 WAC 205.
K18 WCP
K19 WCA
UPFI
WAFI
WFS
DELTA UP
TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT

5103.

STRUCTURES GROUP

AR BU
WTC
K9 WNT
K14 WTR
K6 WA
K7 WLG
WMC
WNC
WTS
WPS
WAFS
DELTA WST
TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT

WING 234.
TAIL GROUP 104.
HOP. TAIL 71.
TAIL ROTOP 129.
FUSELAGE 1946.
LANDING GEAR 707.
NOSE GEAR 141.
MAIN GEAR 766.
TOTAL ENGINE SECTION 146.
PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION 145.
AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION 51.
STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT 0.
TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT 3277.

FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP

UPPC 716.
WCC
K1 WPC 41.
K2 WSC 37.
K3 WFW 24.
WTP 8.
WAS 0.
WATC 3.
WPCA 24.
PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS
COCKPIT CONTROLS
MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS
MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS
FIXED WING CONTROLS
TILT MECHANISM
SAE
AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS
AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS

1965

W E S C O M P
MULTICOPES SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM
A-91

ROYTOR DAYA

36505.9 SLIC/F12

PAGE 6

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM
H E S C O M P
B-91[illegible]

P
 R
 O
 C
 E
 E
 D
 I
 N
 G

TAXI FOR 0.433 HRS. AT GROUND JLF FUEL PATING

TANFOFF, POWER, ON LAND AT $V/M = 1.06$ FOR 0.100 HRS.

COOPER & CO. LTD. MOTORS LTD. LIMITED BY NORMAL ENGINE LAYING

[illegible]

CHANCE PAVILION MAY 19. 1961

LOVIER FOR 1950.

CPDNO	CPDTC	CPDAS	COMUN	CDR	RELNO5	TELNO5	CRP	ROTLM	J	RE	CT	CL4	COM	PR
1.507	1500	1423.7	14050	1	706	1776	F	24	706	.170	1	100	0.00	1.507
7250	7250	6000	710	---	514	---	514	---	150	1007.0	1	100	0.00	7250
3.00.150	0.162	0.00023	0.00000	0.0 P22	1	0.00130	0.00183	A	---	---	---	---	---	3.00.150
1.507	1500	1473.0	14010	10650	756	1774.4	F	24	706	.170	1	100	0.00	1.507
7250	7250	6000	710	---	514	---	514	---	150	1007.0	1	100	0.00	7250
3.00.150	0.162	0.00023	0.00000	0.0 P22	1	0.00130	0.00183	A	---	---	---	---	---	3.00.150
1.507	1500	1423.7	14050	1	706	1776	F	24	706	.170	1	100	0.00	1.507
7250	7250	6000	710	---	514	---	514	---	150	1007.0	1	100	0.00	7250
3.00.150	0.162	0.00023	0.00000	0.0 P22	1	0.00130	0.00183	A	---	---	---	---	---	3.00.150
1.507	1500	1473.0	14010	10650	756	1774.4	F	24	706	.170	1	100	0.00	1.507
7250	7250	6000	710	---	514	---	514	---	150	1007.0	1	100	0.00	7250
3.00.150	0.162	0.00023	0.00000	0.0 P22	1	0.00130	0.00183	A	---	---	---	---	---	3.00.150
1.507	1500	1423.7	14050	1	706	1776	F	24	706	.170	1	100	0.00	1.507
7250	7250	6000	710	---	514	---	514	---	150	1007.0	1	100	0.00	7250
3.00.150	0.162	0.00023	0.00000	0.0 P22	1	0.00130	0.00183	A	---	---	---	---	---	3.00.150

0.000150	0.000157	0.000633	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00038	0.000183	A	----	----	0.406	0.007	0.942
1.597	150.00	2065.5	14617.	1000.	75.6	1372.0	P	0.237	74.5	0.176	-1.5	964.	1079.
725.0	893.	690.0	57.	----	809.	----	0.839	0.350	155.	1207.3	0.043	55.	55.
0.000150	0.000156	0.000632	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00038	0.000182	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.942
1.647	150.00	2113.7	14569.	1100.	75.6	1371.4	P	0.236	74.5	0.176	-1.5	963.	1176.
725.0	890.	690.0	57.	----	806.	----	0.839	0.350	155.	1207.4	0.043	55.	55.
0.000150	0.000155	0.000632	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.941
1.697	150.00	2161.9	14521.	1000.	75.6	1370.6	P	0.235	74.5	0.176	-1.5	962.	1173.
725.0	897.	690.0	57.	----	807.	----	0.839	0.350	155.	1207.4	0.043	55.	55.
0.000150	0.000154	0.000632	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.941
1.747	150.00	2210.0	14473.	1000.	75.6	1370.2	P	0.235	74.5	0.176	-1.5	961.	1069.
725.0	884.	690.0	57.	----	807.	----	0.839	0.350	155.	1207.4	0.043	50.	50.
0.000150	0.000153	0.000632	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.941
1.797	150.00	2258.1	14425.	1000.	75.6	1369.6	P	0.234	74.5	0.176	-1.5	960.	1066.
725.0	881.	690.0	56.	----	806.	----	0.839	0.350	155.	1207.3	0.043	50.	50.
0.000150	0.000152	0.000632	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.941
1.847	150.00	2306.1	14376.	1000.	74.6	1369.3	P	0.233	73.5	0.174	-1.5	959.	1064.
725.0	878.	690.0	56.	----	805.	----	0.839	0.350	154.	1206.2	0.042	53.	53.
0.000149	0.000153	0.000631	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00034	0.000178	A	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.942

CLIMB TO 3000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING
 ** TAS (AND EAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA B/P (DEG)	R/C (FPM)
M. ROTOR WTIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR WTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RHP	PROP WTIP (FPS)	PROP WTIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. RHP	PROP WTIP (FPS)	PROP WTIP (FPS)	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. OR THRUST	
CPRO	CPIND	CPFAP	CPNUD	CDN	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD
1.847	150.00	2306.1	14376.	1000.	71.5	1856.0	T	0.839	70.5	0.165	0.055	-2.6	11.3	1009. 1464.
725.0	945.	690.0	58.	----	876.	----	0.820	0.0	U.	1256.	Y	0.032	0.7	0.945
0.000147	0.000153	0.000634	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.945
1.893	150.01	2311.1	14372.	1500.	71.5	1856.0	T	0.840	70.0	0.160	0.055	-2.6	11.0	1008. 1424.
725.0	945.	690.0	57.	----	865.	----	0.820	0.0	U.	1256.0	Y	0.032	0.7	0.946
0.000147	0.000154	0.000634	0.000009	0.00021	0.0	0.00037	0.000182	A	----	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.946
1.890	150.04	2316.1	14366.	2000.	72.5	1856.0	T	0.841	70.4	0.171	0.056	-2.6	1.6	1008. 1399.
725.0	947.	690.0	57.	----	864.	----	0.820	0.0	U.	1256.0	Y	0.032	0.7	0.946
0.000149	0.000156	0.000636	0.000009	0.00023	0.0	0.00041	0.000182	A	----	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.946
1.865	151.20	2321.2	14361.	2500.	72.5	1856.0	T	0.843	69.3	0.171	0.057	-2.6	1.3	1007. 1394.
725.0	947.	690.0	57.	----	864.	----	0.820	0.0	U.	1256.0	Y	0.032	0.7	0.946
0.000149	0.000171	0.000637	0.000009	0.00023	0.0	0.00041	0.000182	A	----	----	----	0.400	0.007	0.946

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-01

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAY. BE)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. 1
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. 2
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4

NOTE : IN USING AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS : AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE OFFSET BY PLACING A 16666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

LOC = 0.254660F+05 WFA = 0.374669F+04 WFF = 0.379 84F+04

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

SINGLE ROTOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER AUX. INDEPENDENT 1/SHAFT CRUISE PROPULSION

S I Z E D A T A THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 0 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 25000. LP

FUSELAGE

LENGTH(BODY+TAILBOOM)	56.5 FT.
LENGTH(CABIN)	12.0 FT.
LENGTH(BODY)	27.5 FT.
LENGTH(TAILBOOM)	29.0 FT.
FWD. ROTOR LOCATION	15.1 FT.
WIDTH	6.5 FT.
WETTED AREA	442.9 SQ. FT.

WING

ASPECT RATIO	4.51
AREA	160.6 SQ. FT.
SPAN	26.3 FT.
MEAN CHORD	6.0 FT.
QUARTER CHORD SWEEP	6.0 DEG.
TAPER RATIO	0.560
ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.250
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120
WING LOADING	155.7 LBS/SQ. FT.
ROTOR/WING GAP	2.6 FT.
FLAP CHORD/MEAN CHORD RATIO	1.000

HOR. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO	4.000
AREA	57.3 SQ. FT.
SPAN	14.2 FT.
MEAN CHORD	3.5 FT.
TAPER RATIO	0.500
THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120
HOR. TAIL ARM	70.8 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO	1.560
AREA	29.1 SQ. FT.
SPAN	6.8 FT.
MEAN CHORD	4.3 FT.
TAPER RATIO	0.450
TAIL ROTOR(VERT.) LOCATION	5.5 FT.
TAIL ROTOR/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO	0.600

CT/CMT	THICKNESS/CHORD	.15
MAIN ACTOR PYLON		
AP	ASPECT RATIO	.5
SEP	NETTED AREA	50.1 SQ. FT.
FAPP	FRONTAL AREA	60.5 SQ. FT.
WFI	WEIGHT	3.5 FT.
CHREF	MEAN CHORD	60.1 FT.
LAMBDA PP	TAPER RATIO	.4
CT/CR	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	.4
CT/CMT	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	.2
PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE		
LN	LENGTH	6.4 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	2.5 FT.
SC	NETTED AREA/TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES	17.5 SQ. FT.
AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE		
LN	LENGTH	5.1 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	1.5 FT.
SC	NETTED AREA/TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES	22.5 SQ. FT.
AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE STAFF		
CT/CR	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	1.5 SQ. FT.
FVS	SPIN	.1 FT.
CT/CR	MEAN CHORD	2.5 FT.
PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)		
LP	DIAMETER	1.5 FT.
AF	ACTIVITY FACTOR (C/S PLANE)	14.5
SGR	SOLIDITY	.17
ERA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	1
SC	NO. OF PLATES/PROP	2
VTIP	TIP SPEED	5.5 FT./SEC
WPM RATIO		
CP	DIAMETER	1.5 FT.
SGR	SOLIDITY	.17
WGA	DISC LOADING	11.5 LBS/SQ. FT.
CT/CR	THROUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	.115
CR	P.C. OF ROTORS	1
NO. FLAPES	NO. OF PLATES/ROTOR	4
THETA	BLADE TWIST	-6.5 DEG.
W	BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO	.25
VTIP	TIP SPEED	72.5 FT./SEC.
TAIL Pylon		
CT/CR	DIAMETER	12.5 FT.
SGR	SOLIDITY	.25
CT/CR	NET DISC LOADING	17.7 LBS/SQ. FT.
CT/CR	THROUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	.17
NO. FLAPES	NO. OF PLATES/ROTOR	4
THETA	BLADE TWIST	-6.5 DEG.

MCTR
G
VTIP

BLADE CUTOFF/RADIUS RATIO
MAIN/TAI L ROTOR GAP
TIP SPEED

0.300
1.0 FT.
690. FT./SEC.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 1 RUN 2

PAGE 3

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-01

M I S C O M P

WEIGHTS DATA IN LBS

PLI
CLF
ULF

MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR
GUST LOAD FACTOR
ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR

3.50
1.506
5.250

PROPULSION GROUP

WPER

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

M12 WPR

TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP

MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)

MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)

PLATE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)

AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP

DRIVE SYSTEM

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM

TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM

AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM

PRIMARY ENGINE

AUXILIARY ENGINE

PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION

AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION

FUEL SYSTEM

PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT

TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT

2642.

1610.

715.

350.

0.

2332.

1416.

101.

234.

144.

248.

176.

42.

832.

1.

7346.

STRUCTURES GROUP

W1

W2

W3

W4

W5

W6

W7

W8

W9

W10

W11

W12

W13

W14

W15

W16

W17

W18

W19

W20

WING

TAIL GROUP

HON. TAIL

TAIL ROTOR

FUZZFLARE

LANDING GEAR

HOSE GRIP

MAIN GEAR

TOTAL ENGINE SECTION

PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION

AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION

STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT

TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT

321.

282.

11.

182.

243.

134.

200.

800.

215.

174.

47.

1.

4240.

FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP

WPER

W1

W2

W3

W4

W5

PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS

COCKPIT CONTROLS

MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS

MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS

FIXED WING CONTROLS

169.

14.

113.

322.

1.

W	WCCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR SYS. CONTROLS	0.
W	WCC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	0.
W	WCC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	1 0.
W	WCC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	11.9.
W	WCC	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	22 0.
W	WCC	WEIGHT EMPTY	14984.
W	WCC	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	45 0.
W	WCC	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	15434.
W	WCC	PAYLOAD	0 0.
W	WCC	FUEL	7516.
W	WCC	GRASS WEIGHT	2 0.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 1 RUN 2

PAGE 4

7-64

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

R O T O R D A T A

ROTOR CYCLE NO. 3.0000
MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANUEVER CONDITIONS
H = 3000.0 FT., TEMP = 41.5 DEG. F V = 165.0 KT.
100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPP
ROTOR MANUEVER G'S = 1.350 CT/SIGMA = 0.110

TAIL ROTOR SIZED AT 1.000 TIMES THE SOLIDITY
REQUIRED TO SATISFY HOVERING TURN REQUIREMENTS AT :
H = 4000.0 FT.
TEMP = 95.035 DEG. F
CTC/CTST = 1.243
YAW RATE = 0.750 RAD/SEC.
YAW ACCELERATION = 0.300 RAD/SEC
TAIL ROTOR POLAR = 8.621 SLUG/FT²
MOM. OF INERTIA (PER BLADE) = 6139.1 SLUG/FT²
HELICOPTER YAW MOM. OF INERTIA

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91
M F S C O M P

PROPU LSION DATA
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

BHP@P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC M.P.	6503.	M.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT YAU = 1.06			
95.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING			
M = 4000. FT, TEMPERATURE = 95.04 DEG.F.			
0.0 ENGINES IMPERATIVE, AND 2.7 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.			

AUX. INDEPENDENT PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

1. ENGINES

BHP@P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC M.P.	1560.	M.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT VC = 170. KNOTS.			
NORMAL POWER SETTING			
MC = 3000. FT, TEMPERATURE = 91.50 DEG.F.			
AND 0.0 ENGINES IMPERATIVE.			

MAIN AND TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 4711. M.P.

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 4.00. M.P.

WHEN SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED
AT M = 4.00. FT, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 623. M.P.

WHEN SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF TAIL ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED
AT M = 4000. FT, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 0. M.P.

WHEN SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF AUX. PROPULSION CRUISE POWER REQUIRED AT VC = 170. KTS
MC = 3000. FT, TEMPERATURE = 91.50 DEG.F.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 1 RUN 2

PAGE 6

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A

FF	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	23.128	SOFT
SWFT	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1440.	SOFT
CBARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.016365	
D R A G	B R E A K D O W N		
PCW	WING FE	1.004	
FFF	FUSELAGE FE	22.124	
FFFP	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE	1.0	
FFAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0	
FFMRH	MAIN ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FFTRH	TAIL ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FFVT	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FFHT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FFM	PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FE	0.0	
FFNI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FE	0.0	
FFNS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0	
DELTA FE	INCREMENTAL FE	0.0	
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .			
A5		22.12389	
A6		1.04259	
A7		0.09423	
AP		0.00007	
A9		0.23985	
E	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.75006	
EVT	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.87687	

7.3.2 Tandem Rotor Winged Helicopter

The design mission profile is illustrated in Figure 7-2. The engine and rotor cycles are not discussed in this case. A complete copy of the program printout follows the description of the input.

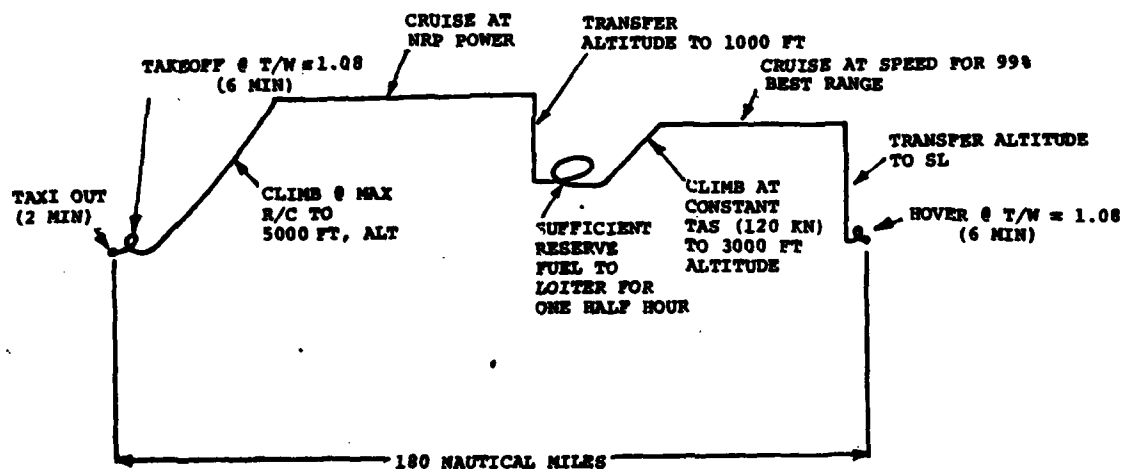


Figure 7-2. Design Mission - Sample Case No. 2

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
OPTIND	0001	1.0	Sizing run
OPTIONAL PRINT	0002	1.0	Detailed printout de- sired
DRGIND	0003	1.0	Component drag build-up desired
OSWIND	0004	0	User inputs Oswald ef- ficiency factor
CNFIND	0005	2.0	Tandem rotor helicopter
AUXIND	0006	2.0	Winged helicopter
RDMIND	0007	4.0	Main rotor diameter sized based on input disc loading; solidity sized based on input C_T/σ
FIXIND	0008	1.0	Program sizes primary engines
ROTIND	0009	1.0	Short form rotor per- formance method used
S_W IND	0010	3.0	Wing area sized by ma- neuver conditions
b_W IND	0011	2.0	Wing span sized by in- put aspect ratio
AIPIND	0012	1.0	No independent aux. engines
FDMIND	0020	2.0	Tandem rotor fuselage sized by input of l_c and $((O/L)/D)$
APHIND	0021	2.0	Aft rotor pylon geom- etry calculated based on input rotor gap/ stagger ratio

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
ESCIND	0022	2.0	Primary engines sized for either takeoff or cruise
WG _O	0023	30000	First guess at design gross weight
h _O	0024	0	Start altitude
R _O	0025	0	Starting range
t _O	0026	0	Starting time
h _{OPT} IND	0027	0	Cruise at specified altitudes
M _{MO}	0028	0.32	Maximum operating Mach number
V _{MO}	0029	200	Maximum operating EAS knots
V _{DIVE}	0030	200	Design dive speed, knots EAS
M _{LF}	0031	3.0	Maneuver load factor
K ₁	0032	1.0	Factor on mission fuel burned to give reserve fuel; i.e., 1.1 would give 10 percent reserves
δW _f	0033	0.0	Fixed fuel increment for reserves or other use
K _{FF}	0034	1.05	Increase basic engine SFC by 5 percent

Normally
0 except
for
partial
mission
analysis

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS	
SGTIND	0035	1.0	Taxi	Sequence of Design Mission
	0036	2.0	Takeoff	
	0037	3.0	Climb	
	0038	4.0	Cruise	
	0039	9.0	Transfer altitude	
	0040	60.0	Loiter (re- serve fuel)	
	0041	3.0	Climb	
	0042	4.0	Cruise	
	0043	9.0	Transfer altitude	
	0044	2.0	Hover and land	
	0045	100	End of case	

HELICOPTER DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION SHEET

AR	0104	6.0	Wing aspect ratio (input because $b_{wIND} = 2.0$)
$(t/c)_R$	0105	0.20	Wing root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_T$	0106	0.12	Wing tip thickness/chord ratio
$\Lambda_{c/4}$	0107	0	Quarter-chord mean sweep angle, degrees
λ	0108	0.5	Wing taper ratio
C_F/C	0109	1.0	Ratio of download alleviating flap chord to wing chord (1.0 signifies a fully tilting wing)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
h'/h_F	0110	1.0	Wing located at top of fuselage
C_{L_D}	0111	1.2	Wing design lift coefficient
$\Delta S_{WET}/S_F$	0120	.0	Incremental wetted area of airplane ratioed to fuselage wetted area.
ΔS_{WET}	0121	.0	Incremental wetted area of aircraft (ft ²)
h_F	0122	7.0	Fuselage height
W_F	0123	6.5	Fuselage width
$(l/d)_P$	0124	0.70	Fineness ratio of nose
$(l/d)_T$	0125	1.2	Fineness ratio of tail
l_C	0126	35.0	Constant diameter section length
l_{RW}	0127	5.0	Length of ramp well
$((O/L)/D)$	0132	0.22	Tandem rotor overlap/diameter ratio
Z_1	0142	0.035	Primary engine nacelle constants
Z_2	0143	2.0	
Z_3	0144	0.078	
l_{AIP}/l_C	0145	.0	Ratio of air induction system length to engine length (primary engines)
$(t/c)_{R_F}$	0152	0.45	Forward rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_{T_F}$	0153	0.25	Forward rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio
AR_{FP}	0154	0.4	Forward rotor pylon aspect ratio
λ_{FP}	0155	0.7	Forward rotor pylon taper ratio

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
h_{P_1}	0156	3.0	Forward rotor pylon height
$(t/c)_{R_A}$	0157	0.50	Aft rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_{T_A}$	0158	0.30	Aft rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio
AR_{AP}	0159	0.7	Aft rotor pylon aspect ratio
λ_{AP}	0160	0.75	Aft rotor pylon taper ratio
g/s	0162	0.16	Tandem rotor gap/stagger ratio (input because APHIND = 2.0)

MAIN ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA SHEET

ROTOR CYCLE NO.	0171	3.0	Rotor blade section aerodynamic characteristics selection
N_R	0172	2.0	No. of rotors
W/A	0173	8.0	Disc loading
b_{MR}	0176	4.0	No. of blades/main rotor
$\theta_{T_{MR}}$	0177	-9.0	Main rotor twist (deg)
$x_{C_{MR}}$	0178	0.2	Main rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius
x_{MR}	0179	0.075	Main rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
$(t/c)_{.25R}$	0180	0.12	Rotor blade thickness/chord at 25 percent radius

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
V_{TIP}	0181	700	Main rotor tip speed
$(C_T/\sigma)_H$	0182	0.12	Rotor "lift coefficient" for hover sizing rotor solidity
T/W	0183	1.08	Rotor design thrust/weight ratio
$V_{KT}(c)$	0184	160	Cruise flight conditions for sizing rotor solidity
$h_c(c)$	0185	4000	
ΔT_{IN_C}	0186	0	
$(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$	0187	0.095	Rotor "lift coefficient" for sizing rotor solidity in cruise flight
g REQM'T	0188	2.0	Total g requirement helicopter must satisfy at $V_{KT}(c)$
g(ROTOR)	0189	1.5	Maneuver g's carried by main rotor at $V_{KT}(c)$
N (ROTOR LOADING)	0190	1.0	Rotor lift/GW for lg cruise flight rotor solidity sizing
V_{CEH1}	0191	1.53	Main rotor vertical rate-of-climb efficiency factors
V_{CEH2}	0192	0.0	
$K_{P_{CLIMB}}$	0193	0.85	Helicopter forward flight climb efficiency
$\Delta F.M.$	0195	.0	Incremental figure of merit added to results obtained when using "short form method". Input only if ROTIND = 1

PRIMARY ENGINE SIZING INFORMATION SHEET

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE NO.	0217	1.761	Engine selection
N_P	0219	4.0	No. of primary engines
XMSNIND	0220	2.0	Drive system rated at power required to hover or cruise (more critical of the two conditions selected by program)
SHP_{MRX}/SHP^*_{MR}	0221	1.00	Main rotor drive system is rated at 100 percent of main rotor design power
η_T	0223	0.97	Transmission efficiency
ΔSHP_{ACC}	0224	100	Accessory power losses
$h_{TO}(H)$	0227	4000	Design point hover al- titude (engine sizing)
$(T/W)_D$	0228	1.08	Configuration design point hover thrust/ weight ratio
$\Delta T_{INTO}(H)$	0229	50.3	Increment in ambient temperature for engine sizing at takeoff condi- tions.
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})_{TO}$	0230	1.105	Main rotor operating at 100 percent of hover tip speed (700 fps); i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}} \right]_{TO} \left[\frac{N_{II_{MAX}}}{N_{II}^*} \right] V_T \quad (LOC\ 0230) \quad (LOC\ 1223) \quad (LOC\ 0181) \\
 & = 1.105 \underbrace{(.905)}_{1.0} (700) \\
 & = 700
 \end{aligned}$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$N_{P_{SD}}$	0231	1.0	One engine inoperative at hover design point conditions
SHP_E/SHP^*	0232	0.95	Engines sized for hover (OGE) with 1 engine out and the remaining engines operating at 95% MRP
$(V_{R/C})^D$	0233	.0	Design vertical rate of climb used in sizing primary engines.
POWIND	0234	2.0	Maximum engine rating for cruise engine sizing. For this example, normal rated power is the maximum rating to be used.
h_c	0235	3000	Design point (cruise) altitude (engine sizing)
V_c	0236	155	Design point cruise speed (kts) (engine sizing)
$C_{L_{D_P}}$	0240	0.45	Wing operating lift coefficient at cruise condition for engine sizing
$(N_{P_{SD}})_c$	0241	0.0	No. of primary engines shut down during cruise (for engine sizing)

HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS INFORMATION SHEET

C_{DAP}	0303	.006	AFT rotor pylon profile drag coefficient at $Re = 10^7$ (based on aft pylon plan-form area)
C_{DFP}	0305	.15	Forward rotor pylon profile drag coefficient at $Re = 10^7$ (based on forward pylon max frontal area)
C_{DCSMR}	0305	.75	Main rotor hub center section profile drag coefficient (based on center section frontal area)
CD_{SHMR}	0306	1.4	Main rotor hub shank profile drag coefficient (based on shank frontal area)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
C_{DN}	0309	.0032	Profile drag coefficient of primary engine nacelles at $Re = 10^7$ (based on wetted area of all nacelles)
e	0314	.75	Span loading efficiency factor
$\Delta F_e \text{ FT}^2$	0316	5.5	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag of fuselage (ft^2)
K_{AP}	0319	1.045	Aft rotor pylon multiplicative drag factor
K_{FP}	0320	1.25	Forward rotor pylon multiplicative drag factor
K_{HPIM}	0321	1.3	Main rotor hub/shank multiplicative drag factor
K_N	0323	2.86	Primary nacelle multiplicative drag factor
K_F	0326	1.25	Fuselage multiplicative drag factor
K_W	0327	1.54	Wing multiplicative drag factor
$(Re/l)i$	0328	.1544(10^7)	Mean Reynolds number per foot for mission
$C_{l\alpha} \text{ RAD-1}$	0329	6.28	Two-dimensional wing lift coefficient slope
NO. OF PAIRS IN TABLE C_{LW}	0330	6.0	Number of C_{LW} pairs input in locations 0331 - 0346
$C_{LW}(1)$	0331	.0	Wing lift coefficients
	0332	.2	
	0333	.4	
	0334	.6	
	0335	.8	
	0336	.10	
$C_{LW}(6)$			

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$C_{DWi}(1)$	0339	.59E-02	Profile drag coefficient of wing at $Re = 10^7$ (based on wing planform area)
↓	0340	.006	
	0341	.0068	
	0342	.008	
	0343	.0095	
	0344	.0116	
$C_{DWi}(6)$			

ROTOR LIMITS INFORMATION SHEET

NO. OF CX/σ	0347	3.	Specifies number of CX/σ values in table locations 0349 - 0353
NO. OF μ	0348	3.	Specifies number of μ values in table locations 0354 - 0360
VALUES OF CX/σ	0349	0	Rotor propulsive thrust coefficient divided by main rotor solidity. Used in defining rotor limits.
	0350	.5	
	0351	1.0	

$$CX/\sigma = \frac{\text{THRUST REQUIRED}}{\rho \pi DMR^2 N_R V_{TIP}^2 \sigma_{MR}}$$

4

VALUES OF μ	0354	.0	Rotor forward flight advance ratio
	0355	.5	
	0356	1.	

$$\mu = \frac{V_{FPS}}{V_{TIP}}$$

VALUES OF CT'/σ	0361	1.	Values of CT'/σ corresponding to $(CX/\sigma)_1$ location 0349 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0362	1.	
	0363	1.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
	0368	1.	Values of CT'/σ corresponding to $(CX/\sigma)_2$ location 0350 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0369	1.	
	0370	1.	
	0375	1.	Values of CT'/σ corresponding to $(CX/\sigma)_3$ location 0351 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0376	1.	
	0377	1.	

HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION SHEET

W_{FE}	2602	3000	Weight of fixed equipment in LBS
W_{FUL}	2603	600	Weight of fixed useful load in LBS
W_{PL}	2604	5000	Weight of payload in LBS
ΔW_{FC}	2605	.0	Flight controls group incremental weights in LBS.
ΔW_P	2606	.0	Propulsion group incremental weight in LBS
ΔW_{ST}	2607	.0	Structures group incremental weight in LBS
RM_1	2608	.0	Wing relief as percentage of GW
W_i	2609	.0	Weight of inboard store
W_o	2610	.0	Weight of outboard store
d_i	2611	.0	Position of inboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span)
d_o	2612	.0	Position of outboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span)
K_{CC}	2613	26.	Cockpit controls weight factor
K_{RC}	2614	18.	Main rotor controls weight factor

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K _{SC}	2615	42.	Main rotor system controls weight factor
K _{FW}	2616	.0	Fixed wing controls
K _{TM}	2617	.0	Tilt mechanism weight factor
K _{SAS}	2618	100.	Stability Augmentation System (SAS) weight factor. Usually in the range of 20-100 pounds.
K _{RCA}	2619	.0	Auxiliary rotor controls weight factor
K _{SCA}	2620	.0	Auxiliary rotor systems controls weight factor
K _{MC}	2621	.0	Miscellaneous controls weight factor in LBS
K _B	2622	125.	Body group weights factor
ΔCG	2623	3.	Helicopter cg travel (FT)
K _{LG}	2624	.04	Landing gear weight factor input as percentage of gross weight
K _{MG}	2625	.8	Main landing gear weight factor
K _{WW}	2626	.0	Detailed wing weight factor. This adjusts the constant 220 in $W_w = 220(k)^{0.585}$ up or down depending on the complexity of the control surfaces
LF	2627	1.	Wing unload factor. Entered as a fraction of design gross weight
K _{WS}	2628	.0	Wing stores only weight trend factor
K _{WP}	2629	2.06	Wing weight/area factor (psf)
K _{HT}	2630	.0	Horizontal tail unit weight in psf
K _{CLF}	2631	.0	Crash load factor

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K _{WAC}	2632	.0	Primary cowling weight factor (psf)
K _{AIP}	2633	120.	Primary air induction system weight factor
K _{NACA}	2634	.0	Auxiliary cowling weight factor (psf)
K _{AIA}	2635	.0	Auxiliary air induction system weight factor
K _{NS}	2636	.0	Nacelle strut weight factor
K _{PRB}	2637	44.	Primary rotor blade weight factor
K _{RBF}	2638	1.	Rotor type factor; hingeless for this example
K _{PH}	2639	61.	Primary hub weight factor
K _{AMD}	2640	1.	Main rotor weight factor
K _{BLFD}	2641	1.25	Blade fold weight factor. Input as a fractional part of the total rotor weight
K _{TR}	2642	.0	Tail rotor weight factor
K _{AR}	2643	.0	Auxiliary rotor weight factor. This is the average value for the rotor or propeller weight (LB). $W_R = 14.2a(k)^{.67}$
K _{PA}	2644	.0	Auxiliary rotor multiplicative input power, expressed here as 0% input power
K _{VTAR}	2645	.0	Auxiliary tail rotor multiplicative tip speed factor expressed here as 0% input speed
K _{PDS}	2646	.19	Primary drive system weight factor
K _{PDSZ}	2647	4.	Primary drive system weight factor. Number of gears in system
K _{TRDS}	2648	.0	Tail rotor drive system weight factor

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K _{ADS}	2649	.0	Auxiliary drive system weight factor
K _{ADSZ}	2650	.0	Auxiliary drive system weight factor (number of gears in system)
K _{FS}	2651	.19	Fuel system weight factor
K _{PEI}	2652	200.	Primary engine installation weight factor
K _{AEI}	2653	.0	Auxiliary engine installation weight factor
K ₁	2654	1.	Main rotor controls weight factor
K ₂	2655	1.	Main rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor
K ₃	2656	1.	Fixed wings controls weight multiplicative factor
K ₄	2657	1.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight multiplicative factor
K ₅	2658	1.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor
K ₆	2659	1.	Body weight multiplicative factor
K ₇	2660	1.	Landing gear weight multiplicative factor
K ₈	2661	1.	Wing weight multiplicative factor
K ₉	2662	1.	Horizontal tail weight multiplicative factor
K ₁₀	2663	1.	Primary nacelle weight multiplicative factor
K ₁₁	2664	1.	Auxiliary nacelle weight multiplicative factor
K ₁₂	2665	1.	Primary rotor blade weight multiplicative factor

K_{13}	2666	1.	Primary rotor hub weight multiplicative factor
K_{14}	2667	1.	Tail rotor weight multiplicative factor
K_{15}	2668	1.	Auxiliary rotor weight multiplicative factor
K_{16}	2669	1.	Primary drive system weight multiplicative factor
K_{17}	2670	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight multiplicative factor
K_{18}	2671	1.	Primary engine weight multiplicative factor
K_{19}	2672	1.	Auxiliary engine weight multiplicative factor
K_{20}	2673	1.	Tail rotor drive system weight multiplicative factor

TAXI INFORMATION SHEET

ATMIND	0401	.0	Standard atmosphere selected
t_T	0411	0.0333	Taxi for 2 minutes
$\Delta T_{INTO} (^{\circ}F)$	0421	.0	Increment in ambient temperature for primary engine sizing at takeoff conditions
K_{FI}	0431	.0	Auxiliary independent engines fuel flow multiplicative factor (used in TAXI)
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})$ (PRIM ENG)	0441	1.105	Operating point for engine power turbine during TAXI

$$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}} = \frac{V_T \text{ OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{I_{MAX}}}{N_{II}^*} \right)}$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TAKEOFF, HOVER, AND LANDING INFORMATION SHEET			
TOLIND	0461	1.0	Specify required T/W for hover out of ground effect
	0462	1.0	
ATMIND	0481	.0	Standard atmosphere
ATMIND	0482	.0	
ΔT_{IN} (°F)	0501	.0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees
ΔT_{IN} (°F)	0502	.0	
$V_{R/C}$	0511	.0	0 ft/min vertical rate of climb capability desired
$V_{R/C}$	0512	.0	
T/W	0521	1.08	Hover thrust/weight ratio specified
T/W	0522	1.08	
Δt_H (HR)	0531	.01	Time increments for takeoff, hover or landing computations in hours
Δt_H (HR)	0532	.01	
N_{II}/N_{II}^{MAX} PRIMARY ENGINE	0541	1.105	Operating point for engine power turbine during takeoff, hover or landing
N_{II}/N_{II}^{MAX} PRIMARY ENGINE	0542	1.105	
			$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II}^{MAX}} \right)_{TOHL} = \frac{V_T}{V_T} \frac{OPERATING}{\left(\frac{N_{II}^{MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)}$
t_H	0551	0.1	Hover for 6 minutes
	0552	0.1	

CLIMB INFORMATION SHEET

CLMIND	0571	1.0	Climb at maximum rate of climb
	0572	4.0	Climb at constant TAS

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
MACH _{2nd}	0582	120.0	Mach number required during climb
ATMIND	0591	.0	Standard atmosphere
ATMIND	0592	.0	
C _L _{WING}	0601	0.4	Wing operating C _L in climb
	0602	0.5	
ΔT _{IN} (°F)	0611	.0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees
ΔT _{IN} (°F)	0612	.0	
Δh (FT)	0621	500.	Altitude increments for climb calculations
	0622	500.	
POWIND	0631	2.0	Climb at normal engine power
POWIND	0632	2.0	
h _{MAX} (FT)	0641	5000.	Final altitudes for climb
h _{MAX} (FT)	0642	3000.	
N _{II} /N _{II} _{MAX}	0651	1.015	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design climb conditions
PRIMARY ENG	0652	1.015	
ΔFe _{CL} (FT ²)	0661	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (climb performance segment)
	0662	.0	
N _P _{SD} _{CL}	0681	2.0	Shut down two of the primary engines in climb
	0682	2.0	
NPSD i _{CL}	0701	.0	Number of auxiliary independent engines shut down during climb
NPSD i _{CL}	0702	.0	

CRUISE INFORMATION SHEET

CRSIND	0721	1.0	Cruise at specified power setting
	0722	4.0	Cruise at 99 percent best range speed

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$V_{IN_{2nd}}$	0732	25.0	True air speed for cruise during cruise segment with CRSIND = 2(kts)
ATMIND	0741	.0	} Standard atmosphere
ATMIND	0742	.0	
$C_{L_{WING}}$	0751	0.4	} Wing operating C_L in cruise
	0752	0.45	
ΔT_{IN} (°F)	0761	.0	} Incremental temperature above standard in degrees
ΔT_{IN} (°F)	0762	.0	
ΔR (NM)	0771	20.0	} Step size for cruise (nautical miles)
	0772	20.0	
POWIND	0781	2.0	Cruise at NRP for first cruise segment
R_{MAX}	0791	80	} Values of range at end of each cruise
	0792	180	
$N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}}$ (PRIMARY ENG)	0801	1.105	} Specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design cruise conditions
	0802	1.105	
$\Delta F_{e_{CR}}$ (FT ²)	0811	.0	} Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite (cruise performance segment)
	0812	.0	
$N_{PSD_{CR}}$	0831	.0	} Number of primary engines shut down during cruise
	0832	.0	

LOITER INFORMATION SHEET

ATMIND	1031	.0	Standard atmosphere
C_{LW}	1041	.4	Wing operating C_L in loiter
ΔT_{IN} (°F)	1051	.0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees
ΔT_L (HR)	1061	.05	Step size for loiter

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}}$ (PRIMARY ENG)	1071	1.105	Specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design loiter conditons
t_L	1081	.5	Incremental time for loiter
$N_{\text{PSD LOITER}}$	1101	.0	Number of primary engines shut down during loiter
ΔFe_L	1131	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (loiter performance sector)
TRANSFER ALTITUDE	1181	1000.	Transfer altitude

ENGINE CYCLE DATA; NON-STANDARD PERFORMANCE

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
WDTIND	1201	.0	No fuel flow cutoffs
N1IND	1202	.0	No N_I cutoffs
N10ND	1203	.0	No referred N_I cutoff
N2IND	1204	2.	Free turbine engine to be simulated
Q_{IND}	1205	.0	No torque limit
RNOIND	1206	.0	No Reynolds No. corrections
$(N_{II\text{MAX}}/N_{II}^*)$	1223	.905	Value for N_{II} cutoff referred to N_{II}^*

SAMPLE CASE NO 2. RUN 2.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOC</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OPTIONAL PRINT	2	.0	Standard print, no details

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-91
M E S C O M P

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. = 5)
VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 0001
VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 0002
ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
1201	5	.0	.0	.0	2.0000	.0
1206	1	.0				
1223	1	.90500				
1301	5	1.7610	.15900	.0	.32000E-01	950.00
1306	5	1100.0	1856.5	2000.0	2000.0	8.0000
1311	5	950.00	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0	1600.0
1316	5	2.00.0	200.0	2600.0	5.0000	.0
1321	4	.20003	.40000	.60000	.80000	
1326	5	.25000E-01	.25000E-01	.27800E-01	.31300E-01	.36200E-01
1332	5	.16300	.16760	.18130	.20410	.23600
1336	5	.33500	.34440	.37250	.41940	.48510
1344	5	.54400	.55920	.60490	.64110	.70770
1350	5	.77600	.75160	.85620	.94460	1.1156
1356	5	1.0000	1.0280	1.1120	1.2520	1.4480
1362	5	1.2000	1.2336	1.3344	1.5024	1.7376
1366	5	1.5000	1.5934	1.7236	1.9406	2.2444
1374	5	8.0000	950.17	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0
1379	5	1600.0	2000.0	2200.0	2600.0	5.0000
1384	5	.0	.20000	.40000	.60000	.80000
1390	5	.65000E-01	.65100E-01	.65300E-01	.67000E-01	.71000E-01
1396	5	.11500	.11600	.11800	.12400	.14500
1402	5	.18000	.18100	.19000	.20610	.22700
1408	5	.26000	.26100	.27300	.29500	.32500
1414	5	.34200	.34700	.36200	.38900	.42800
1420	5	.42500	.43500	.45100	.48600	.51700
1426	5	.50000	.51100	.53000	.56300	.61000
1432	5	.62600	.63100	.66000	.71800	.78000
1438	4	3.0000	950.00	1600.0	2600.0	
1447	4	3.0000	.0	.40000	.80000	
1454	3	.26300	.27100	.29300	.30000	
1460	3	.82000	.84000	.90000	.90000	
1466	3	1.0500	1.1160	1.1650		
1502	5	6.0000	950.00	1200.0	1400.0	1600.0
1507	5	1400.0	2000.0	2200.0	2600.0	5.0000
1512	5	.0	.20000	.40000	.60000	.80000
1518	5	.26100	.26500	.27100	.28700	.29000
1524	5	.52000	.52700	.54000	.56100	.59000
1530	5	.68000	.69000	.70500	.73000	.76000

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES 1 AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

361	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
368	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
375	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
2602	3	3000.0	5000.0	5000.0	5000.0	.0
2605	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
2606	3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
2613	3	26.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	.0
2618	4	100.00	.0	.0	.0	.0
2622	3	125.00	.0	.0	.0	.0
2627	5	1.0000	.0	.0	.0	.0
2632	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
2637	5	44.000	121.92	121.92	121.92	.0
2642	5	.0	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
2647	5	9.0000	.0	.0	.0	.0
2652	2	200.00	.0	.0	.0	.0
2654	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
2659	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
2664	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
2669	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
401	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
411	1	.3300E-01	.0	.0	.0	.0
421	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
431	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
441	1	1.1050	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
461	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
481	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
501	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
511	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
521	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.0
531	2	.1000E-01	.1000E-01	.1000E-01	.1000E-01	.0
541	2	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	.0
551	2	.10000	.10000	.10000	.10000	.0
571	2	1.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	.0
592	1	120.00	.0	.0	.0	.0
593	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
601	2	.40000	.50000	.50000	.50000	.0
611	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
621	2	530.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	.0
631	2	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	.0
641	2	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	3000.0	.0
651	2	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	.0
661	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
681	2	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	.0
701	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
721	2	1.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	.0
732	1	25.000	.0	.0	.0	.0
741	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
751	2	.40000	.45000	.45000	.45000	.0
761	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
771	2	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	.0
781	2	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	.0
791	2	80.000	100.00	100.00	100.00	.0
801	2	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	.0
811	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
831	2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1031	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1041	1	.40000	.0	.0	.0	.0
1051	1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1061	1	.5000E-01	.0	.0	.0	.0
1071	1	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	1.1050	.0

1001	1	0.5000	
1101	1	0	
1131	1	0	
1181	2	1.0000	0
UC = 0.30000E+05		WFA = 0.0	WFR = 0.0
UC = 0.30000E+05		WFA = 0.582602E+04	WFR = 0.397485E+04
UC = 0.27355E+05		WFA = 0.454982E+04	WFR = 0.365001E+04

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91

M E S C O M P

TANDEN ROTOR WINGED HELICOPTER

S I Z E D A T A THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 24854. LB

FUSELAGE

LF	LENGTH	47.8 FT.
LC	CABIN LENGTH	35.0 FT.
DELTA1	FWD. ROTOR LOCATION	9.0 FT.
DELTA2	AFT ROTOR LOCATION	4.5 FT.
WF	WIDTH	6.5 FT.
G/S	ROTOR GAP/STAGGER RATIO	0.160
(O/L/D)	ROTOR OVERLAP/DIAMETER RATIO	0.220
SF	WETTED AREA	936.4 SQ. FT.

WING

AR	ASPECT RATIO	6.80
SW	AREA	134.4 SQ. FT.
BU	SPAN	28.4 FT.
CBARW	MEAN CHORD	4.7 FT.
LAMBDA C/4	QUARTER CHORD SWEPT	0.8 DEG.
LAMBDA	TAPER RATIO	0.580
(T/C)R	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.200
(T/C)T	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120
W6/SW	WING LOADING	185.0 LBS/SQ. FT.
SW	ROTOR/WING GAP	3.0 FT.
CF/C	FLAP CHORD/MEAN CHORD RATIO	1.000

FORWARD ROTOR PYLON

AR	ASPECT RATIO	0.400
SFP	WETTED AREA	59.8 SQ. FT.
FAFP	FRONTAL AREA	0.3 SQ. FT.
MP1	HEIGHT	3.6 FT.
CBARFP	MEAN CHORD	7.5 FT.
LAMBDA FP	TAPER RATIO	0.700
(T/C)R	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.450
(T/C)T	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.250

AFT ROTOR PYLON

AR	ASPECT RATIO	0.700
SAP	WETTED AREA	234.3 SQ. FT.
MP2	HEIGHT	0.5 FT.
CBARAP	MEAN CHORD	12.1 FT.
LAMBDA AP	TAPER RATIO	0.750

IT/CIP 0-500
 (T/CIT) 0-300
 ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN 5.2 FT.
 DN 1. FT.
 SN 94.1 SQ. FT.

LENGTH
 MEAN DIAMETER
 WETTED AREA (TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER/AUXILIARY PROPULSION) - NO PROPELLER USED

MAIN ROTOR

DMR 44.5 FT.
 SIGMR 0.122
 WG/A 8.0 LB/SQ. FT.
 CT/SIGMA 0.095
 MR 2.
 NO. OF ROTORS 4.
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR -9.000 DEG.
 BLADE TWIST 0.200
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO 760. FT./SEC.
 TIP SPEED

DIAMETER
 SOLIDITY
 DISC LOADING
 THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY
 NO. OF ROTORS
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR
 BLADE TWIST
 BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO
 TIP SPEED

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 RUN 1

PAGE 3

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91
H E S C O M P

WEIGHTS DATA		IN LBS
MLF	MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.000
GLF	GUST LOAD FACTOR	1.438
ULF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
K12 WPRG	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	2946.
K13 WPRB	MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)	599.
K14 WPRF	MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)	379.
K15 WPR	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)	295.
K16 WPR	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP	8.
K17 WPR	DRIVE SYSTEM	2271.
K18 WPR	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	2271.
K19 WPR	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K20 WPR	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K21 WPR	PRIMARY ENGINES	1074.
K22 WPR	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
K23 WPR	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	200.
K24 WPR	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
K25 WPR	FUEL SYSTEM	635.
K26 WPR	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
K27 WPR	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	7126.
K28 WPR	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	
STRUCTURES GROUP		
K29 WPR	WING	277.
K30 WPR	TAIL GROUP	0.
K31 WPR	WING. TAIL	0.
K32 WPR	TAIL ROTOR	0.
K33 WPR	FUSELAGE	3251.
K34 WPR	LANDING GEAR	994.
K35 WPR	NOSE GEAR	199.
K36 WPR	MAIN GEAR	795.
K37 WPR	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	120.
K38 WPR	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	120.
K39 WPR	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
K40 WPR	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
K41 WPR	STRUCTURE WEIGHT	4642.
K42 WPR	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
K43 WPR	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	1145.
K44 WPR	COCKPIT CONTROLS	97.
K45 WPR	MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS	351.
K46 WPR	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	597.
K47 WPR	FIXED WING CONTROLS	0.
K48 WPR	TILT MECHANISM	0.
K49 WPR	SAS	100.
K50 WPR	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	0.
K51 WPR	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	0.
K52 WPR		
K53 WPR		
K54 WPR		
K55 WPR		
K56 WPR		
K57 WPR		
K58 WPR		
K59 WPR		
K60 WPR		
K61 WPR		
K62 WPR		
K63 WPR		
K64 WPR		
K65 WPR		
K66 WPR		
K67 WPR		
K68 WPR		
K69 WPR		
K70 WPR		
K71 WPR		
K72 WPR		
K73 WPR		
K74 WPR		
K75 WPR		
K76 WPR		
K77 WPR		
K78 WPR		
K79 WPR		
K80 WPR		
K81 WPR		
K82 WPR		
K83 WPR		
K84 WPR		
K85 WPR		
K86 WPR		
K87 WPR		
K88 WPR		
K89 WPR		
K90 WPR		
K91 WPR		
K92 WPR		
K93 WPR		
K94 WPR		
K95 WPR		
K96 WPR		
K97 WPR		
K98 WPR		
K99 WPR		
K100 WPR		

N5	WSCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR SYS. CONTROLS	0.
	WPC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	0.
DELTA	WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
	WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	1145.
WFE		WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	3086.
WE		WEIGHT EMPTY	15914.
WFUL		FIXED USEFUL LOAD	689.
OUE		OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	16514.
WPL		PAYLOAD	5000.
(WFA)		FUEL	3341.
WS		GROSS WEIGHT	24854.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 RUN 1

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91
H E S C O M P

R O T O R D A T A

ROTOR CYCLE NO. 3.0000

MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANUEVER CONDITIONS

160.0 KT.

M = 4060.5 FT. * TEMP = 44.7 DEG. * V =

100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

ROTOR MANUEVER G'S = 1.500 * CT/SIGMA = 0.095

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 5-91
H E S C O M P

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

4. ENGINES

BHP.	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.	6756.	H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT T/U = 1.08			
95.6 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.			
H = 4000. FT. TEMPERATURE = 95.04 DEG.F.			
1.000 ENGINES IMPERATIVE, AND 8.0 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.			

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 3671. H.P.

XMSN SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED
AT H = 4000. FT, TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A		
FE	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	23.662 SQFT
SWET	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1529. SQFT
CBARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.015080
D R A G D R E A K D O U N I N SQFT		
FEN	FUSELAGE FE	1.285
FEF	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE	2.479
FEPP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	1.551
FEAP	MAIN ROTOR HUB(S) FE	1.330
FENRM	TAIL ROTOR HUB FE	12.067
PETRM	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0
FEVT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0
FENT	PRIMARY ENGINE MACELLE FE	0.1
FEN	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. MAC. FE	0.892
FENI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0
FENS	INCREMENTAL FE	0.0
DELTA FE		4.058
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .		
A5		22.37697
A6		1.62078
A7		0.07374
A8		0.00013
A9		0.3
E	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.75060
EVT	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0

M E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR 3.033 HRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRESS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PENF	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	TEMP. DEG. (F)
0.0	0.0	0.0	24854.	0.	0.0	950.0	T	0.0	461.	----	----	----	----	59.8
0.033	0.0	15.4	24839.	0.	0.0	950.0	T	0.0	461.	----	----	----	----	59.8

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT T/V = 1.080 FOR 0.100 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	6HP	CT	CT/SIGMA
M. ROTOR VTIP	M. ROTOR RMP	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP	VPC RMP	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ROLLIN CODE		TEMP DEG. (F)	DELDCM	FMI	CPPRO	CPIND	CD0
0.033	0.0	15.4	24839.	0.	0.0	1574.7	P	0.486	1772.	1.080	0.673	3282.	0.0074	0.061
700.0	3.07.	----	----	0.	1772.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00055	0.0072
0.043	0.0	33.1	24821.	0.	0.0	1574.3	P	0.485	1771.	1.080	0.673	3279.	0.0074	0.061
700.0	3.04.	----	----	0.	1771.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.053	0.0	50.8	24803.	0.	0.0	1573.9	P	0.485	1769.	1.080	0.673	3276.	0.0074	0.061
700.0	3.00.	----	----	0.	1769.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.063	0.0	68.5	24786.	0.	0.0	1573.5	P	0.484	1768.	1.080	0.673	3272.	0.0074	0.061
700.0	3.07.	----	----	0.	1768.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.073	0.0	86.2	24768.	0.	0.0	1573.1	P	0.484	1767.	1.080	0.673	3269.	0.0074	0.061
700.0	3.74.	----	----	0.	1767.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.083	0.0	103.8	24751.	0.	0.0	1572.7	P	0.483	1766.	1.080	0.673	3266.	0.0074	0.060
700.0	3.71.	----	----	0.	1766.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.093	0.0	121.5	24733.	0.	0.0	1572.3	P	0.483	1765.	1.080	0.673	3262.	0.0074	0.060
700.0	3.68.	----	----	0.	1765.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.103	0.0	139.1	24715.	0.	0.0	1571.9	P	0.482	1764.	1.080	0.673	3259.	0.0074	0.060
700.0	3.64.	----	----	0.	1764.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00056	0.0072
0.113	0.0	156.8	24697.	0.	0.0	1571.6	P	0.482	1763.	1.080	0.673	3256.	0.0074	0.060
700.0	3.61.	----	----	0.	1763.		A		59.0	1.0	0.707	0.00011	0.00055	0.0072

CLIMB TO 5000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM Q/C AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING .. TAS(AND EAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED																															
TIME (HRS)		RANGE (N.M.)		FUEL USED (LBS)		WEIGHT (LBS.)		PRES. ALT. (FT)		TAS (KTS)		PRIN. TURB. TEMP. (R)		PRIN. ENG. CODE		PRIN. ENG. PERF		EAS (KTS)		HL		CT PRIME OVER SIGMA		ALPHA D/L (DEG)		SARMA (DEG)		BMP (R/C)		R/C (FPM)	
M-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)		M-ROTOR RMP		T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)		T-ROTOR RMP		PROP VTIP (FPS)		PRIN-ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)		BHP AUX		ETAP PROP		TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)		AUX-ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)		ALX- TURB. TEMP.		AUX. ENG. CODE		AUX. ENG. PERF		AUX. ENG. BMP OR THRUST					
CPRO	CPMD	CPAR	CPMD	CDO	DELCO	DELCON	CKR	ROTLIM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLU	CDU	RN																	
0.133 700.0	0.0 3056.	174.4 ----	24680. ----	0. 0.	0.0 1762.	1571.2 ----	P A	0.001 ----	1762. 59.0	1.080 0.0	0.673 0.707	3253. 0.00011	0.0074 0.00055	0.060 0.0072																	
0.133 700.0	0.0 3055.	192.0 ----	24662. ----	0. 0.	0.0 1761.	1570.0 ----	P A	0.001 ----	1761. 59.0	1.080 0.0	0.673 0.707	3249. 0.00011	0.0074 0.00055	0.060 0.0072																	
0.133 700.0	0.0 3755.	192.0 ----	24662. ----	0. 0.	0.0 1761.	1570.0 ----	P A	0.001 ----	1761. 59.0	1.080 0.0	0.673 0.707	3249. 0.00011	0.0074 0.00055	0.060 0.0072																	
0.132 700.0	0.0 1669.	192.0 ----	24662. ----	0. 0.	0.0 1311.	1656.0 ----	T A	0.035 3.0	0.035 3.0	0.206 ----	0.053 ----	-2.1 ----	6.0 0.007	2853. 0.946																	
0.102 700.0	0.78 1672.	204.0 ----	24650. ----	508. ----	0.037 1295.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.037 3.0	0.037 3.0	0.209 ----	0.054 ----	-2.1 0.001	5.7 0.007	2824. 0.945																	
0.132 700.0	1.60 1674.	216.3 ----	24636. ----	1040. ----	0.037 1279.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.038 0.0	0.038 0.0	0.209 ----	0.054 ----	-2.1 ----	5.5 0.007	2794. 0.946																	
0.132 700.0	2.46 1676.	229.0 ----	24625. ----	1800. ----	0.037 1264.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.040 0.0	0.040 0.0	0.209 ----	0.055 ----	-2.1 0.001	5.2 0.007	2763. 0.945																	
0.132 700.0	3.36 1681.	242.0 ----	24612. ----	2608. ----	0.037 1208.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.041 3.0	0.041 3.0	0.211 ----	0.056 ----	-2.1 0.001	4.9 0.007	2733. 0.947																	
0.133 700.0	4.31 1684.	255.6 ----	24599. ----	2500. ----	0.037 1233.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.043 3.0	0.043 3.0	0.211 ----	0.057 ----	-2.1 0.001	4.7 0.007	2703. 0.947																	
0.133 700.0	5.31 1689.	269.6 ----	24585. ----	3000. ----	0.037 1217.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.044 0.0	0.044 0.0	0.213 ----	0.059 ----	-2.1 0.001	4.4 0.007	2673. 0.947																	
0.133 700.0	6.37 1693.	284.3 ----	24570. ----	3508. ----	0.037 1202.	1856.0 ----	T A	0.046 3.0	0.046 3.0	0.215 ----	0.059 ----	-2.1 0.001	4.2 0.007	2643. 0.948																	

CRUISE AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING									
TIME (MRS)	RANGE (M.N.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	Y-ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PCHF
0.219	7.50	299.5	24555.	4000.	0.00000	0.00000	1856.0	T	0.047
700.0	1077.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
0.00165	0.00228	0.00057	0.00015	0.00051	0.00000	0.00000	0.00053	0.00026	A
0.233	8.78	315.6	24539.	4500.	0.00000	0.00000	1856.0	T	0.049
700.0	1903.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
0.00167	0.00232	0.00059	0.00015	0.00059	0.00000	0.00000	0.00061	0.00026	A
0.247	9.99	332.5	24522.	5000.	0.00000	0.00000	1856.0	T	0.050
700.0	1909.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
0.00167	0.00239	0.00059	0.00016	0.00063	0.00000	0.00000	0.00065	0.00027	A
TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000. FT.									
TIME (MRS)	RANGE (M.N.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD	DELCD
0.247	9.99	332.5	24522.	5000.	182.7	1856.0	T	0.051	0.051
700.0	5066.	---	---	---	2356.	---	---	---	---
0.00165	0.00081	0.00059	0.00032	0.02087	0.00074	0.01172	0.000856	A	---
0.357	29.99	590.5	24264.	5000.	183.5	1856.0	T	0.051	0.050
700.0	5116.	---	---	---	2357.	---	---	---	---
0.00161	0.00079	0.00059	0.00031	0.02096	0.00071	0.01184	0.000863	A	---
0.466	49.99	647.2	24007.	5000.	183.8	1856.0	T	0.051	0.043
700.0	5114.	---	---	---	2357.	---	---	---	---
0.00161	0.00076	0.00057	0.00031	0.02091	0.00066	0.01183	0.000864	A	---
0.574	69.99	1103.6	23751.	5000.	184.1	1856.0	T	0.051	0.048
700.0	5113.	---	---	---	2357.	---	---	---	---
0.00169	0.00074	0.00057	0.00036	0.02085	0.00062	0.01181	0.000866	A	---
0.629	80.00	1231.8	23622.	5000.	184.3	1856.0	T	0.051	0.048
700.0	5112.	---	---	---	2357.	---	---	---	---
0.00169	0.00073	0.00057	0.00030	0.02082	0.00060	0.01180	0.000867	A	---

LOITER FOR 0.500 HRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP	WTIP (FPS)	PROP (FPS)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIN. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIN. ENG. CODE	PRIN. ENG. PENN	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BMP ENG. BHP OR THRUST
M. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RMP	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP	CPAR	CPNUD	CD0	DELCO5	DELCOM	CKR	ROTLIM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLV	CDU	RN	
0.629	88.00	1231.0	23622.	1000.	85.0	1415.9	P	0.292	83.7	0.205	0.052	-2.1	1293.	1946.			
788.0	1798.	---	---	---	1293.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000157	0.000182	0.000050	0.000011	0.000063	0.0	0.00025	0.000237	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
0.679	88.00	1296.4	23558.	1000.	85.0	1415.3	P	0.291	83.7	0.205	0.052	-2.1	1291.	1940.			
788.0	1785.	---	---	---	1291.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000157	0.000181	0.000050	0.000011	0.000063	0.0	0.00025	0.000237	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
0.729	88.00	1361.0	23493.	1000.	84.0	1414.6	P	0.290	82.7	0.202	0.052	-2.1	1290.	1939.			
788.0	1779.	---	---	---	1290.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000183	0.000048	0.000011	0.000061	0.0	0.00023	0.000232	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.947			
0.779	88.00	1425.5	23429.	1000.	84.0	1414.0	P	0.290	82.7	0.202	0.052	-2.1	1288.	1929.			
788.0	1774.	---	---	---	1288.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000182	0.000048	0.000011	0.000061	0.0	0.00023	0.000232	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.947			
0.829	88.00	1489.9	23364.	1000.	84.0	1413.4	P	0.289	82.7	0.202	0.052	-2.1	1286.	1924.			
788.0	1769.	---	---	---	1286.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000181	0.000048	0.000011	0.000060	0.0	0.00023	0.000232	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.947			
0.879	88.00	1554.2	23300.	1000.	84.0	1412.8	P	0.288	82.7	0.202	0.052	-2.1	1285.	1918.			
788.0	1764.	---	---	---	1285.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000180	0.000048	0.000011	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000232	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
0.929	88.00	1610.4	23236.	1000.	84.0	1412.2	P	0.287	82.7	0.202	0.051	-2.1	1283.	1913.			
788.0	1759.	---	---	---	1283.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000179	0.000048	0.000010	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000232	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
0.979	88.00	1682.6	23172.	1000.	84.0	1411.6	P	0.286	82.7	0.202	0.051	-2.1	1281.	1908.			
788.0	1754.	---	---	---	1281.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000178	0.000048	0.000010	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000231	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
1.029	88.00	1746.7	23108.	1000.	84.0	1410.9	P	0.286	82.7	0.202	0.051	-2.1	1280.	1913.			
788.0	1749.	---	---	---	1280.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000177	0.000048	0.000010	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000231	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
1.079	88.00	1810.7	23044.	1000.	84.0	1410.3	P	0.285	82.7	0.202	0.051	-2.1	1278.	1898.			
788.0	1744.	---	---	---	1278.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000176	0.000048	0.000010	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000231	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			
1.129	88.00	1874.6	22980.	1000.	84.0	1409.7	P	0.284	82.7	0.202	0.051	-2.1	1276.	1892.			
788.0	1739.	---	---	---	1276.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---			
0.000156	0.000175	0.000048	0.000010	0.000060	0.0	0.00022	0.000231	A	---	---	---	0.400	0.007	0.946			

CLIMB TO 3000. FT. WITH CONSTANT TAS AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING
 .. TANGENT EAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	BHP	R/C (FPM)
M.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M.ROTOR RHP	T.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T.ROTOR RHP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM.ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	RHP AUX (LBS/HR)	ETAP PROP	AUX.ENG. TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PERF			
CPRO	CPIND	CPAR	CPNUD	CDU	DELCDS	DELCOM	CRP	ROTLIM CODE	CT	CLW	CDW	RN	
3.629	60.60	1874.6	23622.	1090.	120.0	1856.0	T	0.838	0.048	-9.2	2.8	2825.	589.
700.0	2197.	---	---	---	1287.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
0.000208	0.000109	0.000136	0.000927	0.00984	0.00006	0.00143	0.000430	A	---	0.500	0.007	0.865	---
0.643	61.70	1892.8	23604.	1500.	120.0	1856.0	T	1.640	0.048	-9.2	2.6	2794.	559.
700.0	2193.	---	---	---	1272.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
0.000210	0.000113	0.000136	0.000928	0.00992	0.00010	0.00151	0.000431	A	---	0.500	0.007	0.867	---
0.650	63.49	1911.7	23585.	2000.	120.0	1856.0	T	0.642	0.049	-9.1	2.5	2764.	529.
700.0	2139.	---	---	---	1256.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
0.000212	0.000116	0.000136	0.000928	0.01000	0.00010	0.00160	0.000432	A	---	0.500	0.007	0.869	---
0.674	65.38	1931.5	23565.	2500.	120.0	1856.0	T	0.843	0.050	-9.1	2.3	2733.	499.
700.0	2135.	---	---	---	1241.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
0.000214	0.000120	0.000137	0.000928	0.01009	0.00011	0.00168	0.000434	A	---	0.500	0.007	0.871	---
0.690	67.36	1952.2	23545.	3000.	120.0	1856.0	T	0.844	0.051	-9.0	2.2	2702.	468.
700.0	2132.	---	---	---	1225.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---
0.000216	0.000124	0.000137	0.000929	0.01018	0.00011	0.00177	0.000435	A	---	0.500	0.007	0.873	---

CRUISE AT SPEED FOR 99 PER CENT BEST RANGE WITH HEADWIND OF 25.0 KNOTS

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SELC. RANGE (NMPP)	BHP	AUX. ENG. BHP OR THRUST
M.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M.ROTOR RHP	T.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T.ROTOR RHP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM.ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	RHP AUX (LBS/HR)	ETAP PROP	AUX.ENG. TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PERF			
CPRO	CPIND	CPAR	CPNUD	CDU	DELCDS	DELCOM	CRP	ROTLIM CODE	CT	CLW	CDW	RN	
0.690	67.26	1952.2	23545.	3.00.	156.6	1615.5	P	0.543	0.047	-6.6	0.7489	3532.	---
700.0	2129.	---	---	---	1756.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---

1.454	180.00	3277.0	22220.	0.	1521.4	P	0.416	1620.	1.080	0.665	2625.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2643.	----	----	0.	1621.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072
1.464	180.00	3293.2	22234.	0.	1521.1	P	0.416	1619.	1.080	0.665	2622.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2640.	----	----	0.	1619.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072
1.474	180.00	3299.4	22168.	0.	1520.7	P	0.417	1618.	1.080	0.665	2619.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2638.	----	----	0.	1618.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072
1.484	180.00	3325.6	22171.	0.	1520.4	P	0.417	1617.	1.080	0.665	2617.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2635.	----	----	0.	1617.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072
1.494	180.00	3341.8	22155.	0.	1520.1	P	0.417	1616.	1.080	0.665	2614.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2633.	----	----	0.	1616.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072
1.494	180.00	3341.8	22155.	0.	1520.1	P	0.417	1616.	1.080	0.665	2614.	0.0066	0.054
700.0	2633.	----	----	0.	1616.	A		59.0	0.0	0.697	0.00011	0.00046	0.0072

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 2698.04
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 642.79
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 3341.77

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 RUN 2

PAGE 1

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91
M E S C O M P

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. =5)
VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 9991
VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 1002
ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4

NOTE : IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES : AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
2	1	0.30000E+05	0.33400E+04	0.3340177E+04		
3	1	0.30000E+05	0.33400E+04	0.3340177E+04		
4	1	0.30000E+05	0.33400E+04	0.3340177E+04		

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91

TANDEN ROTOR WINGED HELICOPTER

S I Z E D A T A THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 24854. LB

FUSELAGE

LF	LENGTH	47.6 FT.
LC	CABIN LENGTH	35.3 FT.
DELTA1	FWD. ROTOR LOCATION	9.8 FT.
DELTA2	AFT ROTOR LOCATION	4.5 FT.
WF	WIDTH	6.5 FT.
G/S	ROTOR GAP/STAGGER RATIO	0.160
(O/L/D)	ROTOR OVERLAP/DIAMETER RATIO	0.220
SF	WETTED AREA	936.4 SQ. FT.

WING

AR	ASPECT RATIO	6.00
SW	AREA	134.4 SQ. FT.
BU	SPAN	26.4 FT.
CBARW	MEAN CHORD	4.7 FT.
LAMBDA C/4	QUARTER CHORD SWEEP	0.0 DEG.
LAMBDA	TAPER RATIO	0.500
(T/C)R	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.290
(T/C)T	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.120
W6/SW	WING LOADING	185.0 LBS/SQ. FT.
GRW	ROTOR/WING GAP	3.0 FT.
CF/C	FLAP CHORD/MEAN CHORD RATIO	1.000

FORWARD ROTOR PYLON

AR	ASPECT RATIO	0.400
SFP	WETTED AREA	50.0 SQ. FT.
FAFP	FRONTAL AREA	8.3 SQ. FT.
PP1	HEIGHT	3.6 FT.
CBARFP	MEAN CHORD	7.5 FT.
LAMBDA FP	TAPER RATIO	0.700
(T/C)R	ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD	0.450
(T/C)T	TIP THICKNESS/CHORD	0.250

AFT ROTOR PYLON

AR	ASPECT RATIO	3.700
SAP	WETTED AREA	234.3 SQ. FT.
PP2	HEIGHT	8.5 FT.
CBARAP	MEAN CHORD	12.1 FT.
LAMBDA AP	TAPER RATIO	0.750

CT/CJR 0.508
 CT/CJT 0.300

ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD

PRIMARY ENGINE MACELLE

LN 5.2 FT.
 DN 1. FT.
 SN 94.1 SQ. FT.

LENGTH
 MEAN DIAMETER
 WETTED AREA (TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE - NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED
 PROPELLER/AUXILIARY PROPULSION) - NO PROPELLER USED

MAIN ROTOR

DMR 44.5 FT.
 SIGMR 0.122
 W0/A 8.8 LB/SQ. FT.
 CT/SIGMR 0.095
 MR 2.
 NO. BLADES 4.
 THETA -9.000 DEG.
 XC 0.200
 VTIP 780. FT./SEC.

DIAMETER
 SOLIDITY
 DISC LOADING
 THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY
 NO. OF ROTORS
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR
 BLADE TWIST
 BLADE CUTOFF/RADIUS RATIO
 TIP SPEED

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM b-91

WEIGHTS DATA IN LBS

PLF	MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.000
GLF	GUST LOAD FACTOR	1.438
ULF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
WPRG	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	2946.
K12 WPRE	MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)	599.
K13 WPH	MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)	579.
WBF	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)	295.
K15 WAR	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP	0.
WDS	DRIVE SYSTEM	2271.
K16 WPD	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	2271.
K20 WTRDS	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K17 WADS	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K18 WEP	PRIMARY ENGINES	1074.
K19 WEA	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
WPEI	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	200.
WAEI	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
WFS	FUEL SYSTEM	635.
DELTA WP	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	7126.
STRUCTURES GROUP		
K8 WW	WING	277.
WTG	TAIL GROUP	0.
K9 WHT	HOR. TAIL	0.
K14 WTR	TAIL ROTOR	0.
W6	FUSELAGE	3251.
K7 WLG	LANDING GEAR	994.
WNG	NOSE GEAR	195.
WNG	MAIN GEAR	795.
WTES	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	120.
WPS	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	120.
WAS	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
DELTA WST	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WST	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	4642.
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
WPFC	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	1145.
WCC	COCKPIT CONTROLS	97.
K1 WRC	MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS	351.
K2 WSC	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	597.
K3 WFM	FIXED WING CONTROLS	0.
WTM	TILT MECHANISM	0.
WSAS	SAS	100.
WAFS	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	0.
K4 WRCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	0.

MS	MSCA	AUX. PROPULSION MOTOR SYS. CONTROLS	0.
	MMC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	0.
	DELTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
	WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	1145.
WFE		WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	
WE		WEIGHT EMPTY	3000.
WFL		FIXED USEFUL LOAD	15914.
ONE		OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	600.
WPL		PAYLOAD	16514.
(WFL)A		FUEL	5000.
WG		GROSS WEIGHT	3341.
			24854.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 RUN 2

PAGE 4

M E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 4-92

R O T O R D A T A

ROTOR CYCLE NO. 3-0000

MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANUEVER CONDITIONS
H = 4000.0 FT. , TEMP = 44.7 DEG. , V =
100.0 PERCENT HOVER MPH
ROTOR MANUEVER G'S = 1.500 , CT/SIGMA = 0.095

160.0 KT.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 RUN 2

PAGE 5

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM b-91
M E S C O M P

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 1.761
TURBOHAFT ENGINE

4. ENGINES

BHP-P MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. 6756. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT $T/M = 1.00$

95.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.

$M = 4000$. FT. TEMPERATURE = 95.04 DEG.F.

1.000 ENGINES IMPERATIVE, AND 9.8 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING

3671. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED
AT $M = 4000$. FT. TEMP = 95.04 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A

FE	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	23.662	SQFT
SWET	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1529.	SQFT
CDARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.015488	
D R A G	B R E A K D O W N		
FEN	WING FE	1.285	
FEF	FUSELAGE FE	2.479	
FEFP	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE	1.551	
FEAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	1.338	
FEMRH	MAIN ROTOR HUB(S) FE	12.067	
FETRH	TAIL ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FETV	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FENT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FEN	PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FE	0.092	
FENI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FE	0.0	
FENS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0	
DELTA FE	INCREMENTAL FE	4.058	
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .			
A5		22.37697	
A6		1.62078	
A7		0.07074	
A8		0.00010	
A9		0.0	
E	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.75000	
EVT	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0	

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR 0.033 MRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRESS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENN	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/NR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PENN	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/NR)	AUX. ENG. TEMP. (F)
0.0	0.0	0.0	24854.	0.	0.0	950.0	T	0.0	461.	----	----	----	----	59.0
0.033	0.0	15.4	24839.	0.	0.0	950.0	T	0.0	461.	----	----	----	----	59.0

TAKEOFF, MOVER, OR LAND AT T/M = 1.000 FOR 0.100 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENN	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/NR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FW	BHP	CT	CT/SIGNA
0.033	0.0	15.4	24839.	0.	0.0	1574.7	P	0.406	1772.	1.000	0.673	3202.	0.0074	0.061
0.043	0.0	33.1	24821.	0.	0.0	1574.3	P	0.405	1771.	1.000	0.673	3279.	0.0074	0.061
0.053	0.0	50.8	24803.	0.	0.0	1573.9	P	0.405	1769.	1.000	0.673	3276.	0.0074	0.061
0.063	0.0	68.5	24786.	0.	0.0	1573.5	P	0.404	1768.	1.000	0.673	3272.	0.0074	0.061
0.073	0.0	86.2	24768.	0.	0.0	1573.1	P	0.404	1767.	1.000	0.673	3269.	0.0074	0.061
0.083	0.0	103.8	24750.	0.	0.0	1572.7	P	0.403	1766.	1.000	0.673	3266.	0.0074	0.060
0.093	0.0	121.5	24733.	0.	0.0	1572.3	P	0.403	1765.	1.000	0.673	3262.	0.0074	0.060
0.103	0.0	139.1	24715.	0.	0.0	1571.9	P	0.402	1764.	1.000	0.673	3259.	0.0074	0.060
0.113	0.0	156.8	24697.	0.	0.0	1571.6	P	0.402	1763.	1.000	0.673	3256.	0.0074	0.060
0.123	0.0	174.4	24680.	0.	0.0	1571.2	P	0.401	1762.	1.000	0.673	3253.	0.0074	0.060
0.133	0.0	192.0	24662.	0.	0.0	1570.8	P	0.401	1761.	1.000	0.673	3249.	0.0074	0.060
0.143	0.0	192.0	24662.	0.	0.0	1570.8	P	0.401	1761.	1.000	0.673	3249.	0.0074	0.060

CLIMB TO 5000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING
% TASLAND EAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENN	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SARMA (DEG)	BHP	R/C (FPM)
0.033	0.0	192.0	24662.	0.	84.5	1556.0	T	0.035	84.5	0.204	0.053	-2.1	6.0	2853.	913.
0.042	0.78	204.0	24650.	500.	85.5	1556.0	T	0.037	84.9	0.209	0.054	-2.1	5.7	2824.	877.
0.052	1.50	216.3	24638.	1000.	85.5	1556.0	T	0.038	84.3	0.209	0.054	-2.1	5.5	2794.	841.
0.062	2.26	229.0	24625.	1500.	85.5	1556.0	T	0.040	83.6	0.209	0.055	-2.1	5.2	2763.	805.
0.072	3.06	242.0	24612.	2000.	86.5	1556.0	T	0.041	83.0	0.211	0.056	-2.1	4.9	2733.	769.
0.083	4.31	255.6	24599.	2500.	86.5	1556.0	T	0.043	83.4	0.213	0.057	-2.1	4.7	2703.	731.
0.094	5.31	269.6	24585.	3000.	87.5	1556.0	T	0.044	83.7	0.213	0.058	-2.1	4.4	2673.	693.
0.104	6.37	284.3	24570.	3500.	87.5	1556.0	T	0.046	83.1	0.213	0.059	-2.1	4.2	2643.	655.
0.114	7.50	299.5	24555.	4000.	87.5	1556.0	T	0.047	82.5	0.213	0.059	-2.1	3.9	2612.	617.
0.123	8.78	315.6	24539.	4500.	88.5	1556.0	T	0.049	82.8	0.216	0.060	-2.1	3.6	2583.	578.
0.147	9.99	332.5	24522.	5000.	88.5	1556.0	T	0.050	82.2	0.216	0.061	-2.0	3.4	2553.	539.

CRUISE AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	EAS (KTS)	ML	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NMPP)	BHP
0-247	9-99	332-5	24522	5000	142-7	1456-0	T	0-851	169-6	0-448	1-051	-7-9	-07753	5323-
0-357	29-99	598-5	24264	5000	143-8	1456-0	T	0-851	170-6	0-443	0-053	-8-1	-07749	5374-
0-466	49-99	847-2	24007	5000	143-8	1456-0	T	0-851	170-6	0-443	0-049	-8-2	-07800	5373-
0-574	69-99	1103-6	23751	5000	144-1	1456-0	T	0-851	172-9	0-444	0-048	-8-3	-07812	5371-
0-629	89-00	1231-8	23622	5000	144-3	1456-0	T	0-851	171-3	0-444	0-048	-8-4	-07818	5370-

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000 FT.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)
0-629	80-00	1231-8	23622	5000
0-629	80-00	1231-8	23622	1000

LCITER FOR 0-540 HRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	EAS (KTS)	ML	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP
0-629	80-00	1231-8	23622	1000	85-0	1415-9	F	0-292	83-7	0-205	1-052	-2-1	1253	1946-
0-679	86-00	1296-4	23558	1000	85-0	1415-3	P	0-291	83-7	0-205	0-052	-2-1	1251	1940-
0-729	86-00	1361-0	23493	1000	84-0	1414-6	P	0-290	82-7	0-202	0-052	-2-1	1250	1934-
0-779	80-00	1425-5	23428	1000	84-0	1414-0	P	0-290	82-7	0-202	0-052	-2-1	1248	1929-
0-829	80-00	1489-9	23364	1000	84-0	1413-4	P	0-289	82-7	0-202	0-052	-2-1	1246	1924-
0-879	80-00	1554-2	23300	1000	84-0	1412-8	P	0-288	82-7	0-202	0-052	-2-1	1245	1918-
0-929	80-00	1618-4	23236	1000	84-0	1412-2	P	0-287	82-7	0-202	0-051	-2-1	1243	1913-
0-979	80-00	1682-6	23172	1000	84-0	1411-6	P	0-286	82-7	0-202	0-051	-2-1	1241	1908-
1-029	80-00	1746-7	23108	1000	84-0	1411-0	P	0-286	82-7	0-202	0-051	-2-1	1240	1903-
1-079	80-00	1810-7	23044	1000	84-0	1410-3	P	0-285	82-7	0-202	0-051	-2-1	1238	1898-
1-129	80-00	1874-6	22980	1000	84-0	1409-7	P	0-284	82-7	0-202	0-051	-2-1	1236	1892-

CLIMB TO 3000 FT. WITH CONSTANT TAS AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING
.. TAS(AND EAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	EAS (KTS)	ML	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	BHP	R/C (FPM)
0-629	80-00	1874-6	23622	1000	121-0	1856-0	T	0-838	114-3	0-289	0-048	-4-2	2-6	2825	540
0-643	81-78	1892-8	23604	1500	120-0	1856-0	T	0-840	117-4	0-289	0-048	-4-2	2-6	2794	550
0-656	83-49	1911-5	23585	2000	121-0	1856-0	T	0-842	116-5	0-289	0-049	-4-1	2-5	2764	529
0-674	85-38	1931-5	23565	2500	120-0	1856-0	T	0-843	115-7	0-289	0-050	-4-1	2-2	2733	499
0-690	87-38	1952-2	23545	3000	120-0	1856-0	T	0-844	114-6	0-289	0-051	-4-1	2-2	2702	461

CRUISE AT SPEED FOR 99 PER CENT BEST RANGE WITH HEADWIND OF 25.0 KNOTS

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERF	EAS (KTS)	ML	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NMPP)	BHP
0-694	87-38	1952-2	23545	3000	156-6	1805-5	P	0-543	149-8	0-378	0-047	-6-6	0-7489	3532-
0-842	107-38	2219-3	23278	3000	156-6	1802-9	F	0-540	149-8	0-378	0-046	-6-7	0-7521	3511-

TIME (MRS)	127.38	2485.2	23012.	3000.	156.6	1600.9	P	0.537	149.8	0.378	0.846	-6.7	-0.7551	3491.
1-146	147.38	2758.1	22747.	3000.	156.6	1597.9	P	0.534	149.8	0.378	0.845	-6.8	.87581	3471.
1-290	167.38	3013.9	22483.	3000.	156.6	1595.4	P	0.531	149.8	0.378	0.844	-6.9	-0.7611	3451.
1-394	180.00	3179.7	22317.	3000.	156.6	1593.9	P	0.529	149.8	0.378	0.844	-7.0	-0.7629	3439.

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 0. FT.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)
1-394	180.00	3179.7	22317.	3000.
1-394	180.00	3179.7	22317.	0.

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT T/M = 1.000 FOR 0.100 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (°F)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	BHP	CT	CT/SIGMA
1-394	180.00	3179.7	22317.	0.	0.0	1523.2	P	0.420	1629.	1.080	0.666	2849.	0.0867	0.055
1-394	180.00	3179.7	22317.	0.	0.0	1522.9	P	0.420	1629.	1.080	0.666	2838.	0.0867	0.055
1-404	180.00	3195.9	22381.	0.	0.0	1522.6	P	0.420	1623.	1.080	0.666	2835.	0.0867	0.054
1-414	180.00	3212.2	22485.	0.	0.0	1522.3	P	0.419	1622.	1.080	0.666	2832.	0.0866	0.054
1-424	180.00	3228.4	22569.	0.	0.0	1522.0	P	0.419	1621.	1.080	0.666	2830.	0.0866	0.054
1-434	180.00	3244.6	22652.	0.	0.0	1521.7	P	0.418	1620.	1.080	0.665	2827.	0.0866	0.054
1-444	180.00	3260.8	22736.	0.	0.0	1521.4	P	0.418	1620.	1.080	0.665	2825.	0.0866	0.054
1-454	180.00	3277.0	22820.	0.	0.0	1521.1	P	0.418	1619.	1.080	0.665	2822.	0.0866	0.054
1-464	180.00	3293.2	22904.	0.	0.0	1520.7	P	0.417	1618.	1.080	0.665	2819.	0.0866	0.054
1-474	180.00	3309.4	22988.	0.	0.0	1520.4	P	0.417	1617.	1.080	0.665	2817.	0.0866	0.054
1-484	180.00	3325.6	23071.	0.	0.0	1520.1	P	0.417	1616.	1.080	0.665	2814.	0.0866	0.054
1-494	180.00	3341.8	23155.	0.	0.0	1520.1	P	0.417	1616.	1.080	0.665	2814.	0.0866	0.054
1-494	180.00	3341.8	23155.	0.	0.0	1520.1	P	0.417	1616.	1.080	0.665	2814.	0.0866	0.054

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 2698.99
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 642.79
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 3341.77

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

7.3.3 Coaxial Rotor Helicopter with Auxiliary Propulsion

The design mission profile is illustrated in Figure 7-3. The engine and rotor cycles are not discussed in this case. A complete copy of the program printout follows the description of the input.

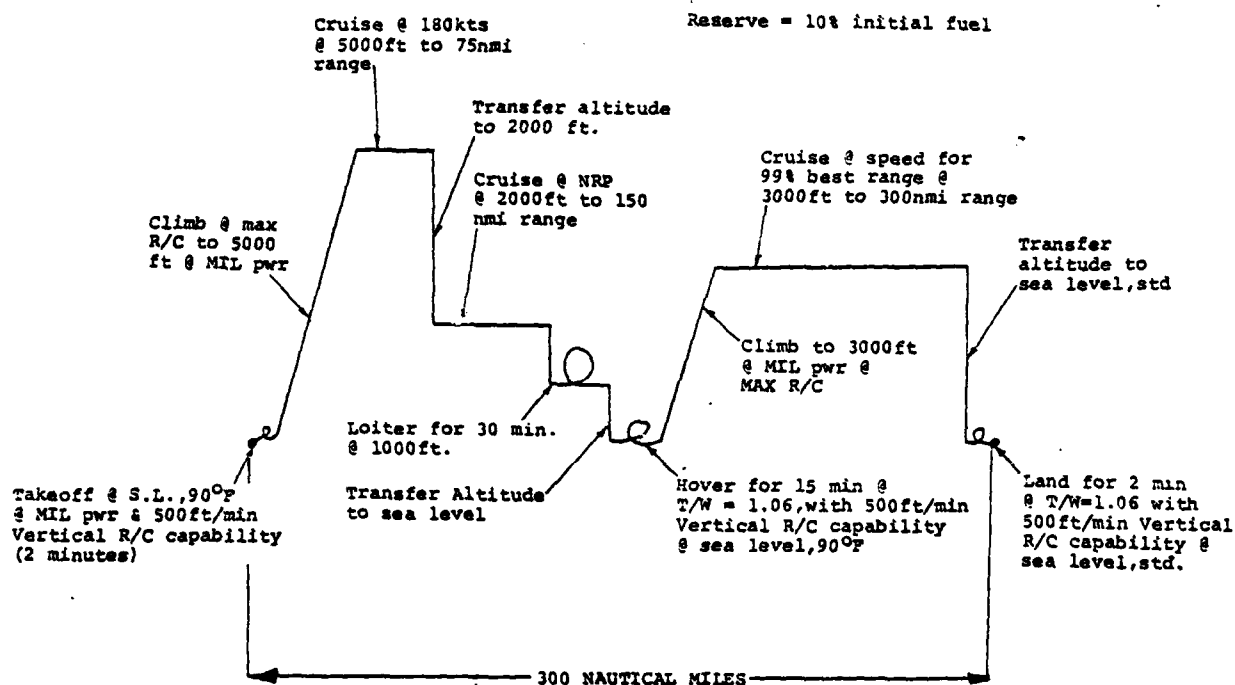


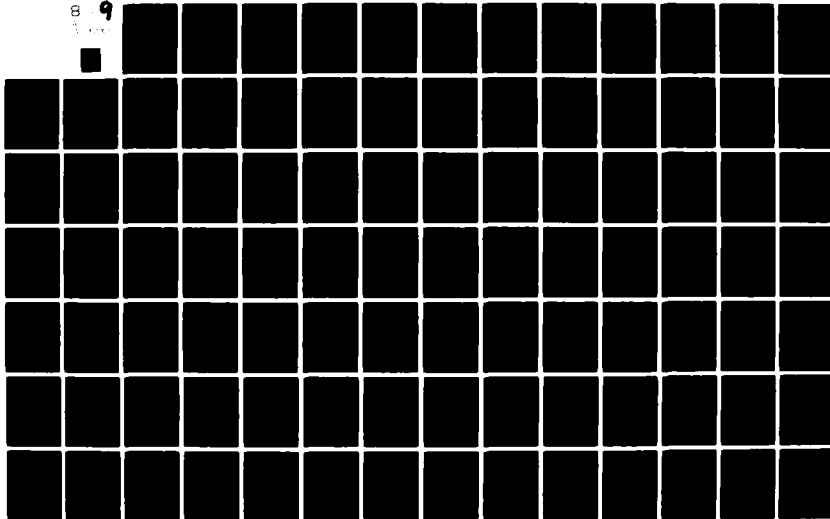
Figure 7-3. Design Mission - Sample Case No. 3

AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

8 9



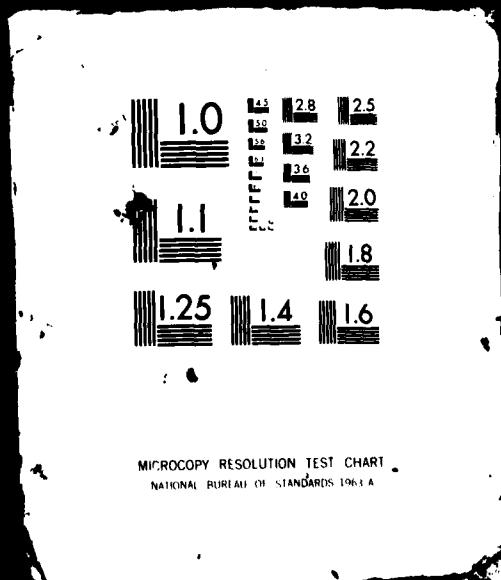
8

OF

9

AD-

AI 3037



SAMPLE CASE NO. 3

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OPTIND	0001	1.0	Sizing run
OPTIONAL PRINT	0002	1.0	Detailed printout desired
DRGIND	0003	2.0	GW/Fe drag trend utilized
CNFIND	0005	1.0	Single rotor helicopter desired
AUXIND	0006	3.0	Compound helicopter with auxiliary propulsion only
RDMIND	0007	2.0	Main rotor diameter based on input disc loading. Solidity fixed by input.
FIXIND	0008	1.0	Program sizes primary engines
ROTIND	0009	4.0	Rotor figure of merit and cruise L/De maps are input
AIPIND	0012	1.0	No independent auxiliary engines. Auxiliary fans are driven through gear boxes by primary engines.
TRDIND	0015	0.0	No antitorque tail rotor on this design
HTIND	0018	2.0	Horizontal tail volume coefficient input
MRPIND	0019	0.0	Main rotor position on fuselage input by user
ESCIND	0022	2.0	Primary engines are sized for either takeoff or cruise
WG ₀	0023	30000	First guess at design gross weight

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
h_o	0024	0.0	Initial altitude
R_o	0025	0.0	Initial range
t_o	0026	0.0	Starting time
			} Normally 0.0 except for mission analysis
$h_{OPT_{IND}}$	0027	0.0	Cruise at specified altitude
M_{MO}	0028	.443	Maximum operating Mach number
V_{MO}	0029	260	Maximum operating equivalent airspeed knots
V_{DIVE}	0030	312	Dive speed - approximately equal to $1.2 \times V_{MO}$ in knots
M_{LF}	0031	3.0	Maneuver load factor
K_1	0032	1.111	Factor on mission fuel burned to give reserve fuel. 1.111 results in 10% of initial fuel for reserve
δW_f	0033	0.0	Fixed fuel increment for reserves or other use.
K_{FF}	0034	1.05	Increase basic engine SFC by 5 percent
SGT_{IND}	0035	2.0	Takeoff
	0036	3.0	Climb
	0037	4.0	Cruise
	0038	9.0	Transfer altitude
	0039	4.0	Cruise
	0040	9.0	Transfer altitude
	0041	6.0	Loiter
	0042	9.0	Transfer altitude
			} Sequence of design mission

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SGTIND	0043	2.0	Hover
	0044	3.0	Climb
	0045	4.0	Cruise
	0046	9.0	Transfer altitude
	0047	2.0	Land
	0048	100.0	End of Case

Sequence
of
design
mission

Helicopter Dimensional Information Sheet

AR_{HT}	0112	5.50	Horizontal tail aspect ratio
l'_{TH}	0113	.775	Ratio of horizontal tail moment arm to main rotor radius
$(t/c)_{HT}$	0114	.150	Horizontal tail thickness/chord ratio
\bar{V}_H	0115	.020	Horizontal tail volume coefficient referred to main rotor diameter and tail arm.
λ_H	0116	.660	Horizontal tail taper ratio
$\Delta S_{WET}/S_p$	0120	0.0	Fuselage wetted area ratio
ΔS_{WT}	0121	0.0	Incremental fuselage wetted area
h_F	0122	8.17	Fuselage height
w_F	0123	0	Fuselage width
$(l/d)_P$	0124	1.12	Fineness ratio of nose
$(l/d)_T$	0125	0.688	Fineness ratio of tail
l_C	0126	20.3	Constant diameter section length

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
l_{RW}	0127	0.0	Length of ramp well
(X_M/l_B)	0128	.40	Main rotor position aft of the nose as a fraction of main fuselage length
$(l_{TB}/\overline{d_{TB}})$	0129	2.28	Fineness ratio of tail boom
$(\overline{d_{TTB}}/\overline{d_{TB}})$	0130	0.205	Ratio of average tail boom tip diameter to average tail boom diameter
AR_{VT}	0135	1.5	Vertical tail aspect ratio
λ_{VT}	0136	0.50	Vertical tail taper ratio
$(t/c)_{VT}$	0137	.15	Thickness/chord ratio of vertical tail
K_Z	0139	6.7	Vertical position of the tail rotor center (relative to the vertical fin root chord) as a fraction of tail rotor radius. When TRDIND=0, (as in this example), vertical tail span is input into this location.
η_1	0142	0.	Primary engine nacelle con- stants
η_2	0143	0.	
η_3	0144	0.	
(l_{aip}/l_c)	0145	0.	Ratio of air induction system length to primary engine length

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
η_4	0146	0.	Auxiliary independent engine nacelle constants
η_5	0147	0.	
η_6	0148	0.	
(l_{aia}/l_{ea})	0149	0.	Ratio of air induction system length to auxiliary engine length
$\Delta s/s_{str}$	0150	0.	Ratio of incremental auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut planform area to auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut planform area
b_{NS}/d_{NI}	0151	0.	Ratio of auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut span to nacelle diameter
$(t/c)_{RF}$	0152	.800	Main rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_{TF}$	0153	.600	Main rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio
AR_{FP}	0154	.210	Main rotor pylon aspect ratio
λ_{FP}	0155	.75	Forward rotor pylon taper ratio
h_{pl}	0156	3.58	Main rotor pylon height.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Rotor Dimensional Data for Sizing Main Rotor			
Rotor Map No.	0170	123	Coaxial rotor helicopter figure of merit and cruise L/D_E rotor map
N_R	0172	1.0	Number of rotors
W/A	0173	15.0	Main rotor disc loading
σ_{MR}	0175	0.111	Main rotor solidity
b_{MR}	0176	6.0	Number of main rotor blades
θ_{TMR}	0177	-10.0	Main rotor twist (degrees)
$X_{C_{MR}}$	0178	.10	Main rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius
X_{MR}	0179	.05	Main rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
$(t/c)_{.25R}$	0180	.32	Rotor blade thickness/chord at 25 percent radius
V_T	0181	650	Main rotor tip speed
V_{CEH1}	0191	1.60	Main rotor vertical rate of climb efficiency factors
V_{CEH2}	0192	0	
$K_{P_{CLIMB}}$	0193	.85	Helicopter forward flight climb efficiency
$K_{P_{DESCENT}}$	0194	.85	Main rotor descent efficiency

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Rotor Dimensional Data for Sizing Tail Rotor			
$g_{MR/TR}$	0214	- .5	Gap between main and tail rotor disc (FT). When TRDIND=0, represents gap between main rotor disc and end of tail boom (FT). Negative number implies tail boom ends under the main rotor disc.
$C_{L_{FIN}}$	0216	0.0	Vertical tail fin operating cruise lift coefficient
Primary Engine Sizing Information Sheet			
Primary Engine Cycle No.	0217	2.41	Primary engine selection
N_p	0219	2.0	Number of primary engines
XMSNIND	0220	0.0	Drive system ratings specified as fraction of primary engine installed power
SHP_{MRX}/SHP_{MR}^*	0221	1.02	Main rotor drive system is rated at 102% of main rotor design power
η_T	0223	0.98	Transmission efficiency
ΔSHP_{ACC}	0224	30.	Accessory power losses

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$\text{SHP}_{\text{AUX}}/\text{SHP}_{\text{AUX}}^*$	0226	.46	Auxiliary propulsion drive system rating as a fraction of auxiliary propulsion system installed power. When no auxiliary engines are specified, this input specifies the auxiliary drive system is rated to 46% of main rotor design power
$H_{\text{To(H)}}$	0227	0.0	Design point hover altitude for engine sizing
$(T/W)_D$	0228	1.06	Configuration design point hover thrust/weight ratio
$\Delta T_{\text{IN TO(H)}}$	0229	31.0	Temperature increment in degrees above standard at altitude for engine sizing
$(N_{\text{II}}/N_{\text{IIMAX}})_{\text{T.O.}}$	0230	0.8237	Operating point for engine power turbine. Operating tip speed is computed from

$$V_{\text{T OPERATING}} = V_{\text{T}} \left(\frac{N_{\text{II}}}{N_{\text{IIMAX}}} \right) \left(\frac{N_{\text{II}}}{N_{\text{II}}^*} \right)^{\text{MAX}}$$

To operate at $V_{\text{T}} = 625$ ft/sec requires that $N_{\text{II}}/N_{\text{IIMAX}}$ be the reciprocal of $\frac{N_{\text{IIMAX}}}{N_{\text{II}}^*}$

N_{PSD}	0231	0.0	Number of engines inoperative at hover design point conditions
------------------	------	-----	--

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SHP_E/SHP^*	0232	1.00	Engines sized to permit operation at 100% of maximum rated power
$(V_{R/C})_D$	0233	500.	500 ft/min vertical rate of climb capability required at hover design point.
POWIND	0234	2.0	Maximum engine rating for cruise engine sizing. For this example, normal rated power is the maximum rating to be used.
h_C	0235	0.0	Design point cruise altitude for engine sizing.
V_C	0236	250.	Design point cruise speed for engine sizing.
$\Delta T_{IN_{CE}}$	0237	0.	Temperature increment above standard for cruise engine sizing.
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})_C$	0238	.7389	Operating point of engine turbine at design cruise conditions. Operating tip speed is computed from

$$V_{T_{OPERATING}} = V_T \left[\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}} \right] \left[\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II^*}} \right]$$

The rotor is slowed to 583 ft/sec for this example. $(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})$ is computed from the above equation e.g.

$$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}} = \frac{V_{T_{OPERATING}}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II_{MAX}}}{N_{II^*}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{583}{650(1.214)} = .7389$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$(T_{AUX}/T_{TOT})_C$	0239	1.00	100% of propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at cruise condition for engine sizing.
$(N_{PSD})_C$	0241	0.0	No. of primary engines shut down during cruise (for engine sizing)

Propeller Data Required for Compound Helicopter Auxiliary Propulsion Information Sheet

No. of Props.	0248	2.0	Two auxiliary propellers/fans are use on this configuration
V_{TAR}	0249	900	Auxiliary propeller tip speed
DIA	0250	4.0	Diameter of auxiliary prop/fan is 4 ft.
X_{AR}	0251	.10	Prop/fan blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
η_{TAUX}	0252	.96	Transmission efficiency of auxiliary drive system
η_{PIND}	0253	0.0	Table of prop/fan efficiencies are input
η_{P3}	0254	0.85	Prop/fan climb efficiency
η_{P5}	0255	0.60	Prop/fan descent efficiency

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
AF/Blade	0257	169.0	Prop/fan activity factor per blade. For this example a 13 bladed 2200 total activity prop/fan was selected.
No. of Blades	0258	13.0	Number of prop/fan blades
No. of Pairs in η_{p4} Table	0261	3.0	Number of pairs in prop/fan efficiency table
Values of Mach No.	0262	0.0	Values of Mach Number in cruise efficiency table
	0263	0.5	
	0264	1.0	
Values of η_{p4}	0272	.60	Values of cruise efficiency
	0273	.75	
	0274	.60	
Helicopter Aerodynamics Information Sheet			
GW/Fe	0312	2020	Drag trend constants derived from data such as illustrated by Figure 4-30, Section 4.9.
K_{FED}	0313	0.561	
No. of $C_{x/\sigma}$	0347	3.	Specifies number of $C_{x/\sigma}$ values in table locations 0349-0353
No. of μ	0348	3.	Specified number of μ values in table locations 0354-0360

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Values of $C_{x/\sigma}$	0349 0350 0351	-1. 0. 1. }	Rotor propulsive thrust coefficient divided by main rotor solidity. Used in defining rotor limits $C_{x/\sigma} = \frac{\text{Thrust Required}}{\rho \pi \frac{D_{mr}^2 NR V_{tip}^2 \sigma_{MR}}{4}}$
Values of μ	0354 0355 0356	0. .5 1. }	Rotor forward flight advance ratio $\mu = \frac{V_{fps}}{V_{tip}}$
Values of C_T'/σ	0361 0362 0363	1. 1. 1. }	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_{x/\sigma})_1$, location 0349 _x and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0368 0369 0370	1. 1. 1. }	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_{x/\sigma})_2$, location 0350 _x and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3
	0375 0376 0377	1. 1. 1. }	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_{x/\sigma})_3$, location 0351 _x and μ_1 , μ_2 and μ_3

Helicopter Weight Information Sheet

WFE	2602	2475.	Weight of fixed equipment in lbs.
WFUL	2603	864.	Weight of fixed useful load in lbs.
WPL	2604	6328.	Weight of payload in lbs.
ΔWFC	2605	0.	Flight controls group incremental weights in lbs.
ΔWP	2606	0.	Propulsion group incremental weights in lbs.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ΔW_{ST}	2607	200.	Structures group incremental weight in lbs.
RM_1	2608	1.	Wing relief as percentage of GW.
W_i	2609	1.	Weight in inboard store.
W_o	2610	1.	Weight of outboard store.
d_i	2611	1.	Position of inboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
d_o	2612	1.	Position of outboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
k_{CC}	2613	17.5	Cockpit controls weight factor.
k_{RL}	2614	30.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SC}	2615	22.2	Main rotor system control weight factor.
k_W	2616	.005	Fixed wing controls.
k_{TM}	2617	0.	Tilt mechanism weight factor.
k_{SAS}	2618	75.	Stability Augmentation System (SAS) weight factor. Usually in the range of 20-100 pounds.
k_{RCA}	2619	.1	Auxiliary rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SCA}	2620	25.	Auxiliary rotor systems controls weight factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{MC}	2621	60.	Miscellaneous controls weight factor in LBS.
k_B	2622	125.	Body group weights factor
$\Delta C.G.$	2623	2.	Helicopter cg travel (FT)
k_{LG}	2624	.04	Landing gear weight factor. Percentage of gross weight.
k_{MG}	2625	.8	Main landing gear weight factor.
k_{WW}	2626	0.	Detailed wing weight factor. This adjusts the constant 220 in $W_N = 220 (k) 0.585$ up or down depending on the complexity of the control surfaces.
LF	2627	1.	Wing unload factor. Entered as a fraction of design gross weight.
k_{WS}	2628	0.	Wing stores only weight trend factor.
k_{WP}	2629	0.	Wing weight/area factor (psf).
k_{HT}	2630	2.	Horizontal tail unit weight in PSF.
k_{CLF}	2631	0.	Crash load factor.
k_{NAC}	2632	0.	Primary cowling weight factor (PSF).
k_{AIP}	2633	276.	Primary air induction system weight factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{NACA}	2634	0.	Auxiliary cowling weight factor/PSF.
k_{AIA}	2635	0.	Auxiliary air induction system weight factor.
k_{NS}	2636	0.	Nacelles strut weight factor.
k_{PRB}	2637	52.8	Primary rotor blade weight factor.
k_{RBF}	2638	2.2	Rotor type factor; hingeless for this example.
k_{PH}	2639	73.2	Primary hub weight factor.
k_{AMD}	2640	.177	Main rotor weight factor.
k_{BLFD}	2641	1.	Blade fold weight factor. Input as a fractional part of the total rotor weight.
k_{TR}	2642	0.	Tail rotor weight factor
k_{AR}	2643	14.2	Auxiliary rotor weight factor. This is the average value for the rotor or propeller weight (LB). $W_r = 14.2a(k)^{.67}$
k_{PA}	2644	1.	Auxiliary rotor multiplicative input power, expressed here as 100% input power.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{VTAR}	2645	1.	Auxiliary tail rotor multiplicative tip speed factor expressed here as 100% input speed.
k_{PDS}	2646	250.	Primary drive system weight factor.
k_{PDSZ}	2647	3.	Primary drive system weight factor. Number of gears in system.
k_{TRDS}	2648	0.	Tail rotor drive system weight factor.
k_{ADS}	2649	250.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor.
k_{ADSZ}	2650	3.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor (number of gears in system).
k_{FS}	2651	.08	Fuel system weight factor.
k_{PEI}	2652	.17	Primary engine installation weight factor.
k_{AEI}	2653	0.	Auxiliary engine installation weight factor.
K_1	2654	1.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
K_2	2655	.8	Main rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_3	2656	1.	Fixed wings controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_4	2657	1.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_5	2658	1.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_6	2659	1.	Body weight multiplicative factor.
K_7	2660	1.	Landing gear weight multiplicative factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K ₈	2661	1.	Wing weight multiplicative factor.
K ₉	2662	1.	Horizontal tail weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₀	2663	1.	Primary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₁	2664	1.	Auxiliary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₂	2665	1.22	Primary rotor blade weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₃	2666	4.16	Primary rotor kit weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₄	2667	1.	Tail rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₅	2668	1.	Auxiliary rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₆	2669	1.	Primary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₇	2670	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₈	2671	1.	Primary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₉	2672	1.	Auxiliary engine weight multiplicative factor.

Takeoff, Hover, and Landing Information

TOLIND	0461	2.0	Specify power fraction and vertical rate of climb Specify required T/W for hover out of ground effect.
	0462	1.0	
	0463	1.0	
ATMIND	0481	1.00	Standard atmosphere plus an incremental temperature
	0482	1.00	
	0483	0.0	
PEHF	0491	1.00	Power fraction - 100 percent of power available at these ambient conditions is being used.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
POWIND	0781	2.0	Cruise speed by normal rated primary engine power
	0782	2.0	
	0783	2.0	
$R_{MAX}(N.M.)$	0791	75.0	Values of range at end of each cruise segment
	0792	150.0	
	0793	300.0	
$(N_{II}/N_{II MAX})$ (Primary Engine)	0801	.8237	Operating point for engine power turbine during cruise. $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II MAX}} = \frac{V_T OPERATING}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{II MAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right)}$
	0802	.7389	
	0803	.8237	
$\Delta f e_{CR}(FT^2)$	0811	1.0	Increment in cruise equivalent flat plate area (FT^2)
	0812	0.0	
	0813	1.0	
$N_{PSD CR}$	0831	0.0	Number of primary engines shut down in cruise
	0832	0.0	
	0833	0.0	
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	0841	1.0	100% of required propulsive force is provided by auxiliary prop/fans
	0842	1.0	
	0843	1.0	

Loiter Information Sheet

ATMIND	1031	0.0	Standard atmosphere specified
Δt_L (HR)	1061	.100	Time increments for loiter calculations

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0401	31.0	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
	0502	31.0	
$V_{R/C} (FPM)$	0511	500.	500 ft/min vertical rate of climb capability desired
	0512	500.	
	0513	500.	
T/W	0522	1.06	Hover thrust/weight ratio specified.
	0523	1.06	
$\Delta T_H (HR)$	0531	.0111	Time increments for takeoff, hover or landing computation in hours.
	0532	.050	
	0533	.0111	
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})$ (Primary Engine)	0541	.8237	Operating point for engine power turbine during takeoff, hover or landing.
	0542	.8237	
	0543	.8237	
	$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}} = \frac{V_T}{V_T} \frac{OPERATING}{\left(\frac{N_{II_{MAX}}}{N_{II}^*} \right)} = \frac{650}{650(1.214)} = .8237$		
$t_H (HR)$	0551	.0333	Takeoff, hover, or landing total time in hours.
	0552	.250	
	0553	.0333	

Climb Information Sheet

CLMIND	0571	1.0	Maximum rate of climb desired
	0572	1.0	
ATMIND	0571	0.0	Atmosphere indicator. Standard atmosphere specified.
	0592	0.0	
$\Delta h (FT)$	0621	500.	Altitude increments for climb calculations.
	0622	300.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
POWIND	0631	1.0	Climb at maximum rate of climb, limited by military power available.
	0632	1.0	
h_{MAX} (FT)	0641	5000.	Final altitudes for climb.
	0642	3000.	
$(N_{II}/N_{II MAX})$ (Primary Engine)	0651	.8237	Operating point for engine turbine during climb.
	0652	.8237	
			$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II MAX}} = \frac{V_T}{V_T} \frac{N_{II MAX}}{N_{II MAX}} = .8237$
$\Delta f_{e_{CL}}$ (FT ²)	0661	.500	Incremental drag area in climb
	0662	.500	
$N_{PSD_{CL}}$	0681	0.0	Number of primary engines shut down during climb
	0682	0.0	
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	0691	.300	30% of required propulsive force provided by auxiliary fans.
	0692	.300	

Cruise Information Sheet

CRSIND	0721	2.0	Cruise at constant true airspeed
	0722	1.0	Cruise at specified power setting
	0723	4.0	Cruise at 99% best range speed
	0731	180.	Cruise at 280 knots T.A.S.
ATMIND	0741	0.0	Atmosphere indicator
	0742	0.0	Standard atmosphere
	0743	0.0	specified
ΔR (N.M)	0771	15.0	Calculation increments
	0772	15.0	during cruise in
	0773	15.0	nautical miles

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$(N_{II}/N_{II\text{MAX}})$ (Primary Engines)	1071	.8237	Operating point for primary engine power turbine during loiter. $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}} = \frac{V_T}{V_T} \frac{N_{II\text{OPERATING}}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}} = .8237$
$t_L(\text{RH})$	1081	.500	30 minutes of loiter specified
$N_{\text{PSD LOITER}}$	1101	0.0	Number of primary engines shut down during loiter
$T_{\text{AUX}}/T_{\text{TOT}}$	1111	.30	30% of required propulsive force is provided by auxiliary prop/fans.
$\Delta f_{eL}(\text{FT}^2)$	1131	.500	Increment in loiter equivalent flat plate drag area (FT^2)

Transfer Altitude Sheet

$h_{\text{FINAL}}(\text{FT})$	1181	2000.	} Transfer altitude to these final values with no time, fuel or distance credits
	1182	1000.	
	1183	0.0	
	1184	0.0	

Primary Engine Cycle Data; Non-Standard Performance

WDTIND	1201	0.0	No fuel flow cutoffs
N1IND	1202	0.0	No N_1 cutoffs
N10IND	1203	1.0	Referred N_1 cutoff
N2IND	1204	2.0	Free turbine engine to be simulated
QIND	1205	1.0	Torque cutoff
RNOIND	1206	0.0	No Reynolds No. corrections
$(N_I/\sqrt{\sigma_1}/N_I^*)_{\text{MAX}}$	1222	1.115	Value for referred N_1 limit
$(N_{II\text{MAX}}/N_{II}^*)$	1223	1.214	Value for N_{II} cutoff referred to N_{II}^*

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Q_{MAX}/Q^*	1224	1.00	Value of torque cutoff referred to value at sea level standard static condition
SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 Run 2			
QIND	1205	2.	Torque limit imposed on auxiliary propulsion transmission.
SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 Run 3			
XMSNIND	0220	1.	When XMSNIND = 0. or 1. the transmission can be rated either takeoff or cruise. In this example ESCIND (LOC 0022)=2. This internally sets the maximum power to the cruise power in location 0238. XMSNIND = 1 indicates that the drive system component (main tail, and auxiliary) power is obtained from the proportional split of the total sea level standard power.

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. = 5)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+00.1
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+00.2
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
1201	5	.1	.0	1.0700	2.0000	1.0000
1206	1	.0				
1222	3	1.1151	1.214	1.0000		
1301	3	2.4101	.15750	.0		
1305	2	1725.0	1700.0			
1307	3	2500.0	2500.0	2660.0		
1310	1	0.0000				
1311	4	1425.0	1400.0	2100.0	2000.0	2650.0
1316	3	2500.0	3100.0	3400.0		
1319	1	5000.0				
1320	5	.0	.2000	.40000	.6000	.7000
1326	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
1332	5	.1561	.16200	.17000	.2000	.21400
1339	5	.0560	.03100	.06100	.0210	.0510
1344	5	.74000	.77000	.81000	.8210	.85900
1346	5	.96610	1.0450	1.0960	1.2050	1.3140
1356	5	1.2300	1.3140	1.3600	1.5400	1.6230
1362	5	1.4500	1.5700	1.6400	1.8200	1.9180
1369	5	1.6300	1.7000	1.8600	2.0700	2.2120
1374	1	0.0000				
1375	4	1.025.0	1.000.0	2100.0	2000.0	2650.0
1380	3	2000.0	3150.0	3400.0		
1383	1	5000.0				
1384	5	.0	.2000	.40000	.6000	.7000
1390	5	.080000E-01	.060000E-01	.40000	.60000	.70000
1396	5	.00000	.00000	.00000E-01	.00000E-01	.00000E-01
1402	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1409	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1414	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1420	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1426	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1432	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1439	5	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
1439	1	0.0000				
1439	4	1.625.0	1.600.0	2100.0	2000.0	2650.0
1444	3	2000.0	3150.0	3400.0		
1447	1	5000.0				
1449	5	.0	.2000	.40000	.6000	.7000
1454	5	.6500	.61400	.65400	.6200	.6500

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES: AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

3591	5	0	1.9000	3.4000	4.6000	5.4500
3596	5	6.0000	6.2500	6.3500	6.2500	6.2500
3601	5	0	1.2000	2.3000	3.2500	4.0500
3606	5	4.7000	5.1500	5.4500	5.5000	5.1500
3611	5	0	1.0000	1.4000	2.7500	3.3400
3616	5	3.8200	4.1900	4.4500	4.5000	4.4000
3621	5	0	0.5000	1.6000	2.3000	2.9000
3626	5	3.4500	3.8500	4.0500	4.1000	3.9000
3631	5	0	5.1000	0.5000	0.1000	0.5000
3636	5	6.0000	5.0000	0.2200	0.1700	0.6000E-01
3641	5	0	1.5000	2.6500	2.6100	2.1000
3646	5	1.7000	1.3100	1.0500	0.7000	0.2000
3651	5	0	2.6500	4.2600	4.5500	4.0000
3656	5	3.3100	2.9000	2.4500	1.7000	1.2200
3661	5	0	3.2000	5.3000	6.3000	5.7100
3666	5	5.0000	4.4000	3.7000	3.4000	2.1900
3671	5	0	3.6000	6.0000	7.3500	7.4500
3676	5	6.9500	6.3000	5.5000	4.5000	3.5000
3681	5	0	3.2000	6.1000	8.2000	9.7000
3686	5	9.9000	9.1500	6.1500	7.1000	6.1000
3691	5	0	3.0500	5.7500	8.0000	9.8000
3696	5	10.500	10.200	9.4500	8.4500	7.5500
3701	5	0	2.0000	3.6000	4.4500	4.9000
3706	5	6.6000	7.0500	7.2500	7.5000	6.3000
3711	5	0	1.5000	2.6200	3.6200	4.3500
3716	5	4.9000	5.3000	5.5000	5.4200	5.3500
3721	5	0	1.0500	2.0000	2.4500	3.6500
3726	5	4.1500	4.6000	4.8000	4.7500	4.4000
3731	5	0	3.0000	0.5000	0.0000	0.4900
3736	5	4.0000	3.2500	2.1000	0.1000	0.2000
3741	5	0	1.4000	2.5000	2.5000	2.0000
3746	5	1.7000	1.4500	1.2000	0.9000	0.5000
3751	5	0	2.4000	4.0500	4.4000	3.9000
3756	5	3.4000	2.9200	2.4500	1.9000	1.2600
3761	5	0	3.1000	5.2500	5.9000	5.5000
3766	5	4.0500	4.2200	3.5000	2.8000	2.0500
3771	5	0	3.5000	6.0000	7.1500	7.1000
3776	5	6.5500	5.8000	5.0000	4.1500	3.1500
3781	5	0	3.3500	6.1000	6.1000	5.9000
3786	5	8.6000	8.2000	7.1000	6.1000	5.1500
3791	5	0	3.7000	5.7500	7.9500	9.1500
3796	5	4.2000	4.7000	7.4000	7.3000	6.0000
3801	5	0	2.1500	4.0000	5.6000	6.2000
3806	5	7.6000	8.0000	7.7500	6.8500	5.9500
3811	5	0	1.6000	3.0000	4.3000	5.4000
3816	5	6.3000	6.0000	7.0000	6.8000	6.4500
3821	5	0	1.3000	2.5000	3.6000	4.4000
3826	5	5.0000	6.4000	5.5500	5.3500	5.0000
3831	5	0	4.0000	0.5600	0.5500	0.4500
3836	5	3.0000	2.6000	1.8000	1.1000	0.8000E-01
3841	5	0	1.4000	2.0600	2.2000	1.7900
3846	5	1.4000	1.4000	0.9100	0.7000	0.5000
3851	5	0	2.3000	3.5700	3.7900	3.3600
3856	5	2.7000	2.3000	2.0000	1.6100	1.0800
3861	5	0	3.1000	4.7500	5.2500	4.9100
3866	5	4.3000	3.1000	3.1000	2.5000	1.6000
3871	5	0	3.5000	5.0000	6.7000	6.5000
3876	5	5.9500	5.3500	4.6500	3.7000	2.7000
3881	5	0	3.3500	6.2200	7.9100	8.6000
3886	5	8.2000	7.6000	6.7200	5.7100	4.5000

3891	5	0	7.690	5.750	7.650	8.450
3896	5	0.8000	8.290	7.400	6.000	5.500
3901	5	0	2.150	4.000	5.600	6.800
3906	5	7.450	7.450	6.900	6.700	5.600
3911	5	0	1.650	3.100	4.900	5.450
3916	5	6.2100	6.600	1.650	5.900	4.950
3921	5	0	1.300	2.600	3.600	4.400
3926	5	5.9000	5.200	5.250	5.000	4.600
3931	5	0	4.100	6.300	5.500	3.700
3936	5	2.800	1.900	1.000	9.0000E-01	1.650
3941	5	0	1.410	1.900	1.900	1.650
3946	5	1.420	1.100	7.000	4.900	4.900
3951	5	0	2.350	5.900	3.400	3.100
3956	5	2.820	2.300	1.900	1.400	9.300
3961	5	0	3.100	4.500	4.700	4.500
3966	5	4.0300	3.000	2.850	2.100	1.510
3971	5	0	3.500	5.650	6.300	6.100
3976	5	5.500	4.500	4.150	3.500	2.350
3981	5	0	3.300	6.000	7.400	7.600
3986	5	7.300	6.700	5.920	4.900	3.750
3991	5	0	3.050	5.750	7.300	8.000
3996	5	7.800	7.150	6.350	5.400	4.450
4001	5	0	2.150	4.000	5.600	6.700
4006	5	6.950	6.500	5.700	4.750	3.700
4011	5	0	1.700	3.250	4.500	5.500
4016	5	5.9100	5.600	5.400	4.900	4.100
4021	5	0	1.700	2.500	3.600	4.250
4026	5	4.450	4.450	4.300	4.000	3.650
4031	5	0	6.500	6.500	5.000	3.200
4036	5	2.100	1.600	1.000	8.000E-01	6.000E-01
4041	5	0	1.760	2.300	2.000	1.500
4046	5	1.200	9.600	7.000	6.500	5.000
4051	5	0	2.000	3.600	3.500	2.900
4056	5	2.400	2.100	1.600	1.400	9.900
4061	5	0	3.300	4.600	4.700	4.100
4066	5	3.500	3.600	2.650	2.100	1.400
4071	5	0	3.500	5.400	5.900	5.500
4076	5	6.150	4.400	3.750	2.950	2.500
4081	5	0	3.320	5.600	6.500	6.550
4086	5	6.1200	5.400	4.700	3.950	2.000
4091	5	0	3.700	5.450	6.600	6.700
4096	5	6.250	5.400	4.800	4.000	3.150
4101	5	1.100	1.000	2.000	0	1.000
4106	1	0	0	0	0	0
4111	12	0	0	0	0	0
4116	10	0	0	0	0	0
4121	22	0	0	0	0	0
4126	27	0	0	0	0	0
4131	32	0	0	0	0	0
4136	35	0	0	0	0	0
4141	40	0	0	0	0	0
4146	45	0	0	0	0	0
4151	112	0	0	0	0	0
4156	120	0	0	0	0	0
4161	125	0	0	0	0	0
4166	132	0	0	0	0	0
4171	135	0	0	0	0	0
4176	138	0	0	0	0	0
4181	142	0	0	0	0	0

631	2	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
641	2	5000.0	5000.0	5000.0
651	2	.82370	.82370	.82370
661	2	.50000	.50000	.50000
681	2	.0	.0	.0
691	2	.30000	.30000	.30000
721	3	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000
731	1	100.00		4.0000
741	3	.0	.0	.0
771	3	15.000	15.000	15.000
781	3	2.0010	2.0000	2.0030
791	3	75.000	150.00	300.00
801	3	.82370	.73090	.82370
811	3	1.0000	.0	1.0000
831	3	.0	.0	.0
841	3	1.0000	1.1500	1.0000
1031	1	.0		
1041	1	.10010		
1071	1	.82370		
1081	1	.50000		
1101	1	.0		
1111	1	.30010		
1131	1	.50000		
1141	4	2000.0	1000.0	.0
1309	1	2500.0		.0

W6 = 0.300000E+05 WFA = 0.0
 W6 = 0.300000E+05 WFA = 0.312492E+04 WFR = 0.527823E+04
 W6 = 0.331762E+05 WFA = 0.465469E+04 WFR = 0.573333E+04

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

SINGLE MOTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

S I Z E D A T A THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 36164. LF

FUSELAGE

LENGTH(BODY+TAILROOM) 41.3 FT.
 LENGTH(CABIN) 29.3 FT.
 LENGTH(BODY) 35.2 FT.
 LENGTH(TAILROOM) 6.1 FT.
 FWD. MOTOR LOCATION 14.1 FT.
 WIDTH 8.3 FT.
 WETTED AREA 941.3 SQ. FT.

WING - NO WING USED

HOR. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
 AREA 5.500
 SPAN 47.7 SQ. FT.
 MEAN CHORD 23.2 FT.
 TAPER RATIO 4.2 FT.
 THICKNESS/CHORD 1.66
 HOR. TAIL ARM 21.5 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
 AREA 1.500
 SPAN 26.0 SQ. FT.
 MEAN CHORD 6.7 FT.
 TAPER RATIO 4.5 FT.
 VAIL MOTOR(VERT.) LOCATION 1.0 FT.
 TAIL MOTOR/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP PITCH 0.0
 THICKNESS/CHORD 1.15

MAIN MOTOR PYLON

ASPECT RATIO
 VERTICO AREA 1.21
 FRONTAL AREA 1.10 SQ. FT.
 HEIGHT 43.6 SQ. FT.
 MEAN CHORD 3.6 FT.
 TAPER RATIO 17.0 FT.
 FOOT THICKNESS/CHORD 0.75
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD 0.4

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN 0.0 FT.
 DN 0. FT.
 SN 0.0 SQ. FT.
 MEAN DIAMETER
 WETTED AREA/TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

DAR 4.0 FT.
 AF 169.0
 SIGAR 0.897
 MRA 2.
 NO. BLADES 13.
 VTTP 400. FT./SEC
 ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE
 SOLIDITY
 NO. OF PROPELLERS
 NO. OF BLADES/PROP
 TIP SPEED

MAIN ROTOR

DMR 55.4 FT.
 SIGMR 0.121
 WE/A 15.0 LB/SQ. FT.
 CT/SIGPA 0.0
 MR 1.
 NO. BLADES 6.
 TMFTA -10.003 DEG.
 XC 0.100
 VTTP 650. FT./SEC.
 DIAMETER
 SOLIDITY
 DISC LOADING
 THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY
 NO. OF MOTORS
 NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR
 PLANE TWIST
 PLANE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO
 TIP SPEED

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM P-01

W E I G H T S D A T A I N L B S

PIF	WATERWEIGHT LOAD FACTOR	3.000
ULF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
UPPC	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	6392.
M12 WPP	MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)	2604.
M13 WPH	MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)	2748.
UPF	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)	0.
M15 WAP	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP	142.
WPS	DRIVE SYSTEM	45.3.
M16 WPPS	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	4165.
M17 WPPS	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
M18 WPPS	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	132.
M19 WPP	PRIMARY ENGINES	1577.
M20 WEA	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
UPF1	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	267.
SAFE	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
WFS	FUEL SYSTEM	495.
DELTA UP	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
UP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	13573.
STRUCTURES GROUP		
VR LW	UTIC	0.
WJ WMT	TAIL GROUP	105.
M14 WTP	HOB. TAIL	105.
WF WK	TAIL ROTOR	0.
WV WLC	FUELLAGE	3264.
WNL	LANDING GEAR	1447.
WNC	HOSE GEAR	0.
WPC	MAIN GEAR	117.
WPS	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	276.
WPC	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	276.
WPC	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
DELTA WST	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WST	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	4722.
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
WPC	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	1135.
WCC	COCKPIT CONTROLS	70.
WJ WCP	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	400.
WPC	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	1130.
WJ WCP	FIXED WING CONTROLS	101.
WJ WCP	TILT MECHANISM	0.
WJ WCP	SAC	75.
WJ WCP	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	220.
WJ WCP	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	10.
WJ WCP	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	170.

WMC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	40.
DLTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT.	0.
WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	1355.
WFO	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	2475.
WE	WEIGHT EMPTY	22742.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	264.
WE	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	23446.
WPI	PAYLOAD	6328.
WUFD	FUEL	419.
WG	GROSS WEIGHT	30164.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 600 1

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-51

M E S C O P P

ROTOR DATA

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

SAMPLE CASE NO. 2 PUN 1

PAGE 2

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM F-91

P F C P H L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 2.431
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

IMP-P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.	9571.	H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT MC = 24.5 KNOTS, NORMAL POWER SETTING, 95.7 PERCENT POWER RPM, TAUX/T = 1.000, MC = 0. FT, TEMPERATURE = 45.00 DEG.F., AND ALL ENGINES INOPERATIVE.			

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAIN MOTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 1 17.0 H.P.

POWER SIZED AT 17.0 PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.) 15.7 PERCENT POWER RPM

AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 4587.0 H.P.

POWER SIZED AT 45.0 PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.) 95.7 PERCENT POWER RPM

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 1

PAGE 6

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-01

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A		
FF	TOTAL EFFECTIVE PLATPLATE AREA	16.493
SWFT	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1292.
CHRF	MEAN SPIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.012766
D R A C P P F A K D O W A		
FFV	WING FF	3.0
FFP	FUSELAGE FF	16.453
FFP	FORWARD MAIN ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0
FFP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FF	3.0
FFP	MAIN ROTOR HUB FE	0.0
FFP	TAIL ROTOR HUB FL	0.0
FFV	VERTICAL TAIL FE	3.0
FFV	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0
FFP	PRIMARY ENGINE RACFILE FF	3.0
FFP	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FF	0.0
FFP	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0
FFP	INCREMENTAL FE	3.0
D E L T A F E		
A F R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .		
AF		16.45224
AE		0.0
AT		0.0
AC		0.0
AC		1.24195
FFV	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	3.0
FFV	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAKEOFF, MOVEP, OR LAND AT PTF = 1.000 FOR 0.033 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRFS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURN. TEMP. (°R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMP	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
M.ROTOR VTIP	M.ROTOR RMP	T.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T.ROTOR RMP	VRC RMP	PRIM.FNG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	AUX.FNG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	POTLIP CODE		TEMP DEG. (°F)	DEFDCM	FMI	CPPRO	CPIND	COO
0.0 650.0	0.0 7303.	0.0	36164. 0.	0. 342.	3646.	2580.1	Y A	1.000	3646. 90.0	1.262 0.0	0.730 0.0	7911. 0.0	0.020 0.0	0.180 0.0
0.011 650.0	0.0 7367.	40.5	36123. 0.	0. 342.	3646.	2580.1	Y A	1.000	3646. 90.0	1.262 0.0	0.730 0.0	7897. 0.0	0.020 0.0	0.180 0.0
0.022 650.0	0.0 7354.	80.9	36083. 0.	0. 342.	3646.	2580.1	Y A	1.000	3646. 90.0	1.262 0.0	0.730 0.0	7883. 0.0	0.019 0.0	0.180 0.0
0.033 650.0	0.0 7340.	121.4	36042. 0.	0. 341.	3646.	2580.1	Y A	1.000	3646. 90.0	1.262 0.0	0.730 0.0	7869. 0.0	0.018 0.0	0.179 0.0

CLIMB TO 5000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING
** TASCARD (AS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRFS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURN. TEMP. (°R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMP	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	R/P (RPM)	R/C (RPM)
M.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M.ROTOR RMP	T.ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T.ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM.FNG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	AUX.FNG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	PROP CODE	TAXI/T PROP	AUX. TURNS TEMP.	AUX. ENG. PMP	AUX. ENG. PMP	ENG. BHP OR THRUST	
0.033 650.0 0.0	0.0 1943. 0.0	121.4 0.0	36.42. 0.0	0. 0.0	4220. 0.0	2580.1 0.0	Y 0.00154	1.000 A	0.250 0.25	-0.6 0.06	30.3 20.9	9431. 9437.	5692. 5611.
0.035 650.0 0.0	0.0 1969. 0.0	127.6 0.0	36.36. 0.0	0. 0.0	4142. 0.0	2580.1 0.0	Y 0.00154	1.000 A	0.25 0.25	-0.6 0.06	20.9 20.9	9437. 9437.	5611. 5611.

0.036	0.28	133.0	36030.	1.000.	96.1	2585.0	Y	1.000	99.7	0.252	0.139	-0.6	20.2	9346.	55.9.
650.0	1999.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	4135.	57.	0.000167	0.330	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000167	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.036	0.43	140.1	36020.	1.000.	97.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	95.0	0.255	0.141	-0.6	20.6	9255.	54.5.
650.0	2038.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	4149.	57.	0.000167	0.330	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000167	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.039	0.58	146.4	36017.	2.000.	97.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.3	0.255	0.143	-0.6	20.1	9161.	5320.
650.0	2061.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	4141.	57.	0.000167	0.330	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000167	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.041	0.74	152.7	36011.	2.000.	98.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.6	0.257	0.145	-0.6	27.5	9176.	5223.
650.0	2097.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3995.	59.	0.000163	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000163	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.042	0.80	159.1	36005.	3.000.	98.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	93.9	0.257	0.147	-0.6	27.0	8976.	5125.
650.0	2133.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3994.	57.	0.000163	0.330	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000163	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.044	1.06	165.5	35998.	3.000.	99.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.1	0.260	0.149	-0.6	26.3	8985.	5024.
650.0	2175.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3991.	59.	0.000167	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000167	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.046	1.22	172.0	35992.	4.000.	100.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.4	0.263	0.151	-0.6	25.7	8796.	4922.
650.0	2219.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3995.	59.	0.000163	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000170	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.047	1.39	176.5	35985.	4.000.	101.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.6	0.265	0.154	-0.6	25.0	8711.	4820.
650.0	2266.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3990.	59.	0.000174	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000174	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.049	1.57	185.1	35979.	5.000.	102.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.8	0.268	0.156	-0.6	24.3	8624.	4715.
650.0	2317.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3993.	59.	0.000177	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000177	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CRUISE AT 150.0 KNOTS TAS. LIMITED BY NORMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (M.N.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ACT. (PSI)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TEMP. (°F)	PRIM. ENG. CONF	PRIM. ENG. ORMF	FAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NM/PP)	PHM	AUX. FNC. OR THRUST
MOTOR WTIP (FPS)	MOTOR PHM	T. MOTOR WTIP (FPS)	T. MOTOR RNP	PROP WTIP (FPS)	PROP WTIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. CONF	PRIM. ENG. ORMF	AUX. FNC. TURNS (LOS/MP)	J	CP	CT	CLV	CLV	PHM	AUX. FNC. OR THRUST
0.049	1.57	185.1	35979.	5.000.	102.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.8	0.268	0.156	-0.6	24.3	8624.	4715.
650.0	2317.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3993.	59.	0.000177	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000177	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.053	16.57	376.4	35787.	5.000.	103.1	2580.0	Y	1.000	99.8	0.268	0.156	-0.6	24.3	8624.	4715.
650.0	2317.	0.0000	0.0	0.0	3993.	59.	0.000177	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000177	A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

650.0	3159.	0.0	0.0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------	-------	-----	--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 2000 FT.

TIME	PLANE	FLIGHT	PERC.
0.457	(1.00)	(LPS.)	(1)
0.457	75.0	1111.7	50.0
0.457	75.0	1111.7	50.0

CRUISE AT NOON 1400N 140E

[illegible]

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 0. FT.

TIME RANGE FUEL USED WEIGHT PRES. ALT. (MRS) (M.P.S.) (LBS.) (LBS.) (FT) (FT)
 1-255 150.00 3124.4 33139. 1001.
 1-255 150.00 3124.4 33139. 0.

TAKOFF, POWER, OR LAMP AT T/V = 1.060 FOR 0.250 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (M.P.S.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	BHP	CT	CT/SIGMA
M. ROTOR VTIIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR VTIIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RHP	VRC RHP	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	ROTLIM CODE	ROTLIM CODE	TFMP DEG. (F)	DELOCM	FMI	CPPRO	CPINO	CDN
1-255 650.0	150.00 4739.	3024.4 0.0000	33139. 0.	314.	0.0 2652.	2345.6 0.0000	F A	0.673	2698. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5329. 0.0	0.154 0.0	0.139 0.0
1-305 650.0	150.00 4739.	3129.3 0.0000	33024. 0.	313.	0.0 2697.	2342.0 0.0000	F A	0.669	2687. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5297. 0.0	0.153 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-355 650.0	150.00 4739.	3251.6 0.0000	32970. 0.	311.	0.0 2676.	2341.3 0.0000	F A	0.665	2676. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5265. 0.0	0.153 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-405 650.0	150.00 4739.	3427.4 0.0000	32716. 0.	310.	0.0 2645.	2337.7 0.0000	P A	0.661	2665. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5233. 0.0	0.152 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-455 650.0	150.00 4739.	3560.7 0.0000	32603. 0.	309.	0.0 2653.	2335.1 0.0000	P A	0.657	2655. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	521. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1-505 650.0	150.00 4739.	3693.4 0.0000	32470. 0.	307.	0.0 2644.	2332.5 0.0000	P A	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	517. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1-555 650.0	150.00 4739.	3833.4 0.0000	32470. 0.	307.	0.0 2644.	2332.5 0.0000	P A	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	517. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0

CLIMB TO 300. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING
 ** TASI (AMP. ESS) IS THE HOPI/ONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (M.P.S.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. (FT)	T/S (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	EAS (FT)	WU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA (DEC)	ALPHA (DEC)	G/M/H (LUG)	SIP R/C (FPM)
M. ROTOR VTIIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR VTIIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RHP	PRF VTIIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	ETAF PRCP	TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. TURB. TEMP. CODE	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. ENG. PEMP
1-255 650.0	150.00 4739.	3024.4 0.0000	33139. 0.	314.	0.0 2652.	2345.6 0.0000	F A	0.673	2698. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5329. 0.0	0.154 0.0	0.139 0.0
1-305 650.0	150.00 4739.	3129.3 0.0000	33024. 0.	313.	0.0 2697.	2342.0 0.0000	F A	0.669	2687. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5297. 0.0	0.153 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-355 650.0	150.00 4739.	3251.6 0.0000	32970. 0.	311.	0.0 2676.	2341.3 0.0000	F A	0.665	2676. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5265. 0.0	0.153 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-405 650.0	150.00 4739.	3427.4 0.0000	32716. 0.	310.	0.0 2645.	2337.7 0.0000	P A	0.661	2665. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	5233. 0.0	0.152 0.0	0.137 0.0
1-455 650.0	150.00 4739.	3560.7 0.0000	32603. 0.	309.	0.0 2653.	2335.1 0.0000	P A	0.657	2655. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	521. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1-505 650.0	150.00 4739.	3693.4 0.0000	32470. 0.	307.	0.0 2644.	2332.5 0.0000	P A	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	517. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1-555 650.0	150.00 4739.	3833.4 0.0000	32470. 0.	307.	0.0 2644.	2332.5 0.0000	P A	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.160 0.0	0.746	517. 0.0	0.151 0.0	0.136 0.0

CPPRO	CPINO	CPHUF	CDN	DELOCM	ROTLIM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLV	CDW	RR
1-255	150.00	3024.4	33139.0	0.	314.	0.0	314.	0.0	0.746	5329.0	0.139

W. ROTOP WTP	P. ROTOP RMP	T. ROTOP WTP (RPS)	T. ROTOP RMP	VRC RMP	PRIM. FNC FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. FNC FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	POT. LIM CODE	TIME REQ. (F)	FEIDCM	FMI	CFPRO	CPINN	CO
2.325 650.0	30.00 421.0	546.0 0.0000	3067.0 0.0	3.0 291.0	247.0 0.0	2174.5 0.0000	P	2467.0 59.0	1.60 0.0	0.747 0.0	4624.0 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2.326 650.0	30.00 421.0	546.0 0.0000	3067.0 0.0	3.0 291.0	247.0 0.0	2174.5 0.0000	P	2467.0 59.0	1.60 0.0	0.747 0.0	4624.0 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2.327 650.0	30.00 421.0	546.0 0.0000	3067.0 0.0	3.0 291.0	247.0 0.0	2174.5 0.0000	P	2467.0 59.0	1.60 0.0	0.747 0.0	4624.0 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2.328 650.0	30.00 421.0	546.0 0.0000	3067.0 0.0	3.0 291.0	247.0 0.0	2174.5 0.0000	P	2467.0 59.0	1.60 0.0	0.747 0.0	4624.0 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 5562.0
 RESERVE FUEL PROVIDED = 618.62
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 6180.62

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

HELICOPTER SIZING A PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. = 5)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 001
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 002
 VAL3 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 003
 VAL4 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 004
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
12.5	1	2.000				
WE	1	0.320000E+05	WEA = 0.618052E+04	WER = 0.61867 E+04		
WC	1	0.320000E+05	WCA = 0.312492E+04	WCR = 0.527823E+04		
WG	1	0.330702E+05	WGA = 0.405462E+04	WGR = 0.573333E+04		

NOTE : IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES : AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 16616 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 2

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS
GROSS WEIGHT = 36164. LP

FUSELAGE

LFNGTH(RDGY+TAILBOOM)
LCNGTH(CABIN)
LNNGTH(RDGY)
LNNGTH(TAILBOOM)
FWD. ROTOR LOCATION
WIDTH
WFTED AREA

41.3 FT.
29.3 FT.
35.2 FT.
6.1 FT.
14.1 FT.
8.3 FT.
861.3 SQ. FT.

WING - NO WING USED

HOR. TAIL

ARMT
SMT
PMT
CBARMT
LAMDA H
T/CMT
LTH
ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
THICKNESS/CHORD
HOP. TAIL ARM

9.504
97.7 SQ. FT.
23.2 FT.
4.2 FT.
0.660
0.150
21.5 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ARVT
SVT
PVT
CBARVT
LAMDA VT
ZTAVT
T/CVT
ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
TAIL ROTOR(VERT.) LOCATION
TAIL ROTOR/VEPT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO
THICKNESS/CHORD

1.500
29.9 SQ. FT.
6.7 FT.
4.4 FT.
0.500
0.0 FT.
0.150

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

AR
SFP
PFP
MP1
CBARPP
LAMDA PP
T/CPP
T/CVT
ASPECT RATIO
WFTED AREA
FRONTAL AREA
HEIGHT
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
ROTT THICKNESS/CHORD
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD

0.214
148.2 SQ. FT.
43.6 SQ. FT.
3.6 FT.
17.3 FT.
0.751
0.800
0.605

PRIMARY ENGINE MACELLE

LN	LENGTH	0.0 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	6. FT.
SP	WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)	0.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

DAR	DIAMETER	4.0 FT.
AF	ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE	169.0
SIGAR	SOLIDITY	0.897
MRA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	2.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/PROP	13.
VTIP	TIP SPEED	900. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOR

DWR	DIAMETER	55.4 FT.
SIGMR	SOLIDITY	0.111
MG/A	DISC LOADING	15.0 LB/SQ. FT.
CT/STEMA	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	0.9
NR	NO. OF ROTORS	1.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR	6.
THETA	BLADE TWIST	-10.000 DEG.
XC	BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO	0.170
VTIP	TIP SPEED	650. FT./SEC.

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

W E I G H T S D A T A I N L B S

PLF	MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.000
ULF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
WPGS	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	6302.
W12 WPRP	MAIN ROTOR PLAD (PER ROTOP)	2614.
W12 WPM	MAIN ROTOR HUP (PER ROTOP)	3784.
W12 WFF	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOP)	0.
W12 WVR	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOP GROUP	343.
W12 WVC	DRIVE SYSTEM	4503.
W12 WPCS	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	4105.
W22 WTRD	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	3.
W12 WADS	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	338.
W12 WFF	PRIMARY ENGINES	1570.
W12 WFA	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
W12 WPT	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	267.
W12 WAF	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
W12 WFS	FUEL SYSTEM	495.
DELTA WP	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	13570.
STRUCTURES GROUP		
W12 WTC	WING	0.
W12 WMT	TAIL GROUP	195.
W12 WTP	HOP. TAIL	105.
W12 WVP	TAIL ROTOP	0.
W12 WLG	FUSELAGE	3264.
W12 WLR	LANDING GEAR	1447.
W12 WLC	NOSE GEAR	219.
W12 WLE	MAIN GEAR	1117.
W12 WLF	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	276.
W12 WLS	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	276.
W12 WLT	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
DELTA WST	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WST	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	5312.
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
W12 WFC	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	1125.
W12 WFD	COCKPIT CONTROLS	76.
W12 WFE	MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS	400.
W12 WFF	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	313.
W12 WFG	FIXED WING CONTROLS	181.
W12 WFL	WING MECHANISM	0.
W12 WFM	SAS	75.
W12 WFN	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	220.
W12 WFO	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOP CONTROLS	0.
W12 WFP	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOP SYS. CONTROLS	126.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 2

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91
M F S C O M P

R O T O R D A T A

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 2

PAGE 5

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 9-03

P & O F U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPELLSION CYCLE NO. 2-413
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

ENGINES MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P. 9571. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT VC = 250. KNOTS.
FORMAL POWER SETTING, 95.7 PERCENT POWER RPM.
TAURAY = 1000. MC = 0. FT. TEMPERATURE = 50. 0 DEG.F.
AND 0.0 ENGINES INOPERATIVE.

AS AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAX. MOTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 10170. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED AT 100. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.) 10170 PERCENT POWER RPM

AUXILIARY PROPELLSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 4557. H.P.

ENGINE SIZED AT 45. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.) 4557 PERCENT POWER RPM

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 2

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-92

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A		
FE	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	16.493 SQFT
SWET	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1292. SQFT
CRARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.012766
D R A G F R E A K D O W N I N SQFT		
FTV	WING FE	0.1
FFF	FUSELAGE FE	16.493
FFFP	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FF	0.0
FEAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0
FFMRH	MAIN ROTOR HUP(S) FF	0.0
FFTRM	TAIL ROTOR HUP FE	0.0
FFVT	VERTICAL TAIL FF	0.0
FFHT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0
FFP	PRIMARY ENGINE RACELLE FF	0.0
FFM	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. MAC. FE	0.0
FFMS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0
O E L T A F E I N C R E M E N T A L F F		
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .		
AC		16.49284
A7		0.0
AR		0.0
AR		0.0
AVT	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.2406
FTV	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.00071

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT DRY = 1.00 FOR 0.73 HPS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRPS. ALT. (FT)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (°C)	PRIM. FNG. CODE	PRIM. FNG. DEFW	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	CEPRD	CPIND	CT	CT/SICPA
MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI
0.0	0.0	0.0	36164	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7361	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.011	0.0	0.000	36123	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7367	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.022	0.0	0.000	36183	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7354	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.033	0.0	0.000	36142	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7340	0.000	0	341	341	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CLIMB TO 5000 FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING.
0.0 YASBARD FAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRPS. ALT. (FT)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (°C)	PRIM. FNG. CODE	PRIM. FNG. DEFW	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	CEPRD	CPIND	CT	CT/SICPA
MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI	MOTOR RMP	MOTOR VTI
0.0	0.0	0.0	36164	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7361	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.011	0.0	0.000	36123	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7367	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.022	0.0	0.000	36183	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7354	0.000	0	342	342	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.033	0.0	0.000	36142	0	0	Y	1.000	3646	1.262	0.730	7011	0.0290	0.0	0.0
650.0	7340	0.000	0	341	341	A	0	9000	0.0	0.730	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

0.016 650.0 0.0	0.24 1999. 0.0	133.8 0.0000 0.0	36030. 0.0000 0.0	1560. 0.0000 0.0	56.1 4135. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000177	1.000 0.300 A	54.7 0.000 0.0	0.252 0.000 0.0	0.130 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	25.2 0.000 0.0	0346.55.7. 0.000 0.000
0.038 650.0 0.0	0.43 2030. 0.0	141.1 0.0000 0.0	36124. 0.0000 0.0	1573. 0.0000 0.0	57.1 429. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.851 0.000166	1.000 0.300 A	55.0 0.000 0.0	0.255 0.000 0.0	0.141 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	25.6 0.000 0.0	0255.50.1. 0.000 0.000
0.030 650.0 0.0	0.54 2063. 0.0	141.4 0.0000 0.0	36117. 0.0000 0.0	2113. 0.0000 0.0	57.1 4141. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000163	1.000 0.300 A	54.3 0.000 0.0	0.255 0.000 0.0	0.145 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	25.1 0.000 0.0	0161.53.0. 0.000 0.000
0.003 650.0 0.0	0.74 2057. 0.0	142.7 0.0000 0.0	36113. 0.0000 0.0	2510. 0.0000 0.0	58.1 3895. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.851 0.000163	1.000 0.300 A	54.6 0.000 0.0	0.257 0.000 0.0	0.145 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	27.0 0.000 0.0	5170.52.7. 0.000 0.000
0.002 650.0 0.0	0.89 2113. 0.0	140.1 0.0000 0.0	36115. 0.0000 0.0	3010. 0.0000 0.0	58.1 3844. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000163	1.000 0.300 A	57.9 0.000 0.0	0.257 0.000 0.0	0.147 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	27.0 0.000 0.0	4070.51.7. 0.000 0.000
0.004 650.0 0.0	1.04 2174. 0.0	141.5 0.0000 0.0	35940. 0.0000 0.0	3510. 0.0000 0.0	59.1 3811. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000167	1.000 0.300 A	54.1 0.000 0.0	0.260 0.000 0.0	0.140 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.3 0.000 0.0	6225.51.24. 0.000 0.000
0.004 650.0 0.0	1.22 2230. 0.0	172.0 0.0000 0.0	35940. 0.0000 0.0	4010. 0.0000 0.0	175.1 3855. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000170	1.000 0.300 A	54.4 0.000 0.0	0.262 0.000 0.0	0.141 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.7 0.000 0.0	5796.49.0. 0.000 0.000
0.007 650.0 0.0	1.30 2260. 0.0	172.6 0.0000 0.0	35940. 0.0000 0.0	4510. 0.0000 0.0	171.1 3800. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000174	1.000 0.300 A	54.0 0.000 0.0	0.265 0.000 0.0	0.154 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.0 0.000 0.0	671.48.0. 0.000 0.000
0.005 650.0 0.0	1.57 2317. 0.0	185.1 0.0000 0.0	35970. 0.0000 0.0	5010. 0.0000 0.0	182.1 3793. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000177	1.000 0.300 A	54.6 0.000 0.0	0.268 0.000 0.0	0.150 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.3 0.000 0.0	6124.47.0. 0.000 0.000

CRUISE AT 15000 FEET 145 LIMITED BY NORMAL ENGINE FLYING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (NM)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	ALT. (FT)	PRCS.	TAS (KTS)	TEMP. (°F)	PRIM. CODE	PRIM. TEMP.	ADV. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	AVG. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	AVG. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	AVG. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)
0.005 650.0 0.0	1.57 2317. 0.0	185.1 0.0000 0.0	35970. 0.0000 0.0	5010. 0.0000 0.0	182.1 3793. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000177	1.000 0.300 A	0.520 1.200 A	0.417 0.000 0.0	0.150 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.3 0.000 0.0	6124.47.0. 0.000 0.000
0.132 650.0 0.0	16.57 276.4 0.0	185.1 0.0000 0.0	35970. 0.0000 0.0	5010. 0.0000 0.0	182.1 3793. 0.0	2540.0 0.0 0.0	Y 0.850 0.000177	1.000 0.300 A	0.520 1.200 A	0.417 0.000 0.0	0.150 0.000 0.0	0.06 0.000 0.0	26.3 0.000 0.0	6124.47.0. 0.000 0.000

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 0. FT.

FUEL USED WEIGHT PRES.
TIME RANGE (M.M.) ALT. (FT)
(HRS) (LRS.) (LRS.)
1.255 150.00 3024.4 33139. 1000.
1.255 150.00 3024.4 33139. 0.

TAKEOFF, MOVER, OR LAND AT T/U = 1.06 FOR 0.250 MPS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (M.M.)	FUEL USED (LRS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LPS/HR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	BHP	CT	CT'SIGMA
1.255 658.0	150.00 4879.	3024.4 6580.	33139. 0.	0. 314.	2698. 2698.	P	0.673	2698. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5325. 0.0	0.0154 0.0	0.139 0.0
1.305 658.0	150.00 4849.	3159.3 6580.	33049. 0.	0. 313.	2697. 2697.	P	0.669	2687. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5297. 0.0	0.0153 0.0	0.138 0.0
1.355 658.0	150.00 4819.	3293.6 6580.	32870. 0.	0. 311.	2676. 2676.	P	0.665	2676. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5265. 0.0	0.0153 0.0	0.137 0.0
1.405 658.0	150.00 4789.	3427.4 6580.	32736. 0.	0. 310.	2665. 2665.	P	0.661	2665. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5233. 0.0	0.0152 0.0	0.137 0.0
1.455 658.0	150.00 4759.	3560.7 6580.	32603. 0.	0. 309.	2655. 2655.	P	0.657	2655. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5201. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1.505 658.0	150.00 4730.	3693.4 6580.	32472. 0.	0. 307.	2644. 2644.	P	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5179. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0
1.505 658.0	150.00 4730.	3693.4 6580.	32470. 0.	0. 307.	2644. 2644.	P	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5170. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0

CLIMB TO 3000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY FLIGHT RATING
TAS (AND FAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (M.M.)	FUEL USED (LRS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	FAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA O/L (DEG)	GAMMA (LEG)	BHP	R/C (FPS)
1.255 658.0	150.00 4879.	3024.4 6580.	33139. 0.	0. 314.	2698. 2698.	P	0.673	2698. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5325. 0.0	0.0154 0.0	0.139 0.0	
1.305 658.0	150.00 4849.	3159.3 6580.	33049. 0.	0. 313.	2697. 2697.	P	0.669	2687. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5297. 0.0	0.0153 0.0	0.138 0.0	
1.355 658.0	150.00 4819.	3293.6 6580.	32870. 0.	0. 311.	2676. 2676.	P	0.665	2676. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5265. 0.0	0.0153 0.0	0.137 0.0	
1.405 658.0	150.00 4789.	3427.4 6580.	32736. 0.	0. 310.	2665. 2665.	P	0.661	2665. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5233. 0.0	0.0152 0.0	0.137 0.0	
1.455 658.0	150.00 4759.	3560.7 6580.	32603. 0.	0. 309.	2655. 2655.	P	0.657	2655. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5201. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0	
1.505 658.0	150.00 4730.	3693.4 6580.	32472. 0.	0. 307.	2644. 2644.	P	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5179. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0	
1.505 658.0	150.00 4730.	3693.4 6580.	32470. 0.	0. 307.	2644. 2644.	P	0.653	2644. 90.0	1.060 0.0	0.746 0.746	5170. 0.0	0.0151 0.0	0.136 0.0	

1.513	150.74	3725.7	32416.	3 00.	189.3	2131.7	P	0.401	141.1	0.442	0.132	0.0	0.0007	44.5
650.0	2654.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2266.	1677.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.592	165.74	3005.2	32254.	3 00.	189.3	2125.9	P	0.418	141.1	0.442	0.131	0.0	0.0007	43.5
650.0	2613.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2255.	1677.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.672	122.74	4004.1	32070.	3 00.	189.3	2125.2	P	0.476	141.1	0.442	0.130	0.0	0.0011	43.5
650.0	2612.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2252.	1677.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.751	155.74	4262.7	31931.	3 00.	188.8	2124.8	P	0.472	140.6	0.457	0.130	0.0	0.0041	43.0
650.0	2563.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2236.	1664.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.830	210.74	4440.2	31723.	3 00.	188.8	2123.1	P	0.465	140.6	0.45	0.129	0.0	0.0007	43.0
650.0	2563.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2231.	1664.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.910	225.74	4617.3	31546.	3 00.	188.3	2115.8	P	0.465	140.1	0.446	0.128	0.0	0.0007	42.0
650.0	2572.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2217.	1650.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.989	240.74	4795.5	31370.	3 00.	186.2	2115.2	P	0.462	140.1	0.446	0.127	0.0	0.0007	42.0
650.0	2515.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2211.	1650.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.069	255.74	4968.8	31194.	3 00.	187.7	2115.0	P	0.458	139.6	0.446	0.127	0.0	0.0007	42.0
650.0	2492.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2207.	1639.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.149	270.74	5105.3	31016.	3 00.	187.6	2113.4	P	0.456	139.6	0.448	0.126	0.0	0.0007	41.0
650.0	2469.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2191.	1639.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.229	285.74	5320.2	30843.	3 00.	187.4	2111.7	P	0.454	139.6	0.448	0.125	0.0	0.0007	41.0
650.0	2450.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2180.	1639.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.305	300.00	5406.0	30676.	3 00.	187.7	2109.8	P	0.450	139.2	0.446	0.124	0.0	0.0007	41.0
650.0	2425.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2172.	1626.	0.0	1.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1.00.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (F.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)
2.305	300.00	5406.0	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.
2.305	300.00	5406.0	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.

TARGET, POWER, OR LAND AT 1/4 = 1.06 FOR 0.33 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (F.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)	WRIGHT (LBS)
2.305	300.00	5406.0	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.
2.305	300.00	5406.0	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.	30676.

W. ROTOR VTIP	W. ROTOR RHP	T. ROTOR VTIP (RPS)	T. ROTOR PHP	WRC RHP	PRIM. ENG FUEL FLOW (LRS/MR)	AUX. ENG FUEL FLOW (LRS/MR)	ROTLIM CODE	TEMP DEG. (F)	DELDCM	FRI	CPPRO	CPIND	CD
2.305 650.0	300.00 4215.	5006.0 0.0000	30670. 0.	0. 291.	0.0 2467.	2176.5 ----	P A	2467. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	4626. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.
2.316 650.0	306.00 4210.	5513.4 0.0000	30650. 0.	0. 290.	0.0 2465.	2176.0 ----	P A	2465. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	4622. 0.	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2.327 650.0	301.00 4204.	5540.8 0.0000	30623. 0.	0. 290.	0.0 2463.	2175.6 ----	P A	2463. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	4616. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.
2.338 650.0	304.00 4192.	5568.1 0.0000	30595. 0.	0. 290.	0.0 2461.	2175.1 ----	P A	2461. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	4610. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 556A.70
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 61A.62
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 61A6.70

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM P-91

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON ADJUST SHEET
 MIN. STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAY. BE)
 VAL. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 1
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 2
 ETC.

LOC.	MIN	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
------	-----	-----	------	------	------	------

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES, AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 14445 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

20	1	14445				
21	1	14445				
22	1	14445				
23	1	14445				
24	1	14445				
25	1	14445				
26	1	14445				
27	1	14445				
28	1	14445				
29	1	14445				
30	1	14445				
31	1	14445				
32	1	14445				
33	1	14445				
34	1	14445				
35	1	14445				
36	1	14445				
37	1	14445				
38	1	14445				
39	1	14445				
40	1	14445				
41	1	14445				
42	1	14445				
43	1	14445				
44	1	14445				
45	1	14445				
46	1	14445				
47	1	14445				
48	1	14445				
49	1	14445				
50	1	14445				
51	1	14445				
52	1	14445				
53	1	14445				
54	1	14445				
55	1	14445				
56	1	14445				
57	1	14445				
58	1	14445				
59	1	14445				
60	1	14445				
61	1	14445				
62	1	14445				
63	1	14445				
64	1	14445				
65	1	14445				
66	1	14445				
67	1	14445				
68	1	14445				
69	1	14445				
70	1	14445				
71	1	14445				
72	1	14445				
73	1	14445				
74	1	14445				
75	1	14445				
76	1	14445				
77	1	14445				
78	1	14445				
79	1	14445				
80	1	14445				
81	1	14445				
82	1	14445				
83	1	14445				
84	1	14445				
85	1	14445				
86	1	14445				
87	1	14445				
88	1	14445				
89	1	14445				
90	1	14445				
91	1	14445				
92	1	14445				
93	1	14445				
94	1	14445				
95	1	14445				
96	1	14445				
97	1	14445				
98	1	14445				
99	1	14445				
100	1	14445				

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 30420. LB

FUSELAGE

LF LENGTH(BODY+TAILROOM) 39.0 FT.
LC LENGTH(CABIN) 29.3 FT.
LP LENGTH(BODY) 35.2 FT.
LTP LENGTH(TAILROOM) 3.9 FT.
FM FWD. ROTOR LOCATION 14.1 FT.
WM WIDTH 9.3 FT.
SF VFTED AREA 226.4 SQ. FT.

WING - NO WING USED

POP. TAIL

ARMY ASPECT RATIO
SMT APPA 5.50
PMT SPAN 82.2 SQ. FT.
CBARMT MEAN CHORD 21.3 FT.
LAPBDA M TAPER RATIO 3.0 FT.
CT/CMT THICKNESS/CHORD .66
LYN HOP. TAIL ARM .15
19.7 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ARMY ASPECT RATIO
SVT AREA 1.50
CVT SPAN 25.9 SQ. FT.
CBARVT MEAN CHORD 6.7 FT.
LAPBDA VT TAPER RATIO 4.5 FT.
ZTR TAIL ROTOR(VERT.) LOCATION 6.500
ZFTAVT TAIL ROTOR/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO 1.0 FT.
CT/CVT THICKNESS/CHORD 0.15

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

ARM ASPECT RATIO
SPP VFTED AREA 1.21
FAPP FRONTAL AREA 17.0 SQ. FT.
MP1 HEIGHT 43.6 SQ. FT.
CBARPP MEAN CHORD 3.6 FT.
LAPBDA PP TAPER RATIO 17.0 FT.
CT/CP THICKNESS/CHORD 1.75
CT/CVT TIP THICKNESS/CHORD 1.65

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN LENGTH 7.0 FT.
 DN MEAN DIAMETER 1.0 FT.
 SN VFTED AREA/TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES 1.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER/AUXILIARY PROPULSION

DPE DIAMETER 9.0 FT.
 AF ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE 1/0.0
 SCAF SOLIDITY 0.097
 PRA NO. OF PROPELLERS 2.
 NO. BLADES NO. OF BLADES/PROP 13.
 VTIP TIP SPEED 510. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOP

MR DIAMETER 5.0 FT.
 SCAF SOLIDITY 0.111
 MG/A THRUST COEFF./CLICITY 15.0 LB/SQ. FT.
 CT/STAMP NO. OF ROTOPS 1.
 NO. BLADES NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR 6.
 TMFTA CLADE TWIST -1.000 DEG.
 XC CLADE OUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO 0.1.
 VTIP TIP SPEED 650. FT./SEC.

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM M-91

W F J C H T S D A T A IN LBS

MLF	MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.000
MLF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
WPPC	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	4694.
M12 WPRB	MAIN ROTOR PLANE (PER ROTOR)	2175.
M13 WPM	MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)	2620.
WPF	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)	0.
M15 WAP	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP	250.
WPS	DRIVE SYSTEM	2586.
M16 WPS	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	2417.
M20 LTRB	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
M17 WAP	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	179.
M18 WEP	PRIMARY ENGINES	1367.
M19 WFA	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
WPI	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	232.
WPI	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
WFC	FUEL SYSTEM	418.
DELTA UP	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	5.
UP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	9547.

STRUCTURES GROUP		
WV	WING	0.
WV	TAIL GROUP	144.
WV	HOR. TAIL	164.
M14 WTP	TAIL ROTOR	0.
M15 WTP	FUSFLAGE	3.17.
M16 WLP	LANDING GEAR	1217.
M17 WLP	NOSE GEAR	243.
M18 WLP	MAIN GEAR	475.
WTS	TOTAL ENGINE SECTION	976.
WPS	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	276.
WAS	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
DELTA WST	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	2.
WST	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	4675.

FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
WPC	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	522.
WCC	COCKPIT CONTROLS	71.
M1 WRC	MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS	274.
M2 WSC	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	210.
M3 WPC	FIXED WING CONTROLS	162.
WTC	TAIL MECHANISM	0.
WAS	SAS	75.
WAC	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	182.
WPCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	25.
WPCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR SYS. CONTROLS	97.

WPC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	
DELTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	
WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	
WFF	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	1104.
WE	WEIGHT EMPTY	2475.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	16,01.
OWF	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	664.
UPI	PAYLOAD	1466.
WUFA	FUEL	632.
WC	GROSS WEIGHT	227.
		5 420.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 PUN 3

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING / PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM (HPCP)

W T S C O M P

ROTOR DATA

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 3

PAGE 5

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-51

M C S C O M P

P P O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 2.415
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

2. ENGINES

PHIP	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC M.P.	8676	M.P.
------	--------------------------------	------	------

ENGINE SIZED FOR CRUISE AT VC = 250 KNOTS,
NORMAL POWER SETTING, 19.7 PERCENT POWER RPM,
TAUX/T = 1.000, MC = 0.71, TEMPERATURE = 59.00 DEG.F.,
AND 0.0 ENGINES INOPERATIVE.

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	4491	M.P.
--------------------------------	------	------

MSM SIZED AT 56. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC M.P.), 19.7 PERCENT POWER RPM

AUXILIARY PROPULSION OPTIVE SYSTEM RATING	1785	M.P.
---	------	------

MSM SIZED AT 21. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC M.P.), 19.7 PERCENT POWER RPM

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3 RUN 3

PAGE 1

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-01

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A			
FT	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	14.464	SOFT
SWET	TOTAL WETTED AREA	12.46	SOFT
CPARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.12116	
D R A G P R T A K O O W N			
FFW	WING FF	3.0	
FFF	FUSELAGE FF	14.464	
FFFP	FORWARD MAIN ROTOR PYLON FF	0.0	
FFAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FF	0.0	
FEMPH	MAIN ROTOR HUP FF	0.0	
FFTRH	TAIL ROTOR HUP FF	0.0	
FFVT	VERTICAL TAIL FF	0.0	
FFHT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FF	0.0	
FFN	PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FF	0.0	
FFNI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FF	0.0	
FFNS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FF	0.0	
DELTA FE	INCREMENTAL FF	0.0	
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .			
AP		14.464	
AS		0.0	
AT		0.0	
AP		0.0	
AP		0.0	
AP		0.0	
IVT	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0	
	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0	

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT PCTF = 1.70 FOR 0.033 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	DELCON FMI	CPPRO	CPIND	CT	CT/SIGMA
M-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M-ROTOR RMP	T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T-ROTOR RMP	VRC RMP	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	ROTLIM CODE	TFMP DEG. (F)	DELCOM	FMI	CPPRO	CPIND	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.0 650.0	0.0 6439.	0.0 0.0000	30420. 0.	0. 288.	0. 3173.	2546.1	T A	3173. 90.0	1.289 0.0	0.726 0.729	6885. 0.0	0.0204 0.0		0.184 0.0
0.011 650.0	0.0 6166.	35.2 0.0000	30385. 0.	0. 288.	0. 3149.	2546.3	C A	3049. 90.0	1.258 0.0	0.733 0.730	6617. 0.0	0.0199 0.0		0.179 0.0
0.022 650.0	1.3 6156.	69.1 0.0000	30351. 0.	0. 287.	0. 3168.	2551.5	C A	3064. 90.0	1.258 0.0	0.731 0.731	6615. 0.0	0.0199 0.0		0.179 0.0
0.033 650.0	0.0 6145.	103.1 0.0000	30317. 0.	0. 287.	0. 3169.	2551.7	Q A	3169. 90.0	1.258 0.0	0.731 0.731	6594. 0.0	0.0199 0.0		0.179 0.0

CLIMB TO 500. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING
** TAS(AND FAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	TAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	B/P	R/C (FFM)
M-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M-ROTOR RMP	T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T-ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	STAF FEOP	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. THUS. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. ENG. OR THRUST		
0.033 650.0 0.0	0.0 1656. 0.0	103.1 0.0000 0.0	30317. 0. 0.0	0. 0.0 0.0	0. 2675. 0.0	2306.2 57.	0 0.000179 A	98.7 0.0 0.0	0.259 0.0 0.0	0.125 0.0 0.0	0.7 0.0 0.0	18.0 0.0 0.0	5622. 0.0 0.0	3467. 0.0 0.0
0.036 650.0 0.0	0.24 1676. 0.0	109.5 0.0000 0.0	30311. 0. 0.0	500. 0.0 0.0	98.7 2661. 0.0	2306.4 57.	0 0.000179 A	98.7 0.0 0.0	0.259 0.0 0.0	0.137 0.0 0.0	0.7 0.0 0.0	14.9 0.0 0.0	5619. 0.0 0.0	3466. 0.0 0.0

0.030	0.40	115.0	3030.0	1000.	98.7	2311.6	0	1.000	97.3	0.259	0.139	-0.7	18.8	5616.3444.
0.030	1698.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2647.	56.	0.000179	0.330	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.041	0.72	122.3	30298.	1500.	99.7	2314.0	0	1.000	97.5	0.262	0.141	-0.7	18.5	5617.3421.
0.040	1725.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2535.	57.	0.000183	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.043	0.97	128.7	30291.	2000.	99.7	2318.0	0	1.000	96.8	0.262	0.143	-0.7	18.4	5614.3305.
0.040	1751.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2622.	56.	0.000183	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.045	1.21	135.2	30285.	2500.	100.7	2321.7	0	1.000	97.1	0.264	0.145	-0.7	18.1	5615.3368.
0.040	1782.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2611.	57.	0.000186	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.048	1.46	141.6	30279.	3000.	100.7	2325.4	0	1.000	96.3	0.264	0.147	-0.7	17.9	5611.3339.
0.040	1811.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2598.	56.	0.000186	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.050	1.72	148.1	30272.	3500.	101.7	2329.6	0	1.000	96.6	0.267	0.149	-0.7	17.6	5612.3337.
0.050	1846.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2587.	57.	0.000190	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.053	1.98	154.6	30266.	4000.	101.7	2333.0	0	1.000	95.9	0.267	0.151	-0.7	17.5	5608.3273.
0.050	1886.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2575.	56.	0.000190	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.055	2.24	161.2	30259.	4500.	102.7	2336.8	0	1.000	96.1	0.269	0.154	-0.7	17.1	5607.3236.
0.050	1928.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2567.	57.	0.000194	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.058	2.51	167.8	30252.	5000.	103.7	2340.1	0	1.000	96.3	0.272	0.156	-0.7	16.8	5606.3106.
0.050	1963.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2560.	57.	0.000197	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---

CRUISE AT 180.0 KNOTS TAS, LIMITED PY NORMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRFS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURR. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERM	LAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NMPP)	FHP
WARTOR VTIP (FPS)	PANTOR RHP	TANTOR VTIP (FPS)	TANTOR RHP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	RHP AUX (LBS/HR)	FTAP PROP	AUX. ENG. TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. TURR. TEMP. CODE	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. ENG. PERM	AUX. ENG. PERM
CPPRO	CPIND	CPPAR	CPMIN	CON	DELCON	DELCON	CAP	ROTLM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLV	CDW	RH
0.058	2.51	167.8	30252.	5000.	100.0	2153.0	P	0.626	167.1	0.467	0.155	0.0	0.964	4.17.
0.050	2686.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1986.	1246.	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.141	17.51	333.3	30067.	5100.	160.1	2150.5	P	0.626	167.1	0.467	0.155	0.0	0.9114	3985.

650.0	0.0	2654.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1975.	1246.	0.0	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.225	0.0	32.51	497.9	29922.	500.0	100.0	2107.2	0.0	0.0	0.626	167.1	0.07	0.154	0.0	0.0	0.05164
650.0	0.0	2624.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1964.	1246.	0.0	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.308	0.0	47.51	661.5	29759.	500.0	100.0	2144.1	0.0	0.0	0.626	167.1	0.07	0.153	0.0	0.0	0.05164
650.0	0.0	2594.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1954.	1246.	0.0	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.391	0.0	62.51	824.0	29596.	500.0	100.0	2146.8	0.0	0.0	0.626	167.1	0.07	0.152	0.0	0.0	0.05164
650.0	0.0	2664.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1943.	1246.	0.0	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.461	0.0	75.00	959.2	29461.	500.0	100.0	2136.7	0.0	0.0	0.626	167.1	0.07	0.151	0.0	0.0	0.05164
650.0	0.0	2535.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1935.	1246.	0.0	0.0	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 2000. FT.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRCS. ALT. (FT)	PRCS. ALT. (FT)
0.461	75.00	959.2	29461.	500.0	2000.
0.461	75.00	959.2	29461.	500.0	2000.

CRUISE AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRCS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIP. TURP. (R)	PRIP. FNG. CONF	PRIP. FNG. CONF	EAS (KTS)	WU	CT PRIME OVER STAGE	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NM/HR)	RMP
0.461	75.00	959.2	29461.	2000.	242.0	178.0	0.0	0.0	156.0	0.585	0.172	0.0	0.827	0.251
0.535	90.00	1139.4	29281.	2000.	242.0	178.0	0.0	0.0	156.0	0.585	0.171	0.0	0.827	0.251
0.609	105.00	1317.6	29102.	2000.	242.0	178.0	0.0	0.0	156.0	0.585	0.171	0.0	0.827	0.251
0.683	120.00	1494.7	28923.	2000.	242.0	178.0	0.0	0.0	156.0	0.585	0.169	0.0	0.827	0.251

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS)	ALT. (FT)	PRES. (MTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIM. OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	HP
0.257	135.00	1670.1	2075.0	2100.	202.5	2226.4	0	1.000	196.6	0.586	0.169	0.0	10626	5.59.
0.303	3170.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2347.	1790.	0.602	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.031	150.00	1844.0	20576.	2.00.	202.6	2221.3	0	1.000	196.7	0.586	0.167	0.0	08697	5014.
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2399.	1796.	0.692	1.000	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000. FT.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS)	ALT. (FT)	PRES. (MTS)
0.031	150.00	1844.0	20576.	2.00.	202.6
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2399.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

LOITER FOR 0.500 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS)	ALT. (FT)	PRES. (MTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIM. OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HRS)	HP
0.031	150.00	1844.0	20576.	1.00.	67.0	1925.9	P	0.247	86.6	0.228	0.131	-0.6	1333.	1614.
0.303	3170.	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.0	51.	0.640	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00139	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.031	150.00	1977.3	20443.	1.00.	87.8	1924.5	P	0.245	86.6	0.226	0.130	-0.6	1329.	1600.
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0	51.	0.640	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00139	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.031	150.00	2110.2	20310.	1.00.	69.4	1927.7	P	0.244	87.8	0.179	0.120	-0.3	1324.	1570.
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0	25.	0.631	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00085	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.031	150.00	2242.6	20170.	1.00.	69.5	1926.2	P	0.242	87.4	0.179	0.130	-0.3	1319.	1550.
0.303	3170.	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.0	25.	0.631	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00085	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.031	150.00	2374.5	20040.	1.00.	69.6	1924.7	P	0.279	87.8	0.179	0.120	-0.3	1314.	1540.
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.0	25.	0.631	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00085	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.031	150.00	2505.0	27014.	1.00.	69.8	1923.1	P	0.276	87.8	0.179	0.120	-0.3	1310.	1520.
0.303	3124.	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.0	25.	0.631	0.300	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00085	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

1.594	151.2	3130.5	27312	3.00	187.3	2125	P	1.748	174.2	0.481	0.132	0.023	3747
650.0	2277	0.0	0.0	0.0	1847	1485	0.0	1.035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.674	146.2	3264.3	27156	3.00	187.3	2125	P	1.748	174.2	0.481	0.132	0.023	3747
650.0	2184	0.0	0.0	0.0	1847	1485	0.0	1.035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.754	141.2	3419.7	27100	3.00	186.8	2118	P	1.742	174.7	0.481	0.131	0.023	3711
650.0	2143	0.0	0.0	0.0	1829	1478	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.834	147.2	3574.5	26946	3.00	186.8	2114	P	1.742	174.7	0.481	0.131	0.023	3691
650.0	2146	0.0	0.0	0.0	1829	1478	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.914	211.2	3728.9	26651	3.00	186.3	2114	P	1.736	174.2	0.484	0.124	0.024	3654
650.0	2121	0.0	0.0	0.0	1811	1462	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.994	226.2	3882.7	26356	3.00	186.3	2114	P	1.736	174.2	0.484	0.124	0.024	3618
650.0	2174	0.0	0.0	0.0	1804	1462	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.075	241.2	4036.7	26184	3.00	185.3	2111	P	1.736	174.2	0.484	0.124	0.024	3582
650.0	2087	0.0	0.0	0.0	1809	1462	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.156	256.2	4188.5	26231	3.00	185.3	2108	P	1.731	177.7	0.482	0.127	0.027	3546
650.0	2063	0.0	0.0	0.0	1804	1451	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.237	271.2	4341.2	26079	3.00	185.8	2107	P	1.731	177.7	0.482	0.126	0.026	3510
650.0	2047	0.0	0.0	0.0	1802	1451	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.317	286.2	4492.1	25927	3.00	185.3	2106	P	1.725	177.3	0.481	0.125	0.025	3474
650.0	2024	0.0	0.0	0.0	1801	1450	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.392	301.2	4632.3	25769	3.00	185.3	2102	P	1.725	177.3	0.481	0.125	0.025	3438
650.0	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	1800	1450	0.0	1.030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 0. FT.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS)	CRCS ALT. (FT)
2.392	300.0	4632.3	25769	2000
2.392	300.0	4632.3	25769	2000

TARGETS: POWFP, OP LAND AT T/A = 1.16 FOR 1.03 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS)	CRCS ALT. (FT)	PRCS ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRCS TIME (HRS)	PRCS CORE FNG. (LBS)	TOTAL FUEL FLW (LBS)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	CRCS TIME
2.392	300.0	4632.3	25769	2000	2000	2000	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03

M. ROTOR VTIP	M. ROTOR RNP	T. ROTOR VTIP (PPS)	T. ROTOR RNP	VRC RNP	PRIM. ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	ROT LIM CODE	TEMP DEG. (F)	DELDCN	FPI	CPPRO	CPIND	CDN
2-352 650.0	300.00 3502.	4632.3 0.0000	25760. 0.	0. 200.	0.0 2100.	2164.7 0.0000	P A	2100. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	3094. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2-003 650.0	300.00 3537.	4655.7 0.0000	25764. 0.	0. 200.	0.0 2100.	2164.3 0.0000	P A	2100. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	3080. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2-010 650.0	300.00 3533.	4679.0 0.0000	25741. 0.	0. 200.	0.0 2100.	2163.0 0.0000	P A	2100. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	3083. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0
2-025 650.0	300.00 3520.	4702.3 0.0000	25710. 0.	0. 200.	0.0 2099.	2163.4 0.0000	P A	2099. 59.0	1.060 0.0	0.747 0.747	3070. 0.0	0.0134 0.0	0.121 0.0

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 4702.31
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 522.43
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 5224.74

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

7.3.4 Coaxial Rotor Helicopter With Auxiliary Propulsion

The design mission profile is illustrated in Figure 7-4. The engine and rotor cycles are not discussed in this case. A complete copy of the program printout follows the description of the input.

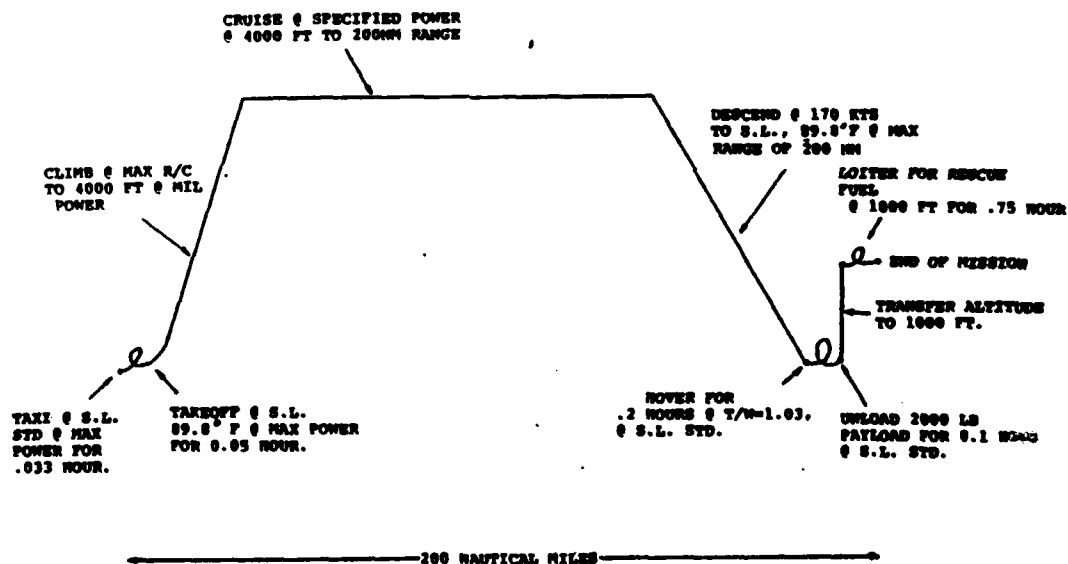


Figure 7-4. Design Mission - Sample Case No. 4

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 1

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OPTIND	0001	1.	Sizing run
OPTIONAL PRINT	0002	1.	Detailed printout desired
DGRIND	0003	2.	GW/Fe drag trend utilized. Locations 0312 and 0313 must be input.
OSWIND	0004	1.	Program calculates e.
CNFIND	0005	1.	This case is an ABC heli- copter run as a single rotor.
AUXIND	0006	3.	Compound helicopter with auxiliary propulsion only. Location 0012 must be input.
RDMIND	0007	2.	Input disc loading and solidity.
FIXIND	0008	1.	Program sizes primary engines.
ROTIND	0009	5.	L/De rotor map input. Rotor is operated at max. rotor L/De with TAUX/T as output. Program accepts VTIP schedule. Location 0006 must be greater than 2, and Location 0253 must equal 0.
AIPIND	0012	1.	No independent auxiliary engines.
TRDIND	0015	2.	No anti-torque tail rotor on this design.
VTFIND	0017	1.	Input locations 0135 and 0138, AR _{VT} and ζ_{VT} , respectively.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
HTIND	0018	2.	Horizontal tail volume coefficient input.
MRPIND	0019	0.	Main rotor position on fuselage input by user.
ESCIND	0022	1.	Primary engines are sized for either takeoff or cruise.
WGO	0023	40000.	First guess at design gross weight.
HO	0024	0.	Initial altitude.
RO	0025	0.	Initial range.
TO	0026	0.	Initial starting time.
H _{OPTIND}	0027	0.	Cruise at specified altitude.
M _{MD}	0028	.456	Maximum operating Mach number.
VMO	0029	250.	Maximum operating equivalent airspeed in knots.
V _{DIVE}	0030	300.	Dive speed - approximately equal 1.2 x VMO in knots.
M _{LF}	0031	3.	Maneuver load factor.
K ₁	0032	1.0562	Factor on mission fuel burned to give reserve fuel. 1.0562 results in 5% of initial fuel for reserve.
δW _F	0033	0.	Fixed fuel increment for reserves or other use.
K _{FF}	0034	1.05	Increase basic engine SFC by 5%.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SGTIND	0035	1.0	Taxi
	0036	2.0	Takeoff
	0037	3.0	Climb
	0038	4.0	Cruise
	0039	5.0	Descent
	0040	2.0	Hover
	0041	8.0	Transfer payload
	0042	9.0	Transfer altitude
	0043	60.0	Loiter for reserve fuel
	0044	100.0	End of case

HELICOPTER DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION SHEET

AR_{HT}	0112	4.178	Horizontal tail aspect ratio.
l_{TH}'	0113	.7866	Ratio of horizontal tail moment arm to main rotor radius.
$(t/c)_{HT}$	0114	.15	Horizontal tail thickness/chord ratio.
\bar{V}_H	0115	.0192	Horizontal tail volume coefficient referred to main rotor diameter and tail arm.
λ_H	0116	.555	Horizontal tail taper ratio.
$\Delta SWET/S_F$	0120	0.	Fuselage wetted area ratio.
$\Delta SWET$	0121	0.	Incremental fuselage wetted area.
h_F	0122	8.276	Fuselage height.
W_F	0123	8.276	Fuselage width.
$(l/d)_P$	0124	1.007	Fineness ratio of nose.
$(l/d)_T$	0125	1.329	Fineness ratio of tail.
l_C	0126	23.5	Constant diameter section length

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
l_{RW}	0127	15.	Length of ramp well.
(X_M/l_B)	0128	.4825	Main rotor position aft of the nose as a fraction of main fuselage length.
(l_{TB}/\bar{d}_{TB})	0129	2.133	Fineness ratio of tail boom.
$(\bar{d}_{TTB}/\bar{d}_{TB})$	0130	.2	Ratio of average tail boom tip diameter to average tail boom diameter.
AR_{VT}	0135	1.5	Vertical tail aspect ratio.
λ_{VT}	0136	.5	Vertical tail taper ratio.
$(t/c)_{VT}$	0137	.15	Thickness/chord ratio of vertical tail.
K_z or b_{VT}	0139	9.274	Variable is b_{VT} for this case of an ABC helicopter. Locations 0005 and 0017 must equal 1.0, and location 0015 must equal 0.0.
η_1	0142	0.	} Primary engine nacelle dimensional factors.
η_2	0143	0.	
η_3	0144	0.	
(l_{AIP}/l_C)	0145	0.	Ratio of air induction system length to primary engine length.
η_4	0146	0.	} Auxiliary independent engine nacelle dimensional factors.
η_5	0147	0.	
η_6	0148	0.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
(ℓ_{aia}/ℓ_{ea})	0149	0.	Ratio of air induction system length to auxiliary engine length.
$\Delta S/S_{STR}$	0150	0.	Ratio of incremental auxiliary engine nacelle strut planform area to auxiliary engine nacelle strut planform area.
b_{NS}/d_{NI}	0151	0.	Ratio of auxiliary independent engine nacelle strut span to nacelle diameter.
$(t/c)_{RF}$	0152	.21190	Main rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio.
$(t/c)_{TF}$	0153	.2164	Main rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio.
AR_{FP}	0154	.1928	Main rotor pylon aspect ratio.
λ_{FP}	0155	.6381	Forward rotor pylon taper ratio.
h_{p1}	0156	2.	Main rotor pylon height.

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING MAIN ROTOR

Rotor Map No.	0170	125.	Coaxial rotor helicopter figure of merit and cruise L/D _E rotor map.
N_R	0172	1.	Number of rotors.
W/A	0173	15.	Main rotor disc loading.
σ_{MR}	0175	.1397	Main rotor solidity
b_{MR}	0176	8.	Number of main rotor blades.
θ_{TMR}	0177	-10.	Main rotor twist (degrees)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
X _{CMR}	0178	.1	Main rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius.
X _{MR}	0179	.07	Main rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius.
(t/c).25R	0180	.32	Rotor blade thickness/chord at 25 percent radius.
V _{TIPREF}	0181	723.51	Main rotor tip speed.
V _{CEH1}	0191	1.53	Main rotor vertical rate of climb efficiency factors.
V _{CEH2}	0192	0.	
K _{PCLIMB}	0193	.87	Helicopter forward flight climb efficiency.
K _{PDESCENT}	0194	.87	Helicopter forward flight descent efficiency.

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING TAIL ROTOR

GMR/TR	0214	0.	Gap between main and tail rotor disc (FT). When location 0015=0 (TRDIND), represents gap between main rotor disc and end of tail boom (FT). A negative number would imply tail boom ends under the main rotor disc.
CL _{FIN}	0216	0.	Vertical tail fin operating cruise lift coefficient.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
PRIMARY ENGINE SIZING INFORMATION SHEET			
Primary Engine Cycle No.	0217	1.82	Primary engine selection.
N_p	0219	4.	Number of primary engines.
XMSNIND	0220	2.	Drive system ratings specified as fraction of primary engine installed power required to hover or cruise at design conditions. The more critical of the two conditions is selected.
SHP_{MRX}/SHP_{MR}^*	0221	.9363	Main rotor drive system is rated at 93.63% of main rotor design power.
KALT PAYL	0222	0.	Ratio of main rotor drive system XMSN rating to main rotor design power.
η_T	0223	.97	Transmission efficiency.
ΔSHP_{ACC}	0224	0.	Accessory power losses.
SHP_{AUX}/SHP_{AUX}^*	0226	.9364	Auxiliary propulsion drive system rating as a fraction of auxiliary propulsion system installed power. When no auxiliary engines are specified, this input specifies the auxiliary drive system is rated to 93.64% of main rotor design power.
$h_{TO(H)}$	0227	0.	Design point hover attitude for engine sizing.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$(T/W)_D$	0228	1.13	Configuration design point hover thrust/weight ratio.
$\Delta T_{INTO(H)}$	0229	30.8	Temperature increment in degrees above standard at altitude for engine sizing.
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}\right)_{TO}$	0230	.943	Operating point for engine power turbine. Operating tip speed is computed from
$V_{T\text{Operating}} = V_T \left[\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}} \right] \left[\frac{N_{II\text{MAX}}}{N_{II*}} \right]$			
N_{PSD}	0231	0.	Number of engines in-operative at hover design point conditions.
SHP_E/SHP^*	0232	1.	Engines sized to permit operation at 100% of maximum rated power.
$(V_{R/C})_D$	0233	0.	0 ft/min vertical rate of climb capability required at hover design point.
$POWIND$	0234	2.	Maximum engine rating for cruise engine sizing. For this example, normal rated power is the maximum to be used.
h_C	0235	0.	Design point cruise altitude for engine sizing.
V_C	0236	250.	Design point cruise speed for engine sizing.
ΔT_{INCE}	0237	0.	Temperature increment above standard for cruise engine sizing.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}}\right)_C$	0238	10.943	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design cruise conditions. However, in this example, since N_{II} is N_{IIMAX} between 10. and 20., the program assumes a V_{TIP} schedule mix of $MADV_{TIP}$ and V_{TIP} as designated by locations 1258 to 1278.
$\left(TAUX/TTOT\right)_C$	0239	1000.	This value signifies that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at cruise condition for engine sizing follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692.
$\left(N_{PSD}\right)_C$	0241	0.	Number of primary engines shut down during cruise (for engine sizing).

PROPELLER DATA REQUIRED FOR COMPOUND HELICOPTER
AUXILIARY PROPULSION INFORMATION SHEET

No. of Props	0248	2.	Two auxiliary propellers are used on this configuration.
V_{TAR}	0249	927.	Auxiliary propeller tip speed.
DIA	0250	6.	Diameter of auxiliary prop/fan is 6 ft.
X_{AR}	0251	.15	Prop/fan blade attachment point as a fraction of radius.
η_{TAUX}	0252	.97	Transmission efficiency of auxiliary drive system

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
η_{PIND}	0253	0.	Table of prop/fan efficiencies are input.
η_{P3}	0254	.7	Prop/fan climb efficiency.
η_{P4}	0255	.5	Prop/fan descent efficiency.
AF/Blade	0257	100.	Prop/fan activity factor per blade. For this example, a 4 bladed 400 total activity prop/fan was selected.
No. of blades	0258	4.	Number of prop/fan blades.
No. of pairs in η_{P4} Table	0261	2.	Number of pairs in prop/fan efficiency table, locations 0262-0281.
Values of Mach No.	0262 0263	0 .6	Values of Mach number in cruise efficiency table.
Values of η_{P4}	0272 0273	.8 .8	Values of cruise efficiency at corresponding Mach number.

HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS INFORMATION SHEET

GW/ F_e	0312	1762	} Drag trend constants derived from data such as illustrated by Figure 4-30, Section 4.9.
KFED	0313	0.561	
TFEF	0315	1.	Tail fin aspect ratio effectiveness factor.
K_w	0327	1.	Wing multiplicative drag factor.
No. of C_x/σ	0347	3.	Specifies number of C_x/σ values in table locations 0349-0354.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
No. of μ	0348	3.	Specifies number of μ values in table locations 0354-0360.
Values of C_X/σ	0349 0350 0351	-1 0 1	} Rotor propulsive thrust coefficient divided by main rotor solidity. Used in defining rotor limits.
$C_X/\sigma = \frac{\text{THRUST REQUIRED}}{\frac{\rho \pi D_{MR}^2 N_R V_{TIP}^2 \sigma_{MR}}{4}}$			
Values of μ	0354 0355 0356	0 .5 1.	} Rotor forward flight advance ratio $\mu = \frac{V_{FPS}}{V_{TIP}}$
Values of C_T'/σ	0361 0362 0363	1. 1. 1.	
	0368 0369 0370	1. 1. 1.	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_2$ location 0350 and μ_1 , μ_2 , and μ_3 .
	0375 0376 0377	1. 1. 1.	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_3$ location 0351 and μ_1 , μ_2 and μ_3 .

HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION SHEET

W_{FE}	2602	5622.	Weight of fixed equipment in LBS.
W_{FUL}	2603	1550.	Weight of fixed useful load in LBS.
W_{PL}	2604	5630.	Weight of payload in LBS.
ΔW_{FC}	2605	0.	Flight controls group incremental weights in LBS.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
ΔW_P	2606	0.	Propulsion group incremental weight in LBS.
ΔW_{ST}	2607	700.	Structures group incremental weight in LBS.
RM_1	2608	0.	Wing relief as percentage of GW.
W_i	2609	0.	Weight of inboard store.
W_o	2610	0.	Weight of outboard store.
d_i	2611	0.	Position of inboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
d_o	2612	0.	Position of outboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
k_{CC}	2613	26.	Cockpit controls weight factor.
k_{RC}	2614	30.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SC}	2615	30.	Main rotor system controls weight factor.
k_{FW}	2616	.005	Fixed wing controls.
k_{TM}	2617	0.	Tilt mechanism weight factor.
k_{SAS}	2618	75.	Stability Augmentation System (SAS) weight factor. Usually in the range of 20-100 pounds.
k_{RCA}	2619	18.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SCA}	2620	25.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight factor.
k_{MC}	2621	0.	Miscellaneous controls weight factor in LBS.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k _B	2622	125.	Body group weight factor.
ΔC.G.	2623	2.08	Helicopter cg travel (FT).
k _{LG}	2624	.04	Landing gear weight factor. Percentage of gross weight.
k _{MG}	2625	.8	Main landing gear weight factor.
k _{WW}	2626	0.	Detailed wing weight factor. This adjusts the constant 220 in $W_W = 220(k)0.585$ up or down depending on the complexity of the control surfaces.
LF	2627	1.	Wing unload factor. Entered as a fraction of design gross weight.
k _{WS}	2628	0.	Wing stores only weight trend factor.
k _{WP}	2629	0.	Wing weight/area factor (psf).
k _{HT}	2630	2.5	Horizontal tail unit weight in PSF.
k _{CLF}	2631	0.	Crash load factor.
k _{NAC}	2632	0.	Primary cowling weight factor (PSF).
k _{AIP}	2633	0.	Primary air induction system weight factor.
k _{NACA}	2634	0.	Auxiliary cowling weight factor (PSF).
k _{AIA}	2635	0.	Auxiliary air induction system weight factor.
k _{NS}	2636	0.	Nacelle strut weight factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
KPRB	2637	44.	Primary rotor blade weight factor.
KRBF	2638	2.2	Rotor type factor; hingeless for this example.
KPH	2639	61.	Primary hub weight factor.
Kamd	2640	.286	Main rotor weight factor.
KBLFD	2641	1.1948	Blade fold weight factor. Input as a fractional part of the total rotor weight.
KTR	2642	0.	Tail rotor weight factor.
KAR	2643	14.2	Auxiliary rotor weight factor. This is the average value for the rotor or propeller weight (LB). WR = 14.2 a(k).67
KPA	2644	1.	Auxiliary rotor multiplicative input power, expressed here as 100% input power.
KVTAR	2645	1.	Auxiliary tail rotor multiplicative tip speed factor expressed here as 100% input speed.
KpDS	2646	265.	Primary drive system weight factor.
KpDSZ	2647	3.	Primary drive system weight factor. Number of gears in system.
KTRDS	2648	0.	Tail rotor drive system weight factor.
KADS	2649	0.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k _{ADSZ}	2650	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight factor (number of gears in system).
k _{FS}	2651	.15	Fuel system weight factor.
k _{PE}	2652	.3	Primary engine installation weight factor.
k _{AE1}	2653	0.	Auxiliary engine installation weight factor.
K ₁	2654	1.	Main rotor control weight factor.
K ₂	2655	1.206	Main rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K ₃	2656	1.	Fixed wing controls weight multiplicative factor.
K ₄	2657	1.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight multiplicative factor.
K ₅	2658	1.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K ₆	2659	0.85	Body weight multiplicative factor.
K ₇	2660	.85	Landing gear weight multiplicative factor.
K ₈	2661	1.	Wing weight multiplicative factor.
K ₉	2662	.85	Horizontal tail weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₀	2663	1.	Primary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K ₁₁	2664	1.	Auxiliary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₂	2665	1.	Primary rotor blade weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₃	2666	1.6	Primary rotor hub weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₄	2667	1.	Tail rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₅	2668	1.	Auxiliary rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₆	2669	.93	Primary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₇	2670	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₈	2671	1.	Primary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₉	2672	1.	Auxiliary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₂₀	2673	1.	Tail rotor drive system weight multiplicative factor.

TAXI INFORMATION (SGTIND = 1)

ATMIND	0401	0.	Standard atmosphere selected.
t _J (HR)	0411	.033	Time in hours to taxi.
$\left(\frac{N_I}{N_{I\text{MAX}}}\right)$	0441	.943	Operating point for engine power turbine during taxi.

$$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}\right) = \frac{V_T \text{ OPERATING}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{I\text{MAX}}}{N_{I*}}\right)}$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TAKEOFF, HOVER, AND LANDING INFORMATION (SGTIND = 2)			
TOLIND	0461	2.	Specify power fraction and vertical rate of climb.
	0462	1.	Specify required T/W for hover out-of-ground effect.
ATMIND	0481	1.	Standard atmosphere plus an incremental temperature specified in location 0501.
	0482	0.	Standard atmosphere.
PEHF	0491	1.	Power fraction - 100% of power available at these ambient conditions is being used.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0501	30.8	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
$V_{R/C}$ (FPM)	0511 0512	0. 0.	} Off/min vertical rate of climb capability desired.
T/W	0522	1.03	
Δt_H (HR)	0531 0532	.025 .1	} Time increments for takeoff, hover or landing computations in hours.
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}}\right)$ (PRIMARY ENGINE)	0541 0542	.943 .943	
	$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}}\right) = \frac{V_{T\text{OPERATING}}}{V_T \left(\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II*}}\right)}$		
t_H (HR)	0551 0552	.05 .2	Takeoff, hover, or landing total time in hours.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
CLIMB INFORMATION (SGTIND = 3)			
CLMIND	0511	1.	Maximum rate of climb desired.
ATMIND	0591	1.	Standard atmosphere plus an incremental temperature specified in location 0611.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0611	30.8	Incremental temperatures above standard, in degrees.
$\Delta h (FT)$	0621	1000.	Altitude increments for climb calculations.
POWIND	0631	1.	Climb at maximum rate of climb limited by military power available.
hMAX (FT)	0641	4000.	Final altitudes for climb.
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}} \right)$ (PRIMARY ENGINE)	0651	10.943	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design climb conditions. However, in this example since N_{II} is between $N_{II\text{MAX}}$ 10. and 20., the program assumes a V_{TIP} schedule mix of $MADV_{TIP}$ and V_{TIP} as designated by locations 1258-1278.
$\Delta F_{eCL} (FT^2)$	0661	0.	Incremental drag area in climb.
NPSDCL	0681	0.	Number of primary engines shut down during climb.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
TAUX/TTOT	0691	1000.	This value signifies that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at CLIMB condition follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692.
CRUISE INFORMATION (SGTIND = 4)			
CRSIND	0721	1.	Cruise at specified power setting.
ATMIND	0741	1.	Standard atmosphere plus an incremental temperature specified in location 0611.
$\Delta T_{IN} (^{\circ}F)$	0761	30.8	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
$\Delta R (NM)$	0771	40.	Calculation and printout increments during cruise in nautical miles.
POWIND	0781	2.	Cruise speed by normal rated primary engine power.
$R_{MAX} (NM)$	0791	200.	Values of range at end of each cruise segment.
$\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II MAX}} \right)$ (PRIMARY ENGINE)	0801	10.943	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design cruise conditions. However, in this example since N_{II} is between $N_{II MAX}$ 10. and 20., the program assumes a V_{TIP} schedule mix of $MADV_{TIP}$ and V_{TIP} as designated by locations 1258-1278.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$\Delta F_{eCR}(FT^2)$	0811	0.	Increment in cruise equivalent flat plate area (FT^2).
N_{PSDCR}	0831	0.	Number of primary engines shut down in cruise.
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	0841	1000.	This value signifies that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at cruise condition follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692.

DESCENT INFORMATION (SGTIND = 5)

DESIND	0871	1.	Constant True Airspeed descent specified by location 0881.
TAS	0881	170.	Descend at a constant 170 knots.
RMAXIND	0891	0.	Terminal descent range specified. Location 0961 must be input.
ATMIND	0911	1.	Standard atmosphere plus an incremental temperature specified in location 0931.
$\Delta h(FT)$	0921	1000.	Calculation and printout increments during descent in nautical miles.
$\Delta T_{IN}(^{\circ}F)$	0931	30.8	Incremental temperature above standard, in degrees.
$\eta_{MIN}(FT)$	0941	0.	Specified minimum descent altitude (FT).
R/D (FPM)	0951	1000.	Rate of descent in ft/min.

AD-A113 037

BOEING VERTOL CO PHILADELPHIA PA F/G 9/2
HESCOMP. THE HELICOPTER SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM--ETC(U)
OCT 79 S J DAVIS, H ROSENSTEIN, K A STANZIONE N62269-79-C-0217
D210-10699-2-REV-2. NADC-78265-60 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

9.9

END
DATE
FILMED
5 82
DTIC

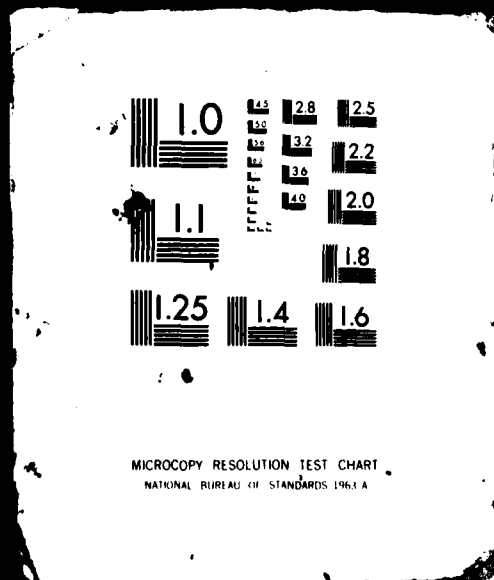
9

OF

21

AD

AI 3037



<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
RMAX (NM)	0961	200.	Maximum range at end of descent.
$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}}$ (PRIMARY ENGINE)	0971	10.943	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design descent conditions. However, in this example since $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}}$ is between 10. and 20., the program assumes a VTIP schedule mix of $MADV_{TIP}$ and V_{TIP} as designated by locations 1258-1278.
$\Delta F_{EDSC} (FT^2)$	0981	0.	Increment in descent equivalent flat plate drag area. (FT^2)
$N_{PSD_{DSC}}$	1001	0.	Number of primary engines shut down during descent.
T_{AUX}/T_{TOT}	1011	1000.	This value signifies that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at descent conditions follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692.
CHANGE IN PAYLOAD WEIGHT (SGTIND = 8)			
$\Delta W_{PL} (LBS)$	1161	-2000.	Unload 2000 pounds of payload.
$t_{pw} (LBS)$	1171	.01	Time in hours necessary to unload payload.
WGTIND	1191	1.	No weight restriction.
TRANSFER ALTITUDE (SGTIND = 9)			
$h_{FINAL} (FT)$	1181	1000.	Transfer altitude to 1000 ft.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
LOITER INFORMATION, FOR RESERVE FUEL (SGTIND = 60)			
ATMIND	1031	0.	Standard atmosphere.
Δt_L (HR)	1061	.25	Calculation and printout increments, time in hours, during loiter.
$\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}$	1071	10.943	This location specifies the operating point for engine power turbine at design loiter conditions. However, in this example since $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}$ is between 10. and 20., the program assumes a VTIP schedule mix of MADVTIP and VTIP as designated by locations 1258-1278.
t_L (HR)	1081	.75	Maximum time in hours for loiter.
NPSD _{LOITER}	1101	0.	Number of primary engines shut down during loiter.
$T_{\text{AUX}}/T_{\text{TOT}}$	1111	1000.	This value signifies that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at loiter conditions follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692.
ΔF_{eL} (FT ²)	1131	0.	Increment in loiter equivalent flat plate drag area (FT ²).

PRIMARY ENGINE CYCLE DATA, NONSTANDARD PERFORMANCE

WDTIND	1201	0.	No fuel flow cutoffs
N1IND	1202	0.	No N ₁ cutoffs
N1θIND	1203	0.	No referred N ₁ cutoffs

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
N2IND	1204	2.	Free turbine engine to be simulated.
QIND	1205	0.	No torque limit imposed.
RNOIND	1206	0.	No Reynold's number corrections
NIIMAX/NII*	1223	1.026	Value for NII cutoff referred to NII*

ROTOR TIP SPEED OR MACH NUMBER SCHEDULE

No. of Pairs in V_{TIP}/M_{T90} Table	1258	4.	This value indicates that there are 4 pairs of input values in locations 1259 to 1278.
Values of M	1259	0.	In this example problem, it was desired to have the rotor tip speed schedule follow 700 FPS up to 180 kts forward flight speed. At this point, the schedule will then follow the necessary tip speed to produce a
	1260	.2722	
	1261	.3781	
	1262	.4539	
Corresponding Values of	1269	723.51	
VTIPREF and MT90REF	1270	723.51	
	1271	.9	
	1272	.9	

constant tip sea level standard Mach number of 0.9 at 90°. The schedule is a plot of Tip Speed (FPS) versus True Airspeed (kts) for lines of constant μ . The 180 kt transition point is shown in location 1260, where $M = \frac{V_{FWD}}{a} = \frac{180 \text{ kt}}{661.2 \text{ kt}} = .2722$

and a = speed of sound at sea level standard. The corresponding reference tip speed in location 1270 is 723.51 FPS, obtained through the relation; $V_{TREF} = \frac{V_T}{\left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}}\right)\left(\frac{N_{II_{MAX}}}{N_{II^*}}\right)}$

where $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II_{MAX}}}$ is input in location 0230, and $\frac{N_{II_{MAX}}}{N_{II^*}}$ is input in

in location 1223. V_T is found in location 0181.

For this case:

$$V_{TREF} = \frac{700}{(.943)(1.026)} = 723.51$$

Assuming that the maximum true airspeed will not exceed 300 kts, this velocity was chosen for the end point on the M_{T90} line. This velocity is input in location 1262 as .4539. The corresponding V_{TREF} is simply the limiting tip Mach number = 0.9. The same reasoning is similar for location 1261 and 1271 using a true airspeed of 250 kts. Note, actual V_{TIP} can be calculated from the following equation:

$$V_T = a M_{T190} - V_{FWD}$$

• AUXILIARY PROPULSION SCHEDULE (T_{AUX}/T)

The Tip Speed versus True Airspeed plot used for the Rotor Tip Speed or Mach Number Schedule can be used for the determination of μ in the T_{AUX}/T Schedule.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
No. of Pairs in T_{AUX}/T Table	1671	4.	This location indicates that there are 4 pairs of input values in locations 1672-1691.
Values of μ	1672	0.	In this example, the design criteria was to have auxiliary propulsion after a true airspeed of 100 kts, up to a maximum of 300 kts. For the 100 kt minimum airspeed necessary for auxiliary propulsion, location 1673 is obtained from:
	1673	.202	
	1674	.5062	
	1675	1.0	
Corresponding Values of T_{AUX}/T	1682	0.	
	1683	0.	
	1684	.5	
	1685	1.0	

$$M_{T90REF} = \frac{V_{FWD} + V_T}{a}, \text{ where } V_{FWD} = 100 \text{ kts}$$

$$\text{solving for } V_T = (.9)(661.2) - 100 = 495 \text{ kts}$$

$$\text{and } \mu = \frac{V_{FWD}}{V_{TIP}} = \frac{100}{495} = .202$$

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
(TAUX/TTOT)C	0239	2000.	These values signify that the propulsive thrust provided by auxiliary propulsion at cruise condition for engine sizing follows the input schedule in locations 1671-1692 up to the transition μ indicated by location 1692. Above that μ , the maximum L/D_E is used. This option used only with ROTIND > 2. This TAUX/TTOT input can be used in all TAUX/TTOT locations.
(TAUX/TTOT) FOR:			
climb	0691		
cruise	0841		
descent	1011		

Values of VTIPREF	1271 1272	596.4 510.7	These values replace the Mach numbers in the same locations as used in Run 1. Since $\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}}$ is

greater than 20, the program assumes VTIP schedule is in VTIP only. For location 1271, the Mach number = .3791. Therefore, V_T in ft/second equals:

$$V_T = 1.6744 (a(MT90) - VFWD) = 577 \text{ FPS}$$

where 1.6744 converts knots to FPS.

The V_T is now put in its referred form

$$V_{TREF} = V_T \left(\frac{N_{II}}{N_{II\text{MAX}}} \right) \left(\frac{N_{II\text{MAX}}}{N_{II*}} \right)$$

$$V_{TREF} = \frac{577}{(.943)(1.026)} = 596.4 \text{ FPS}$$

The same procedure can be repeated to determine location 1272.

Likewise, locations 1674 and 1675 were calculated using forward flight speeds of 200 kts and 300 kts, respectively. The corresponding TAUX/T locations were arbitrarily chosen.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 2			
ROTIND	0009	6.	L/D _E rotor map input. Rotor is operated at maximum configuration L/D _E with TAUX/T as output. Program accepts VTIP schedule. Location 0006 must be greater than 2, and location 0253 must equal 0.
SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 3			
<u>NII</u>	0238	20.943	These locations specify the operating point for engine power turbine at design cruise conditions. However, in this example since <u>NII</u> <u>NII_{MAX}</u> is greater than 20, the program assumes a VTIP schedule only and not a mixture of VTIP and MADVTIP. This value can be used on all locations of NII/NII _{MAX} .
<u>NII_{MAX}</u> C	0801		
	0971	20.943	
	1071		

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM P-01

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. 25)
 VAL. EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. 0.2 1
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC. 0.002
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
1201	5	.0	.0	.1	2.000	.
1206	1	.0				
1207	2	1.0260	.0			
1208	1	4.0000				
1209	4	.0				
1210	4	723.51	.27220	.37810	.53100	
1211	5	4.0000	723.51	.30000	.50000	
1212	4	.0	.0	.29200	.50000	
1213	4	.0	.0	.50000	1.00000	
1214	1	.0				
1215	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1216	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1217	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1218	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1219	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1220	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1221	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1222	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1223	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1224	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1225	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1226	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1227	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1228	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1229	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1230	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1231	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1232	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1233	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1234	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1235	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1236	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1237	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1238	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1239	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1240	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1241	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1242	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1243	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1244	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1245	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1246	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1247	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1248	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1249	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1250	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1251	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1252	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1253	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1254	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1255	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1256	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1257	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1258	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1259	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1260	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1261	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1262	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1263	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1264	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1265	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1266	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1267	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1268	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1269	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1270	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1271	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1272	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1273	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1274	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1275	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1276	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1277	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1278	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1279	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1280	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1281	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1282	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1283	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1284	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1285	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1286	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1287	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1288	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1289	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1290	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1291	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1292	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1293	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1294	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1295	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1296	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1297	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1298	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1299	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
1300	5	.0	.0	.0	.0	

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES: 1. AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 16666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

1446	3550.0	6.1130	1.0000	2.7122	4.1144
1447	3600.0	7.7100	1.0000	7.1134	7.7100
1448	3700.0	7.7030	1.0000	7.0030	7.7030
1449	3850.0	8.4500	1.0000	8.4500	8.4500
1450	3980.0	8.9800	1.0000	8.9800	8.9800
1451	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1452	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1453	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1454	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1455	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1456	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1457	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1458	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1459	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1460	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1461	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1462	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1463	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1464	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1465	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1466	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1467	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1468	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1469	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1470	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1471	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1472	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1473	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1474	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1475	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1476	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1477	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1478	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1479	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1480	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1481	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1482	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1483	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1484	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1485	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1486	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1487	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1488	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1489	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1490	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1491	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1492	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1493	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1494	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1495	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1496	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1497	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1498	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1499	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000
1500	4000.0	9.0000	1.0000	9.0000	9.0000

391	5	10.425	3.2250	6.0000	8.4900	10.050
3906	5	0	5.7500	8.5500	7.1250	5.4500
3911	5	0	2.5500	4.8750	6.7500	6.2500
3916	5	8.6650	8.7100	8.1000	7.3500	6.2700
3921	5	0	1.5500	3.7500	5.4000	6.3750
3926	5	6.6750	6.6750	6.4500	6.0000	5.4750
3931	5	0	.2500	.9750	.7500	.4000
3936	5	2.3500	.2700	.15000	.12000	.00000
3941	5	0	2.6000	3.4950	3.000	2.3700
3946	5	1.4000	1.4700	1.1850	.9450	.7500
3951	5	0	4.2000	5.7450	5.2050	4.4100
3956	5	3.6000	3.6000	2.5200	2.1000	1.4700
3961	5	5.3850	4.9000	7.2150	7.6600	6.2550
3966	5	0	4.6200	3.9750	3.2100	2.1450
3971	5	0	5.2500	6.1000	6.7100	6.2500
3976	5	7.6750	6.6750	5.6250	4.4250	3.8750
3981	5	0	4.9000	8.4000	9.7950	5.6250
3986	5	9.1800	8.3250	7.0500	5.7750	4.3500
3991	5	0	4.8750	8.1750	9.9000	1.0000
3996	5	9.3750	8.4000	7.2750	6.1000	4.7250
4001	5	0	3.2250	6.0000	8.4000	4.1500
4006	5	8.7750	7.9500	6.6000	5.2500	3.4250
4011	5	0	2.5500	4.6650	6.4500	7.3350
4016	5	7.3350	6.7500	6.0750	5.1000	4.1250
4021	5	0	1.9500	3.7500	4.8750	5.3250
4026	5	5.3250	5.1750	4.0750	4.3500	3.7500
4031	5	0	1.0500	1.1700	.7500	.4200
4036	5	24.00	19.000	.1200	9.9000	7.3000
4041	5	0	3.1500	4.1250	3.5000	2.3250
4046	5	1.8000	1.4400	1.1250	.8500	.7250
4051	5	0	4.5750	6.4500	5.9250	4.7250
4056	5	3.4500	2.7750	2.1750	1.8750	1.5500
4061	5	0	5.4000	7.6750	7.4250	6.2250
4066	5	4.8750	3.9750	3.6000	3.0750	2.1750
4071	5	0	5.7750	7.6000	6.2500	7.5750
4076	5	6.6750	5.2500	4.6500	3.9750	2.4000
4081	5	0	4.9500	7.5000	6.6250	6.2500
4086	5	7.3500	6.5250	5.5500	4.9750	3.1500
4091	5	0	4.5750	7.3500	6.4000	6.5500
4096	5	7.6500	6.7500	5.4750	4.3500	3.4000
4101	5	0	3.5000	5.7000	7.4250	7.0500
4106	5	7.1250	6.7000	4.5000	3.2250	1.9000
4111	5	0	2.3250	4.1250	5.4000	4.7000
4116	5	5.4750	4.5000	3.3750	2.5500	1.5750
4121	5	0	1.6500	2.6000	5.3250	4.2750
4126	5	3.6000	3.0000	2.4750	1.4750	1.0000
4131	5	1.1000	1.6000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000
4136	5	1.2000	2.0000	1.0000	5.0000	1.0000
4141	5	0	0	0	0	0
4146	5	1.0000	4.0000	2.5000	3.0000	3.0000
4151	5	0	0	1.0500	4.0000	5.0000
4156	5	1.5000	2.0000	3.0000	6.0000	1.0000
4161	5	0	0	0	0	0
4166	5	0	0	0	0	0
4171	5	0	0	0	0	0
4176	5	0	0	0	0	0
4181	5	0	0	0	0	0
4186	5	0	0	0	0	0
4191	5	0	0	0	0	0
4196	5	0	0	0	0	0
4201	5	0	0	0	0	0
4206	5	0	0	0	0	0
4211	5	0	0	0	0	0
4216	5	0	0	0	0	0
4221	5	0	0	0	0	0
4226	5	0	0	0	0	0
4231	5	0	0	0	0	0
4236	5	0	0	0	0	0
4241	5	0	0	0	0	0
4246	5	0	0	0	0	0
4251	5	0	0	0	0	0
4256	5	0	0	0	0	0
4261	5	0	0	0	0	0
4266	5	0	0	0	0	0
4271	5	0	0	0	0	0
4276	5	0	0	0	0	0
4281	5	0	0	0	0	0
4286	5	0	0	0	0	0
4291	5	0	0	0	0	0
4296	5	0	0	0	0	0
4301	5	0	0	0	0	0
4306	5	0	0	0	0	0
4311	5	0	0	0	0	0
4316	5	0	0	0	0	0
4321	5	0	0	0	0	0
4326	5	0	0	0	0	0
4331	5	0	0	0	0	0
4336	5	0	0	0	0	0
4341	5	0	0	0	0	0
4346	5	0	0	0	0	0
4351	5	0	0	0	0	0
4356	5	0	0	0	0	0
4361	5	0	0	0	0	0
4366	5	0	0	0	0	0
4371	5	0	0	0	0	0
4376	5	0	0	0	0	0
4381	5	0	0	0	0	0
4386	5	0	0	0	0	0
4391	5	0	0	0	0	0
4396	5	0	0	0	0	0
4401	5	0	0	0	0	0
4406	5	0	0	0	0	0
4411	5	0	0	0	0	0
4416	5	0	0	0	0	0
4421	5	0	0	0	0	0
4426	5	0	0	0	0	0
4431	5	0	0	0	0	0
4436	5	0	0	0	0	0
4441	5	0	0	0	0	0
4446	5	0	0	0	0	0
4451	5	0	0	0	0	0
4456	5	0	0	0	0	0
4461	5	0	0	0	0	0
4466	5	0	0	0	0	0
4471	5	0	0	0	0	0
4476	5	0	0	0	0	0
4481	5	0	0	0	0	0
4486	5	0	0	0	0	0
4491	5	0	0	0	0	0
4496	5	0	0	0	0	0
4501	5	0	0	0	0	0
4506	5	0	0	0	0	0
4511	5	0	0	0	0	0
4516	5	0	0	0	0	0
4521	5	0	0	0	0	0
4526	5	0	0	0	0	0
4531	5	0	0	0	0	0
4536	5	0	0	0	0	0
4541	5	0	0	0	0	0
4546	5	0	0	0	0	0
4551	5	0	0	0	0	0
4556	5	0	0	0	0	0
4561	5	0	0	0	0	0
4566	5	0	0	0	0	0
4571	5	0	0	0	0	0
4576	5	0	0	0	0	0
4581	5	0	0	0	0	0
4586	5	0	0	0	0	0
4591	5	0	0	0	0	0
4596	5	0	0	0	0	0
4601	5	0	0	0	0	0
4606	5	0	0	0	0	0
4611	5	0	0	0	0	0
4616	5	0	0	0	0	0
4621	5	0	0	0	0	0
4626	5	0	0	0	0	0
4631	5	0	0	0	0	0
4636	5	0	0	0	0	0
4641	5	0	0	0	0	0
4646	5	0	0	0	0	0
4651	5	0	0	0	0	0
4656	5	0	0	0	0	0
4661	5	0	0	0	0	0
4666	5	0	0	0	0	0
4671	5	0	0	0	0	0
4676	5	0	0	0	0	0
4681	5	0	0	0	0	0
4686	5	0	0	0	0	0
4691	5	0	0	0	0	0
4696	5	0	0	0	0	0
4701	5	0	0	0	0	0
4706	5	0	0	0	0	0
4711	5	0	0	0	0	0
4716	5	0	0	0	0	0
4721	5	0	0	0	0	0
4726	5	0	0	0	0	0
4731	5	0	0	0	0	0
4736	5	0	0	0	0	0
4741	5	0	0	0	0	0
4746	5	0	0	0	0	0
4751	5	0	0	0	0	0
4756	5	0	0	0	0	0
4761	5	0	0	0	0	0
4766	5	0	0	0	0	0
4771	5	0	0	0	0	0
4776	5	0	0	0	0	0
4781	5	0	0	0	0	0
4786	5	0	0	0	0	0
4791	5	0	0	0	0	0
4796	5	0	0	0	0	0
4801	5	0	0	0	0	0
4806	5	0	0	0	0	0
4811	5	0	0	0	0	0
4816	5	0	0	0	0	0
4821	5	0	0	0	0	0
4826	5	0	0	0	0	0
4831	5	0	0	0	0	0
4836	5	0	0	0	0	0
4841	5	0	0	0	0	0
4846	5	0	0	0	0	0
4851	5	0	0	0	0	0
4856	5	0	0	0	0	0
4861	5	0	0	0	0	0
4866	5	0	0	0	0	0
4871	5	0	0	0	0	0
4876	5	0	0	0	0	0
4881	5	0	0	0	0	0
4886	5	0	0	0	0	0
4891	5	0	0	0	0	0
4896	5	0	0	0	0	0
4901	5	0	0	0	0	0
4906	5	0	0	0	0	0
4911	5	0	0	0	0	0
4916	5	0	0	0	0	0
4921	5	0	0	0	0	0
4926	5	0	0	0	0	0
4931	5	0	0	0	0	0
4936	5	0	0	0	0	0
4941	5	0	0	0	0	0
4946	5	0	0	0	0	0
4951	5	0	0	0	0	0
4956	5	0	0	0	0	0
4961	5	0	0	0	0	0
4966	5	0	0	0	0	0
4971	5	0	0	0	0	0
4976	5	0	0	0	0	0
4981	5	0	0	0	0	0
4986	5	0	0	0	0	0
4991	5	0	0	0	0	0
4996	5	0	0	0	0	0

135	3	1.5000	.5000	.15000			
139	1	9.2740	.0	.0			
142	4	.0	.0	.0			
146	5	.0	.0	.0			.0
151	1	.0	.0	.0			
152	5	.21190	.21640	.19280	.63810		2.0000
172	1	125.00	15.000				
172	2	1.0000	15.000				
175	5	.13970	8.0000				
180	2	.32000	723.51				
191	2	1.5300	.0				
193	2	.47000	.67000				
214	1	.0					
216	1	.0					
217	1	1.8200					
219	1	4.0000					
227	5	2.30.00					
226	1	.93640	.93640	.0	.97000		.0
227	4	.0	1.1300	30.400	.94300		
231	3	.0	1.0000	.0			
234	2	2.0000	.0	10.943	100.00		
236	4	250.00	.0				
241	1	.0	927.00	6.0000	.15000		.97000
248	5	2.0000					
253	1	.0	.5000				
254	2	.70000	4.0000				
257	2	100.00					
261	1	2.0000	.60000				
262	2	.0	.00000				
272	2	.00000	.00000				
312	2	1762.0	.43000				
315	1	1.0000					
327	1	1.0000					
2642	3	5622.0	1550.0	5630.0			
2645	3	.0	.0	700.00			
2648	5	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0
2613	5	26.000	30.000	30.000			
2616	5	.50000E-02	.0	75.000	14.000		25.000
2621	1	.0					
2622	4	125.00	2.0000	.40000E-01	.80000		2.5000
2626	5	.0	1.0000	.0	.0		.0
2631	5	.0	.0	.0	.0		
2636	1	.0					
2637	4	44.000	2.2000	61.000	.24600		1.0000
2641	5	1.1948	.0	14.200	1.0000		1.0000
2646	5	265.00	3.0000	.0	.0		
2651	3	15.000	.0	.0	.0		
2654	5	1.0000	1.2060	1.0000	1.0000		1.0000
2659	5	.85000	.85000	1.0000	.05000		1.0000
2664	1	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		.93000
2665	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
2670	4	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
347	2	3.0000	3.0000				
349	3	-1.0000	.0	1.0000			
354	3	.0	.00000				
362	3	1.0000	1.0000				
368	3	1.0000	1.0000				
375	3	1.0000	1.0000				
411	1	1.0000	1.0000				
411	1	.0					
411	1	.33000E-01					

441	1	0.0000	1.0000
461	2	2.0000	0.0000
481	2	1.0000	0.0000
491	1	1.0000	0.0000
501	1	30.0000	0.0000
511	2	0.0000	0.0000
521	1	1.0000	0.0000
531	2	0.0000	0.0000
541	2	0.0000	0.0000
551	2	0.0000	0.0000
571	1	1.0000	0.0000
581	1	1.0000	0.0000
611	1	1.0000	0.0000
621	1	1.0000	0.0000
631	1	1.0000	0.0000
641	1	1.0000	0.0000
651	1	1.0000	0.0000
661	1	1.0000	0.0000
671	1	1.0000	0.0000
681	1	1.0000	0.0000
721	1	1.0000	0.0000
741	1	1.0000	0.0000
761	1	1.0000	0.0000
771	1	1.0000	0.0000
781	1	1.0000	0.0000
791	1	1.0000	0.0000
801	1	1.0000	0.0000
811	1	1.0000	0.0000
821	1	1.0000	0.0000
831	1	1.0000	0.0000
841	1	1.0000	0.0000
871	1	1.0000	0.0000
881	1	1.0000	0.0000
891	1	1.0000	0.0000
911	1	1.0000	0.0000
921	1	1.0000	0.0000
931	1	1.0000	0.0000
941	1	1.0000	0.0000
951	1	1.0000	0.0000
961	1	1.0000	0.0000
971	1	1.0000	0.0000
981	1	1.0000	0.0000
1001	1	1.0000	0.0000
1011	1	1.0000	0.0000
1031	1	1.0000	0.0000
1061	1	1.0000	0.0000
1071	1	1.0000	0.0000
1081	1	1.0000	0.0000
1091	1	1.0000	0.0000
1101	1	1.0000	0.0000
1111	1	1.0000	0.0000
1121	1	1.0000	0.0000
1131	1	1.0000	0.0000
1141	1	1.0000	0.0000
1151	1	1.0000	0.0000

VC = 0.000000E+00 UFA = 0.000000E+00
 VC = 0.000000E+00 UFA = 0.000000E+00
 VC = 0.000000E+00 UFA = 0.000000E+00

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 FIG. 1

0000

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM (4-9)

CIRCULATED AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

CROSS WEIGHT = 4.710, LB

FOOTPRINT

LENGTH (BODY+TAIL+COCK)
15.1 FT.
LENGTH (CARB)
21.5 FT.
LENGTH (BODY)
42.0 FT.
LENGTH (TAIL+COCK)
7.2 FT.
LENGTH (TAIL)
2.7 FT.
BODY
2.7 FT.
TAIL
2.7 FT.
TOTAL AREA
1.542 SQ. FT.

WING - 10.000, USED

FOOTPRINT

ASPECT RATIO
4.172
AREA
1.401 SQ. FT.
SPAN
20.0 FT.
SPAN
20.0 FT.
WING CHORD
1.0 FT.
TAPER RATIO
.500
THICKNESS (AVERAGE)
.111
MAX. TAIL AREA
23.1 FT.

WING, TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
1.512
AREA
47.3 SQ. FT.
SPAN
6.3 FT.
SPAN
6.3 FT.
WING CHORD
6.500 FT.
TAPER RATIO
.100
THICKNESS (AVERAGE)
.111
MAX. TAIL AREA
23.1 FT.

WING, TAIL, BODY

ASPECT RATIO
1.512
AREA
47.3 SQ. FT.
SPAN
6.3 FT.
SPAN
6.3 FT.
WING CHORD
6.500 FT.
TAPER RATIO
.100
THICKNESS (AVERAGE)
.111
MAX. TAIL AREA
23.1 FT.

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LM	LENGTH	9.0 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	3. FT.
SW	WEIGHT AREA (TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)	0.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

DAP	DIAMETER	6.0 FT.
AF	ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE	100.0
SGAR	SOLIDITY	0.163
MRA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	2.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/PROP	4.
VTIP	TIP SPEED	927. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOR

DOR	DIAMETER	48.8 FT.
SGMP	SOLIDITY	0.14
MG/A	DISC LOADING	15.0 LB/SQ. FT.
CT/SGMP	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	
PP	NO. OF ROTORS	1.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR	8.
TMETA	BLADE TWIST	-1.500 DEG.
YC	BLADE CUTOFF/RADIUS RATIO	0.10
VTIP	TIP SPEED	770. FT./SEC.

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

2
3
4
5
6
7

IN THE

UNIT	DESCRIPTION, GROUP	MANPOWER LEAD FACTOR	ULTIMATE LEAD FACTOR
W1	PROPULSION, GROUP		
W2	W1		
W3	W2		
W4	W3		
W5	W4		
W6	W5		
W7	W6		
W8	W7		
W9	W8		
W10	W9		
W11	W10		
W12	W11		
W13	W12		
W14	W13		
W15	W14		
W16	W15		
W17	W16		
W18	W17		
W19	W18		
W20	W19		
W21	W20		
W22	W21		
W23	W22		
W24	W23		
W25	W24		
W26	W25		
W27	W26		
W28	W27		
W29	W28		
W30	W29		
W31	W30		
W32	W31		
W33	W32		
W34	W33		
W35	W34		
W36	W35		
W37	W36		
W38	W37		
W39	W38		
W40	W39		
W41	W40		
W42	W41		
W43	W42		
W44	W43		
W45	W44		
W46	W45		
W47	W46		
W48	W47		
W49	W48		
W50	W49		
W51	W50		
W52	W51		
W53	W52		
W54	W53		
W55	W54		
W56	W55		
W57	W56		
W58	W57		
W59	W58		
W60	W59		
W61	W60		
W62	W61		
W63	W62		
W64	W63		
W65	W64		
W66	W65		
W67	W66		
W68	W67		
W69	W68		
W70	W69		
W71	W70		
W72	W71		
W73	W72		
W74	W73		
W75	W74		
W76	W75		
W77	W76		
W78	W77		
W79	W78		
W80	W79		
W81	W80		
W82	W81		
W83	W82		
W84	W83		
W85	W84		
W86	W85		
W87	W86		
W88	W87		
W89	W88		
W90	W89		
W91	W90		
W92	W91		
W93	W92		
W94	W93		
W95	W94		
W96	W95		
W97	W96		
W98	W97		
W99	W98		
W100	W99		

WFC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS		
DELTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT		5527.
WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT		5422.
WFF	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT		24519.
WE	WEIGHT EMPTY		1550.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD		5 130.
WUF	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY		5030.
WPI	PAYLOAD		4557.
WFD	FUEL		4 710.
WC	GROSS WEIGHT		

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 1

PAGE 4

H C S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-51

ROTOR DATA

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 FOR 1

PAGE 5

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

M E S C O M P

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 1-820
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

4. ENGINES

HP-P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.	8617.	H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT TAM = 1.13			
100.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.			
M = 0. FT. TEMPERATURE = 89.80 DEG.F.			
0.0 ENGINES INOPERATIVE, AND 0.0 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.			

IN CRUISE CONDITION SPECIFIED.

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	6410.	H.P.
--------------------------------	-------	------

MSH SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED
AT M = 0. FT. TEMP = 89.80 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	481.	H.P.
--	------	------

MSH SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFIGURATION POWER REQUIRED TO HOVER
AT M = 0. FT. TEMP = 89.80 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 1

PAGE 1

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91

A F R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A			
FF	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	22.376	SOFT
SWFT	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1435.	SOFT
CHARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.015942	
0 R A G F F E A P D O N N	1 st SOFT		
FLW	WING FE	0.0	
FEF	FUSELAGE FE	22.376	
FEFP	FORWARD MAIN ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0	
FEFP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0	
FEFPM	MAIN ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FEFPM	TAIL ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FEFV	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FEFV	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FEFV	PRIMARY ENGINE PIVOT FE	0.0	
FEFV	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. PIVOT FE	0.0	
FEFV	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STAY FE	0.0	
FEFV	INCREPENTAL FE	0.0	
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .			
AC		22.37634	
AC		0.0	
AT		0.0	
AT		0.0	
AC		0.0	
AC		0.0	
CVT	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0	
CVT	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0	

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR 0.033 MRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	ALT. (FT)	PRESS. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PFMF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PFMF	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. EFG. TEMP. (F)
0.0	0.0	0.0	40719.	0.	0.	0.0	1750.0	Y	0.0	100.0	----	----	----	----	50.0
0.033	0.0	23.0	40696.	0.	0.	0.0	1751.0	Y	0.0	100.0	----	----	----	----	50.0

TAKEOFF, POWER, OR LAND AT PETF = 1.000 FOR 0.150 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	ALT. (FT)	PRESS. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PFMF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PFMF	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. EFG. TEMP. (F)
0.033	0.0	33.0	40686.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.100	372.0	1.120	0.720	7257.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7.39.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		69.8					0.

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.033	0.0	33.0	40686.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.100	372.0	1.120	0.720	7257.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7.39.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		69.8					0.

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.033	0.0	33.0	40686.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.100	372.0	1.120	0.720	7257.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7.39.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		69.8					0.

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.033	0.0	33.0	40686.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.100	372.0	1.120	0.720	7257.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7.39.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		69.8					0.

CLIMB TO 4000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING.
.. TAS/AND FAS IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	ALT. (FT)	PRESS. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PFMF	FAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIM. OVER	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA R/P (DEG)	R/C (FT/M)
0.033	0.0	219.1	40506.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.010	372.0	1.010	0.720	7210.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	6590.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		60.8	1.0	0.720	0.0	0.0	0.0

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	ALT. (FT)	PRESS. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PFMF	FAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIM. OVER	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA R/P (DEG)	R/C (FT/M)
0.033	0.0	219.1	40506.	0.	0.	0.0	2630.3	Y	1.010	372.0	1.010	0.720	7210.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	6590.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3722.		A		60.8	1.0	0.720	0.0	0.0	0.0

0.016	161.37	2449.0	38269.	4000.	225.4	2522.0	Y	0.835	206.2	0.610	0.130	-1.9	0.7443	577.
0.024	3875.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3028.	1776.	0.800	0.594	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.037	180.69	2816.8	37902.	4000.	225.9	2522.0	Y	0.840	206.7	0.612	0.129	-2.0	0.7460	576.
0.043	3855.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3028.	1795.	0.800	0.607	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.050	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000620	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

DESCEND TO H = 0. FT. VR = 200.00 N.M.I. AT CONSTANT TAS

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LRS)	T. ROTOR RMP (FPS)	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP (FPS)	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA O/L (DEG)	GAMMA BPP (DEG)	P/S (FPS)
0.937	189.69	2816.8	37902.	4000.	225.9	2522.0	Y	0.840	206.7	0.612	0.129	-2.0	0.7460	576.			
0.954	191.51	2831.2	37888.	3000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.5	53.3				
0.971	194.34	2845.5	37873.	2000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				
0.987	197.17	2859.8	37859.	1000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				
1.004	200.00	2874.2	37845.	0.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				

7-233

TAKOFF, MOVER, OR LAND AT T/V = 1.03 FOR 6.200 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LRS)	T. ROTOR RMP (FPS)	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP (FPS)	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LRS/HRS)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FP	BPP	CT	CT/SI/H
0.937	189.69	2816.8	37902.	4000.	225.9	2522.0	Y	0.840	206.7	0.612	0.129	-2.0	0.7460	576.			
0.954	191.51	2831.2	37888.	3000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.5	53.3				
0.971	194.34	2845.5	37873.	2000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				
0.987	197.17	2859.8	37859.	1000.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				
1.004	200.00	2874.2	37845.	0.	170.0	1800.0	Y	0.079	155.5	0.410	0.102	3.4	53.3				

700.0	5497.0	0.0	0.0	3132.0	---	A	0.651	3109.0	59.0	0.0	0.700	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.100	200.00	3187.4	37532.0	0.0	2374.9	P	0.651	3109.0	1.030	0.0	0.700	0.0	0.0122	0.000
700.0	5436.0	0.0	0.0	3109.0	---	A	0.651	3109.0	59.0	0.0	0.700	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.200	200.00	3498.3	37221.0	0.0	2369.2	P	0.644	3086.0	1.030	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0121	0.007
700.0	5375.0	0.0	0.0	3086.0	---	A	0.644	3086.0	59.0	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHANGE PAYLOAD, REMOVE 2000. LB.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)
1.200	200.00	3498.3	37221.0	0.0
1.214	200.00	3498.3	35221.0	0.0

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000. FT.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)
1.214	200.00	3498.3	35221.0	0.0
1.214	200.00	3498.3	35221.0	1000.0

LOITER FOR 0.750 HRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PERCENT	EAS (KTS)	NU	CT OVER SIGNA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	PMP
1.214	200.00	3498.3	35221.0	1000.0	60.7	P	0.175	67.7	0.166	0.086	5.0	1593.0	1407.0
700.0	513.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	958.0	0.000	9.929	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.001032	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.404	200.00	3096.5	34022.0	1000.0	60.7	P	0.172	67.7	0.166	0.085	5.0	1584.0	1402.0
700.0	495.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	948.0	0.000	9.824	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.001020	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.710	200.00	4292.6	34026.0	1000.0	67.7	P	0.169	66.7	0.163	0.084	5.0	1576.0	1436.0
700.0	495.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	922.0	0.000	9.989	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.001009	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1.964	200.00	4686.6	34032.0	1000.0	67.7	P	0.166	66.7	0.163	0.083	5.0	1568.0	1412.0
700.0	484.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	912.0	0.000	9.885	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.000997	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 3498.29
RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 1451.75
TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 4950.04

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC: CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. =5)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+0001
 VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+0002
 ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES 1 AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

	9	1	6.0000
W6 = 0.400000E+05	WFA = 0.495004E+04	WFR = 0.495004E+04	
W6 = 0.400000E+05	WFA = 0.458196E+04	WFR = 0.493387E+04	
W6 = 0.405027E+05	WFA = 0.483934E+04	WFR = 0.499233E+04	

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 40889. LB

FUSELAGE

LENGTH(BODY+TAILPOOM)
50.1 FT.
LENGTH(CARIN)
23.5 FT.
LENGTH(BODY)
42.8 FT.
LENGTH(TAILPOOM)
7.3 FT.
FWD. ROTOR LOCATION
29.7 FT.
WIDTH
8.3 FT.
WETTED AREA
1169.3 SQ. FT.

WING - NO WING USED

HOR. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
4.178
AREA
194.5 SQ. FT.
SPAN
20.9 FT.
MEAN CHORD
3.0 FT.
TAPER RATIO
0.555
THICKNESS/CHORD
6.150
HOR. TAIL ARM
23.2 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ASPECT RATIO
1.500
AREA
57.3 SQ. FT.
SPAN
9.3 FT.
MEAN CHORD
6.2 FT.
TAPER RATIO
0.500
TAIL Rotor(VERT.) LOCATION
5.0 FT.
TAIL Rotor/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO
0.0
THICKNESS/CHORD
1.151

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

ASPECT RATIO
0.193
WETTED AREA
43.6 SQ. FT.
FRONTAL AREA
9.4 SQ. FT.
HEIGHT
2.0 FT.
MEAN CHORD
13.4 FT.
TAPER RATIO
0.638
ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
1.212
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD
0.216

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN	LENGTH	0.0 FT.
DN	MEAN DIAMETER	0. FT.
SN	WETTED AREA(TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES)	0.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

DAR	DIAMETER	6.0 FT.
AF	ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE	100.0
SIGAR	SOLIDITY	0.163
MRA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	2.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/PROP	4.
VTIP	TIP SPEED	927. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOR

DMR	DIAMETER	58.9 FT.
SIGMR	SOLIDITY	0.140
W6/A	DISC LOADING	15.0 LP/SQ. FT.
CT/SIGMA	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	0.0
NR	NO. OF ROTORS	1.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR	8.
THETA	BLADE TWIST	-10.000 DEG.
XC	BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO	0.100
VTIP	TIP SPED	700. FT./SEC.

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

H E S C O M P

W E I G H T S D A T A IN LBS

MLF MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR 3.000
ULF ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR 4.500

PROPULSION GROUP

WPRG TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP 5321.
W12 WPPR MAIN ROTOR PLADE (PER ROTOR) 2290.
W13 WPM MAIN ROTOR MUR (PER ROTOR) 2163.
WRF PLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR) 867.
W15 WAR AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP 265.
WOS DRIVE SYSTEM 2901.
W16 WPRS MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM 2791.
W20 WTRDS TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM 0.
W17 WADS AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM 0.
W18 WFP PRIMARY ENGINES 1191.
W19 WEA AUXILIARY ENGINES 0.
WPEI PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION 367.
WPEI AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION 0.
WFS FUEL SYSTEM 756.
W10 WPT PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT 0.
W11 WPT TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT 1791.

STRUCTURES GROUP

W1 WING 0.
W2 WING 222.
W3 WING 222.
W4 WING 222.
W5 WING 222.
W6 WING 222.
W7 WING 222.
W8 WING 222.
W9 WING 222.
W10 WING 222.
W11 WING 222.
W12 WING 222.
W13 WING 222.
W14 WING 222.
W15 WING 222.
W16 WING 222.
W17 WING 222.
W18 WING 222.
W19 WING 222.
W20 WING 222.
W21 WING 222.
W22 WING 222.
W23 WING 222.
W24 WING 222.
W25 WING 222.
W26 WING 222.
W27 WING 222.
W28 WING 222.
W29 WING 222.
W30 WING 222.
W31 WING 222.
W32 WING 222.
W33 WING 222.
W34 WING 222.
W35 WING 222.
W36 WING 222.
W37 WING 222.
W38 WING 222.
W39 WING 222.
W40 WING 222.
W41 WING 222.
W42 WING 222.
W43 WING 222.
W44 WING 222.
W45 WING 222.
W46 WING 222.
W47 WING 222.
W48 WING 222.
W49 WING 222.
W50 WING 222.
W51 WING 222.
W52 WING 222.
W53 WING 222.
W54 WING 222.
W55 WING 222.
W56 WING 222.
W57 WING 222.
W58 WING 222.
W59 WING 222.
W60 WING 222.
W61 WING 222.
W62 WING 222.
W63 WING 222.
W64 WING 222.
W65 WING 222.
W66 WING 222.
W67 WING 222.
W68 WING 222.
W69 WING 222.
W70 WING 222.
W71 WING 222.
W72 WING 222.
W73 WING 222.
W74 WING 222.
W75 WING 222.
W76 WING 222.
W77 WING 222.
W78 WING 222.
W79 WING 222.
W80 WING 222.
W81 WING 222.
W82 WING 222.
W83 WING 222.
W84 WING 222.
W85 WING 222.
W86 WING 222.
W87 WING 222.
W88 WING 222.
W89 WING 222.
W90 WING 222.
W91 WING 222.
W92 WING 222.
W93 WING 222.
W94 WING 222.
W95 WING 222.
W96 WING 222.
W97 WING 222.
W98 WING 222.
W99 WING 222.
W100 WING 222.

FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP

W101 WING 222.
W102 WING 222.
W103 WING 222.
W104 WING 222.
W105 WING 222.
W106 WING 222.
W107 WING 222.
W108 WING 222.
W109 WING 222.
W110 WING 222.
W111 WING 222.
W112 WING 222.
W113 WING 222.
W114 WING 222.
W115 WING 222.
W116 WING 222.
W117 WING 222.
W118 WING 222.
W119 WING 222.
W120 WING 222.
W121 WING 222.
W122 WING 222.
W123 WING 222.
W124 WING 222.
W125 WING 222.
W126 WING 222.
W127 WING 222.
W128 WING 222.
W129 WING 222.
W130 WING 222.
W131 WING 222.
W132 WING 222.
W133 WING 222.
W134 WING 222.
W135 WING 222.
W136 WING 222.
W137 WING 222.
W138 WING 222.
W139 WING 222.
W140 WING 222.
W141 WING 222.
W142 WING 222.
W143 WING 222.
W144 WING 222.
W145 WING 222.
W146 WING 222.
W147 WING 222.
W148 WING 222.
W149 WING 222.
W150 WING 222.
W151 WING 222.
W152 WING 222.
W153 WING 222.
W154 WING 222.
W155 WING 222.
W156 WING 222.
W157 WING 222.
W158 WING 222.
W159 WING 222.
W160 WING 222.
W161 WING 222.
W162 WING 222.
W163 WING 222.
W164 WING 222.
W165 WING 222.
W166 WING 222.
W167 WING 222.
W168 WING 222.
W169 WING 222.
W170 WING 222.
W171 WING 222.
W172 WING 222.
W173 WING 222.
W174 WING 222.
W175 WING 222.
W176 WING 222.
W177 WING 222.
W178 WING 222.
W179 WING 222.
W180 WING 222.
W181 WING 222.
W182 WING 222.
W183 WING 222.
W184 WING 222.
W185 WING 222.
W186 WING 222.
W187 WING 222.
W188 WING 222.
W189 WING 222.
W190 WING 222.
W191 WING 222.
W192 WING 222.
W193 WING 222.
W194 WING 222.
W195 WING 222.
W196 WING 222.
W197 WING 222.
W198 WING 222.
W199 WING 222.
W200 WING 222.

UWC DELTA WFC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	0.
WFE	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	6542.
WE	WEIGHT EMPTY	5622.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	28672.
OWE	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	1550.
WPL	PAYLOAD	30222.
(WFA)	FUEL	5630.
WG	GROSS WEIGHT	5037.
		4889.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 2

PAGE 4

M E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM P-91

R O T O R D A T A

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

H F S C O W P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE I.O. 1.820
TURBO-SHAFT ENGINE

4. ENGINES

RPM-P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.	8653.	H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT $TAV = 1.13$			
100.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING,			
$M = 0.0$ FT, TEMPERATURE = 89.80 DEG.F.,			
100.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING, AND 0.0 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.			

NO CRUISE CONDITION SPECIFIED.

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	6838.	H.P.
XMSN SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED		
AT $M = 0.0$ FT, TEMP = 89.80 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM		
AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING		
6838. H.P.		
XMSN SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFIGURATION POWER REQUIRED TO HOVER		
AT $M = 0.0$ FT, TEMP = 89.80 DEG.F., 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM		

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 2

PAGE 6

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-51

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A		
FE	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	22.918 SQFT
SWEY	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1437. SQFT
CBARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.015948
O R A G P R F A K O O W N I N SQFT		
FFV	WING FE	0.0
FFP	FUSELAGE FE	22.918
FFPP	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE	3.0
FEAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0
FFPRH	MAIN ROTOR HUP(S) FE	0.0
FFTPH	TAIL ROTOR HUP FE	0.0
FEVT	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0
FEHT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0
FFM	PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FE	0.0
FEHI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FE	0.0
FFMS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0
D E L T A F E I N C R E M E N T A L F F		
A5		22.91754
A6		0.0
A7		0.0
A8		0.0
A9		0.24395
FWT	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0
	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	3.88471

H E S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR 0.033 HRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRESS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PMPF	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	AUX. ENG. TEMP. DEG. (F)
0.0	0.1	0.0	4000.	0.	0.0	1750.0	T	0.0	1004.	----	----	----	----	59.0
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	1750.0	T	0.0	1004.	----	----	----	----	59.0

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT PMPF = 1.000 FOR 0.050 HRS.

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	2639.3	T	1.000	3738.	1.129	0.729	7287.	0.0154	0.116
700.0	7066.	0.0	0.	0.	3738.		A		29.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	2639.3	T	1.000	3738.	1.129	0.729	7287.	0.0154	0.116
700.0	7066.	0.0	0.	0.	3738.		A		29.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	2639.3	T	1.000	3738.	1.129	0.729	7287.	0.0154	0.116
700.0	7066.	0.0	0.	0.	3738.		A		29.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	2639.3	T	1.000	3738.	1.129	0.729	7287.	0.0154	0.116
700.0	7066.	0.0	0.	0.	3738.		A		29.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

CLIMB TO 4000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM R/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING
TAS (AND TAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (IN)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PMPF	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HK)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	FM	RMP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.033	0.0	33.1	40056.	0.	0.0	2639.3	T	1.000	3738.	1.129	0.729	7287.	0.0154	0.116
700.0	7066.	0.0	0.	0.	3738.		A		29.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

0-016	161.37	2459.0	38030.	4000.	255.5	2522.0	T	0.839	206.3	0.610	0.130	-1.9	-07416	5794.
624.0	3891.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3041.	1783.	0.800	0.595	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000618	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0-937	188.69	2827.4	38062.	4000.	226.0	2522.0	T	0.840	206.8	0.612	0.129	-2.0	-07433	5793.
623.1	3871.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3041.	1802.	0.800	0.607	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000619	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

DESCEND TO M = 0. FT. OR = 210.00 N.M.I. AT CONSTANT TAS

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.I.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIMF OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA B/P (DEG)	A/S (FPM)
M-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M-ROTOR RMP	T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T-ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM-ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	RMP AUX	FTAP PROP	TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	AUX. TURR. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PEMP	AUX. ENG. OR THRUST	

CPRO	CPIND	CPPAR	CPMUD	CDN	DELCDS	DELCNP	CXR	ROTLIM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLW	CDW	PN
0-937	188.69	2827.4	38062.	4000.	170.0	2232.0	P	0.423	155.5	0.410	0.12	-2.7	-3.3	2947.1000.
780.0	2858.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1992.	0.0	0.800	0.575	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000672	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0-954	151.51	2860.6	38029.	3100.	170.0	2232.6	P	0.422	155.5	0.410	0.102	-2.7	-3.3	2944.1000.
780.0	2855.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1991.	0.0	0.800	0.575	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000671	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0-970	174.34	2893.8	37996.	2000.	170.0	2232.3	P	0.422	155.5	0.410	0.102	-2.7	-3.3	2946.1000.
780.0	2852.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1990.	0.0	0.800	0.576	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000671	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
0-987	197.17	2926.9	37962.	1000.	170.0	2232.0	P	0.422	155.5	0.410	0.102	-2.7	-3.3	2937.1000.
780.0	2849.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1988.	0.0	0.800	0.576	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000670	A	---	---	---	---	---	---
1-004	200.00	2960.1	37929.	0.	170.0	2231.6	P	0.421	155.5	0.410	0.102	-2.7	-3.3	2936.1000.
780.0	2846.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1988.	0.0	0.800	0.576	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000670	A	---	---	---	---	---	---

TAKEOFF: MOVER, OR LAND AT T/M = 1.03 FOR 0.200 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.I.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURP. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	THRUST TO WEIGHT	F/F	CT	CT/SIGMA
M-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M-ROTOR RMP	T-ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T-ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM-ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	RMP AUX FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	ROTLIM CODE	TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/MR)	TEMP DER. (F)	NELOCK	FPI	CPFRU	CPIND

700.0	5506.	0.0	0.	2.	3140.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.708	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.087
1.104	200.00	3270.1	37615.	0.	0.0	2373.5	P	0.650	1.030	0.707	5613.	2.0122	0.0	0.087
700.0	5444.	0.0	0.	0.	3116.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.087
1.204	201.00	3545.7	37304.	0.	0.0	2367.9	P	0.642	1.030	0.707	5550.	2.0121	0.0	0.087
700.0	5303.	0.0	0.	0.	3193.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.087

CHANGE PAYLOAD, REMOVE 200. LB.

FUEL				PRES.	
TIME	RANGE	WFLIGHT	WFLIGHT	ALT.	ALT.
(HRS)	(N.M.)	(LBS.)	(LBS.)	(FT)	(FT)
1.214	200.00	3545.7	37304.	0.	0.
1.214	200.00	3545.7	35304.	0.	0.

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000. FT.

FUEL				PRES.	
TIME	RANGE	WFLIGHT	WFLIGHT	ALT.	ALT.
(HRS)	(N.M.)	(LBS.)	(LBS.)	(FT)	(FT)
1.214	200.00	3545.7	35304.	0.	0.
1.214	200.00	3545.7	35304.	1000.	1000.

LOGOFF FOR 0.75 HRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WFLIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	TRIM. TEMP. (A)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PEMP	EAS (MPS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	ENG. RMP OR THRUST
1.214	200.00	3545.7	35304.	1000.	1000.	1956.	P	0.371	70.7	0.173	0.185	-3.6	1587.	1454.
700.0	1409.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000123	0.019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.464	200.00	3545.7	35304.	1000.	1000.	1552.4	P	0.167	75.6	0.185	0.084	-0.7	1577.	1426.
700.0	1331.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000142	0.115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.714	200.00	4376.7	34513.	1000.	1000.	1945.4	P	0.165	65.7	0.170	0.083	-0.6	1570.	1406.
700.0	1362.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000120	0.020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.964	200.00	4769.2	34120.	1000.	1000.	1945.4	P	0.162	69.7	0.170	0.042	-0.6	1562.	1381.
700.0	1324.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000120	0.019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 3585.71
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 1451.53
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 5037.25

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

PAGE 1

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 3

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-51

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
 NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. = 5)
 VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
 VAL1 CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 0001
 VAL2 CORRESPONDING TO LOC. + 0002
 ETC.

VAL4

VAL3

VAL2

VAL1

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES: AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND REFINING A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

210	2	20.943	2000.0
641	1	20.943	
821	1	20.943	
941	1	20.943	
971	1	20.943	
1011	1	20.943	
1471	1	20.943	
1271	2	546.40	514.70
WC = 0.40000E+05	MFA = 0.503730E+04	MFP = 0.503725E+04	
WG = 0.40000E+05	MFA = 0.45191E+04	MFP = 0.492634E+04	
UG = 0.40000E+05	MFA = 0.493330E+04	MFP = 0.490360E+04	

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91
M I S C O M P

SINGLE ROTOR AUXILIARY PROPULSION HELICOPTER

SIZE C P Y A THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 40871. LF

FUSELAGE

LENGTH(BODY+TAILBOOM) 50.1 FT.
 LENGTH(CABIN) 23.5 FT.
 LENGTH(BODY) 42.4 FT.
 LENGTH(TAILBOOM) 7.3 FT.
 FWD. ROTOR LOCATION 20.7 FT.
 WIDTH 8.3 FT.
 WETTED AREA 1 630.2 SQ. FT.

WING - NO WING USED

HOR. TAIL

ARMY 4.174
 SVT 104.5 SQ. FT.
 PHT 27.0 FT.
 CPARMT 5.2 FT.
 LAPRDA H 1.555
 (T/C)HT 1.14
 LTH 23.2 FT.
 ASPECT RATIO
 AREA
 SPAN
 MEAN CHORD
 TAPER RATIO
 THICKNESS/CHORD
 HOP, TAIL ARM

VERT. TAIL

ARMY 1.500
 SVT 57.3 SQ. FT.
 FVT 0.3 FT.
 CPARMT 1.2 FT.
 LAPRDA VT 1.500
 ZTAVT 1.1 FT.
 (T/C)VT 0.150
 ASPECT RATIO
 AREA
 SPAN
 MEAN CHORD
 TAPER RATIO
 TAIL ROTOR(VERTL.) LOCATION
 TAIL ROTOR/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO
 THICKNESS/CHORD

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

AP 1.143
 SFP 93.6 SQ. FT.
 FAFD 4.4 SQ. FT.
 HPS 2.0 FT.
 CPARMT 1.4 FT.
 LAPRDA FP 1.638
 (T/C)R 1.212
 (T/C)T 0.216
 ASPECT RATIO
 WETTED AREA
 FRONTAL AREA
 HEIGHT
 MEAN CHORD
 TAPER RATIO
 ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
 TIP THICKNESS/CHORD

PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE

LN	LENGTH	0.0 FT.
DM	MEAN DIAMETER	0.0 FT.
SW	WETTED AREA TOTAL FOR ALL ENGINES	0.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE NACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION)

QAR	DIAMETER	4.0 FT.
AF	ACTIVITY FACTOR PER BLADE	100.0
SIGAR	SOLIDITY	0.163
MRA	NO. OF PROPELLERS	2.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/PROP	4.
VTIP	TIP SPEED	927. FT./SEC

MAIN ROTOR

DMP	DIAMETER	54.9 FT.
SIGMR	SOLIDITY	0.140
WG/A	DISC LOADING	15.0 LB/SQ. FT.
CT/SIGMA	THRUST COEFF./SOLIDITY	0.0
NP	NO. OF ROTORS	1.
NO. BLADES	NO. OF BLADES/ROTOR	8.
THETA	BLADE TWIST	-10.000 DEG.
YC	BLADE CUTOUT/RADIUS RATIO	0.13
VTIP	TIP SPEED	710. FT./SEC.

- NO TAIL ROTOR USED

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

W E I G H T S D A T A I N L B S

HLF	MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.070
ULF	ULTIMATE LOAD FACTOR	4.500
PROPULSION GROUP		
UPRG	TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP	5310.
K12 UPRR	MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)	2289.
K13 UPRH	MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)	2162.
UPF	BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)	867.
K15 UPR	AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP	265.
UPR	DRIVE SYSTEM	2900.
K16 UPDS	MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	2900.
K20 UTRDS	TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K17 UADS	AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM	0.
K18 UEP	PRIMARY ENGINES	1190.
K19 UFA	AUXILIARY ENGINES	0.
UPET	PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	357.
UAEI	AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION	0.
UPFS	FUEL SYSTEM	754.
DELTA UP	PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT	0.
UP	TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT	1795.
STRUCTURES GROUP		
K2 UW	WING	0.
K3 WTC	TAIL GROUP	222.
K4 WHT	HOR. TAIL	222.
K14 WTR	TAIL ROTOR	0.
K6 UP	FUSELAGE	3613.
K7 ULG	LANDING GEAR	1390.
WNG	NOSE GEAR	276.
WNG	MAIN GEAR	1112.
WTFS	TOTAL FUSELAGE SECTION	0.
UPFS	PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
UAFS	AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION	0.
DELTA WST	STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT	733.
WST	TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT	5716.
FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP		
UPFC	PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	1668.
WCC	COCKPIT CONTROLS	119.
K1 WRC	MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS	529.
K2 WSC	MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS	741.
K3 WFW	FIXED WING CONTROLS	204.
WTM	TILT MECHANISM	0.
WSAS	SAS	75.
WAFS	AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS	4872.
K4 WPCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS	477.
K5 WSCA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR SYS. CONTROLS	171.

UMC DELTA WFC WFC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	U. 0.
WFE	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	6540.
WE	WFLIGHT EMPTY	5622.
WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	28663.
OWF	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	1550.
UPL	PAYLOAD	3213.
WUFA	FUEL	5630.
WG	GROSS WEIGHT	5028.
		4871.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 3

PAGE 4

H F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM R-91

R O T O R D A T A

FIXED MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY INPUT

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 3

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91
H E S C O M P

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A 1.820
PRIMARY TURROSHAFT ENGINE

4. ENGINES 8649. H.P.

BHP.P MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.

ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT T/W = 1.13

100.0 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING.

H = 0. FT. TEMPERATURE = 89.80 DEG.F.

0.0 ENGINES INOPERATIVE, AND 0.0 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.

NO CRUISE CONDITION SPECIFIED.

NO AUX. INDEPENDENT ENGINE CYCLE SELECTED

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 6835. H.P.

MSN SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF MAIN ROTOR HOVER POWER REQUIRED

AT H = 0. FT. T/W = 89.80 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM RATING 6835. H.P.

MSN SIZED AT 94. PERCENT OF TOTAL CONFIGURATION POWER REQUIRED TO HOVER

AT H = 0. FT. TEMP = 89.80 DEG.F. 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

SAMPLE CASE NO. 4 RUN 3

PAGE 6

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-01

A F R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A		
FF	TOTAL EFFECTIVE PLATE AREA	22.913
SWFT	TOTAL WETTED AREA	1437.
CPARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.115947
D R A G H R E A K D O W N I N S O F T		
FFV	WING FF	0.
FFF	FUSLAGE FF	22.913
FFFP	FORWARD MAIN ROTOR PYLON FF	0.0
FFAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FF	0.0
FFARH	MAIN ROTOR HUB FF	0.0
FFTRH	TAIL ROTOR HUB FF	0.0
FFVT	VERTICAL TAIL FF	0.0
FFPT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FF	0.0
FFP	PRIMARY ENGINE WACELL FF	0.0
FFPI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. WAC. FF	0.0
FFAS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FF	0.0
DELTA FF	INCREMENTAL FF	0.
A F R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .		
AC		22.91200
AL		0.
A7		0.0
A0		0.
A2		0.24055
F	WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0
FVT	VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR	0.0071

M F S C O M P
HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91

MISSION PERFORMANCE DATA

TAXI FOR 0.033 MRS. AT GROUND IDLE ENGINE RATING

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRESS. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. P/F	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS./HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP. (R)	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. P/F	AUX. FUEL FLOW (LBS./HR)	AUX. ENG. TEMP. (F)
0.0	0.0	0.0	40871.	0.	0.0	1750.0	T	0.0	1004.	----	----	----	----	59.0
0.033	0.0	33.1	40837.	0.	0.0	1750.0	T	0.0	1004.	----	----	----	----	59.0

TAKEOFF, HOVER, OR LAND AT P/F = 1.000 FOR 0.050 MRS.

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. P/F	TOTAL FUEL FLOW (LBS./HR)	THRUST TO W/FIGHT	FM	BHP	CT	CT/SIGMA
0.050	0.0	33.1	40837.	0.	0.0	2639.5	T	1.000	3736.	1.129	0.729	7264.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7065.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3736.	A	1.000	89.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.050	0.0	126.5	40744.	0.	0.0	2639.5	T	1.000	3736.	1.129	0.729	7264.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7043.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3736.	A	1.000	89.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.050	0.0	126.5	40744.	0.	0.0	2639.5	T	1.000	3736.	1.129	0.729	7264.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7043.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3736.	A	1.000	89.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

INSUFFICIENT POWER AVAILABLE TO HOVER

(T/W) AVAILABLE LESS THAN (T/W) REQUIRED AT DESIGN DOWNLOAD

0.050	0.0	126.5	40744.	0.	0.0	2639.5	T	1.000	3736.	1.129	0.729	7264.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7043.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3736.	A	1.000	89.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

CLIMB TO 4000. FT. WITH MAXIMUM P/C AT MILITARY ENGINE RATING
% TAS(AND CAS) IS THE HORIZONTAL COMPONENT OF THE FLIGHT PATH SPEED

TIME (MRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. P/F	FAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIM OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA F/P (DEG)	P/C (F/P)
0.050	0.0	126.5	40744.	0.	0.0	2639.5	T	1.000	3736.	1.129	0.729	7264.	0.0154	0.110
700.0	7043.	0.0	0.	0.	0.	3736.	A	1.000	89.8	0.0	0.729	0.0	0.0	0.0

AUX.
ENG.
OR TURB

[illegible][illegible]

700.0	5565.	0.0	0.	0.	3179.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.719	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.101	200.00	3265.0	37616.	0.	0.	2373.7	P	3116.	1.30	0.707	5611.	0.0122	0.0087
700.0	5443.	0.0	0.	0.	3116.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.201	200.00	3576.6	37294.	0.	0.	2360.1	P	3093.	1.30	0.707	5649.	0.0121	0.0087
700.0	5502.	0.0	0.	0.	3103.	----	A	59.0	0.0	0.707	0.0	0.0	0.0

CHANGE PAYLOAD, REMOVE 2000. LP.

TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.
(HRS)	(M.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	ALT. (FT)
1.201	200.00	3576.6	37294.	0.
1.211	200.00	3576.6	35294.	0.

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 1000. FT.

TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.
(HRS)	(M.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	ALT. (FT)
1.211	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.
1.221	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.

LOTTER FOR P-750 WRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.	TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.	TIME	RANGE	FUEL	WEIGHT	PRES.
(HRS)	(M.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	(FT)	(HRS)	(M.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	(FT)	(HRS)	(M.P.)	USED	(LBS.)	(FT)
1.211	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.211	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.211	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.
700.0	1405.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1405.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1405.	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.061	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.061	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.061	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.
700.0	1386.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1386.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1386.	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.711	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.711	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.711	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.
700.0	1361.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1361.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1361.	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.961	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.961	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.	1.961	200.00	3576.6	35294.	1000.
700.0	1138.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1138.	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	1138.	0.0	0.0	0.0

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 3576.55
RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 1456.87
TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 5033.42

END OF SUCCESSFUL CASE

7.3.5 Single Rotor Winged Helicopter

The design mission profile is illustrated in Figure 7-5. The engine and rotor cycles are not discussed in this case. A complete copy of the program printout follows the description of the input.

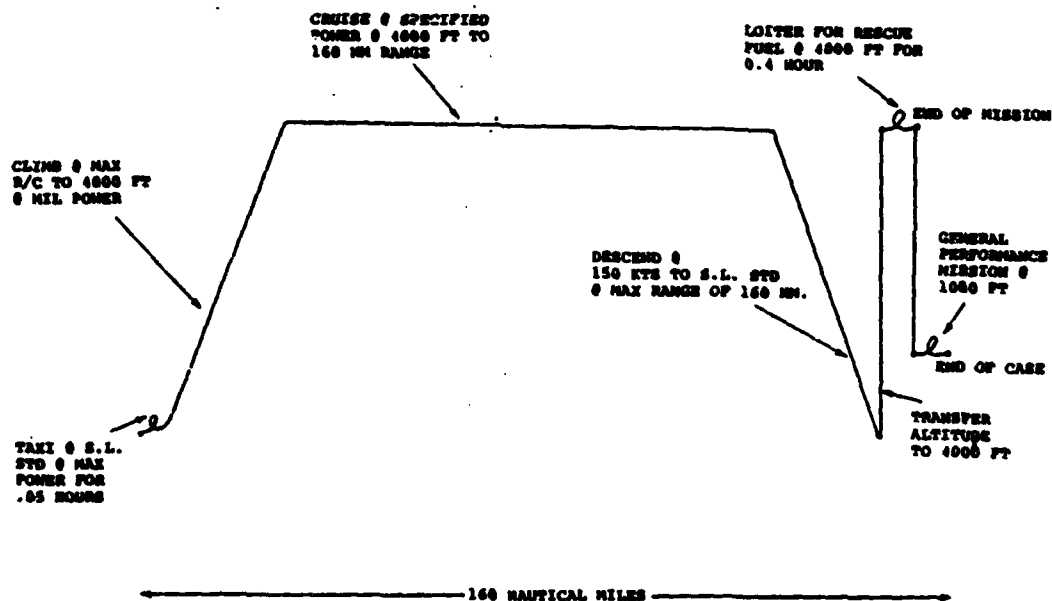


Figure 7-5. Design Mission - Sample Case No. 5

SAMPLE CASE NO. 5

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
OPTIND	0001	1.	Sizing run
OPTIONAL PRINT	0002	1.	Detailed printout desired
DRGIND	0003	2.	GW/Fe drag trend utilized
OSWIND	0004	0	User inputs Oswald's efficiency factor (e)
CNFIND	0005	1.	Single rotor helicopter desired
AUXIND	0006	2.	Configuration includes wings only
RDMIND	0007	3.	User inputs the diameter, location 0182, C_T/σ
FIXIND	0008	1.	Program sizes primary engines
ROTIND	0009	1.	Performance calculated by short method
SWIND	0010	3.	Size for maneuver
BWIND	0011	2.	User inputs wing aspect ratio
ENGIND	0013	.0	Turboshaft (power producing) cycle
TRDIND	0015	1.	Use trend of diameter main/diameter tail = fn (W/A) MAIN
TRSIND	0016	2.	Input C_T/σ
VTFIND	0017	1.	Input locations 0135 + 0138 AR_{VT} and ζ_{VT} respectively

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
HTIND	0018	2.	Horizontal tail volume coefficient input
MRPIND	0019	0.	Main rotor position on fuselage input by user
ESCIND	0022	1.	Program will size engines for takeoff only
WG _o	0023	9000.	First guess at design gross weight
h _o	0024	.0	Initial altitude
R _o	0025	.0	Initial range
t _o	0026	.0	Starting time
			} Normally 0.0 except for mission analysis
h _{OPT IND}	0027	.0	Cruise at specified altitude
M _{Mo}	0028	.333	Maximum operating Mach number
V _{Mo}	0029	220.	Maximum operating equivalent airspeed knots
V _{DIVE}	0030	240.	Dive speed - approximately equal to 1.2 x V _{Mo} in knots
M _{LF}	0031	3.	Maneuver load factor
K ₁	0032	1.	Factor on mission fuel burned to give reserve fuel. 1.111 results in 10% of initial fuel for reserve
δW _f	0033	.0	Fixed fuel increment for reserves or other use
K _{FF}	0034	1.05	Increase basic engine SFC by 5 percent

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
SGTIND	0035	1.0	Taxi
	0036	3.	Climb
	0037	4.	Cruise
	0038	5.	Descent
	0039	9.	Transfer altitude
	0040	60.0	Loiter for reserve fuel
	0041	0.0	End of mission
	0042	11.	General performance
	0043	100.0	End of case

Sequence
of
design
mission

HELICOPTER DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION SHEET

AR	0104	4.5	Wing aspect ratio
(+/c)R	0105	.17	Wing root thickness to chord ratio
(+/c)T	0106	.13	Wing tip thickness to chord ratio
$\Lambda_{c/4}$	0107	.0	Sweep angle of wing quarter chord (degrees)
λ	0108	.6	Taper ratio of wing
$C_{F/C}$	0109	.3	Ratio of download alleviating flap chord to wing chord
h'_{nf}	0110	.5	Ratio of wing height on fuselage (relative to the bottom of the fuselage), h' , to the total fuselage height, h_F
C_{LD}	0111	.313	Wing design lift coefficient

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
AR_{HT}	0112	4.	Horizontal tail aspect ratio
l'_{TH}	0113	1.	Ratio of horizontal tail moment arm to main rotor radius
$(t/c)_{HT}$	0114	.15	Horizontal tail thickness/chord ratio
\bar{V}_H	0115	.0149	Horizontal tail volume coefficient referred to main rotor diameter and tail arm
λ_H	0116	1.	Horizontal tail taper ratio
$\Delta S_{WET}/S_p$	0120	.1	Fuselage wetted area ratio
ΔS_{WT}	0121	.0	Incremental fuselage wetted area
h_F	0122	5.862	Fuselage height
w_F	0123	5.862	Fuselage width
$(l/d)_p$	0124	1.4357	Fineness ratio of nose
$(l/d)_T$	0125	.583	Fineness ratio of tail
l_c	0126	6.833	Constant diameter section length
l_{RW}	0127	.0	Length of ramp well
(x_M/l_B)	0128	.6	Main rotor position aft of the nose as a fraction of main fuselage length
(l_{TB}/d_{TB})	0129	3.33	Fineness ratio of tail boom
(d_{TT}/d_{TB})	0130	.3	Ratio of average tail boom tip diameter to average tail boom diameter

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K_T STING	0131	-.558	Tail boom (on single rotor helicopter) length extending aft of tail rotor center as a fraction of tail rotor radius
AR_{UT}	0135	1.5	Vertical tail aspect ratio
λ_{VT}	0136	.7	Vertical tail taper ratio
$(t/c)_{VT}$	0137	.15	Thickness/chord ratio of vertical tail
ζ_{VT}	0138	1.	Vertical tail span overlap distance/tail rotor radius ratio - input as a function of tail rotor radius
K_z	0139	1.	Vertical position of the tail rotor center (relative to the vertical fin root chord) as a fraction of tail rotor radius. When TRDIND=0, (as in this example), vertical tail span is input into this location.
z_1	0142	.0	Primary engine nacelle dimensional factors
z_2	0143	.0	
z_3	0144	.0	
l_{AIP}/l_c	0145	.0	Ratio of air induction system length to primary engine length
$(t/c)_{RF}$	0152	.45	Main rotor pylon root thickness/chord ratio
$(t/c)_{TF}$	0153	.25	Main rotor pylon tip thickness/chord ratio
AR_{FP}	0154	.21	Main rotor pylon aspect ratio

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
λ_{FP}	0155	.74	Forward rotor pylon taper ratio
h_{p1}	0156	.75	Main rotor pylon height

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING MAIN ROTOR

ROTOR CYCLE NO.	0171	6.5	Rotor cycle number
N_R	0172	1.	Number of rotors
W/A	0173	8.	Main rotor disc loading
D_{MR}	0174	38.	Main rotor diameter
b_{MR}	0176	4.	Number of main rotor blades
θ_{TMR}	0177	-12.	Main rotor twist (degrees)
$X_{C_{MR}}$	0178	.2	Main rotor blade cutout as a fraction of radius
X_{MR}	0179	.07	Main rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of radius
$(t/c)_{.25R}$	0180	.12	Rotor blade thickness/chord at 25 percent radius
V_T	0181	766.7	Main rotor tip speed
$(C_T/\sigma)_H$	0182	.14	Ratio of thrust coefficient to rotor solidity (helicopter $C_T = \text{Thrust} / (PAV_{TIP}^2)$, includes (C_T/σ) , $(C_T/\sigma)Des(H)$, $(C_T/\sigma)CR$
T/W	0183	1.03	Configuration thrust/weight ratio (hover)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$V_{KT}(c)$	0184	180.	Velocity in knots for cruise condition for rotor and wing sizing
$h_c(c)$	0185	2000.	Cruise altitude for sizing main rotor solidity
$\Delta TINC$	0186	18.1	Temperature increment for cruise condition for rotor and wing sizing
$(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$	0187	.07518	Ratio of thrust coefficient to rotor solidity (helicopter $C_T = \text{Thrust} / \text{PAV}_{TIP}^2$), includes (C_T/σ) , $(C_T/\sigma)_{Des(H)}$, $(C_T/\sigma)_{CR}$
$g_{REQM'T}$	0188	1.	Total maneuver g requirement helicopter must satisfy (wing + rotor)-g
$g(ROTOR)$	0189	.7	Maneuver g's which rotor must carry. In the case of a pure helicopter, $g_{RQMT} = g_{ROT}$
$N^{(ROTOR \text{ LOADING})}$	0190	.7	Rotor loading (rotor lift/GW)
V_{CEH1}	0191	1.53	Main rotor vertical rate of climb efficiency factors
V_{CEH2}	0192	.0	
K_{PCLIMB}	0193	.85	Helicopter forward flight climb efficiency
$K_{PDESCENT}$	0194	.85	Helicopter forward flight descent efficiency
bTR	0203	4.	Blade number per tail rotor or propeller

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
θ_{TR}	0204	-9.	Tail rotor blade twist
x_{CTR}	0205	.05	Tail rotor blade cutout (end of blade shank, beginning of rotor airfoil sections) position as a fraction of rotor radius
x_{TR}	0206	.02	Tail rotor blade attachment point as a fraction of rotor radius
$V_{TTR_{REF}}$	0207	766.7	Tail rotor design tip speed (hover) - (fps)
$(C_T/\sigma)_{DES} (M)$	0208	.14	Ratio of thrust coefficient to rotor solidity (helicopter $C_T = Thrust/PAV_{TIP}^2$)
YAW ACCEL ($\ddot{\psi}$)	0209	1.	Helicopter yaw acceleration, rad/sec ²
YAW RATE ($\dot{\psi}$)	0210	0.	Helicopter yaw rate, rad/sec ²
CT_G/CT_{NET}	0211	1.07	Ratio of tail rotor total thrust coefficient to net thrust coefficient, where $C_{TNET} = C_{TG-Fin}$ blocking losses
K_{ZZZ}	0213	1.	Single rotor helicopter yaw moment of inertia adjustment factor

ROTOR DIMENSIONAL DATA FOR SIZING TAIL ROTOR

$g_{MR/TR}$	0214	.5	Gap between main and tail rotor disc (FT). When TRDIND=0, represents gap between main rotor disc and end of tail boom (FT). Negative number implies tail boom ends under the main rotor disc.
-------------	------	----	---

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K_{TRS}	0215	1.	Tail rotor solidity multiplicative factor (used to determine tail rotor solidity)
$C_{L_{FIN}}$	0216	.2	Vertical tail fin operating cruise lift coefficient

PRIMARY ENGINE SIZING INFORMATION SHEET

Primary Engine Cycle No.	0217	3.11	Primary engine selection
N_P	0219	1.	Number of primary engines
SHP_{MRX}/SHP_{MR}^*	0221	.7625	Main rotor drive system is rated at 102% of main rotor design power
η_T	0223	.0	Transmission efficiency
ΔSHP_{ACC}	0224	.97	Accessory power losses
SHP_{TRX}/TRP^*	0225	.1	Ratio of tail rotor drive system XMSN rating to tail rotor design power
$H_{TO(H)}$	0227	4000.	Design power hover altitude for engine sizing
$(T/W)_D$	0228	1.03	Configuration design point hover thrust/weight ratio
$\Delta T_{IN TO(H)}$	0229	50.3	Temperature increment in degrees above standard at altitude for engine sizing
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})^{T.O.}$	0230	1.	Operating point for engine power turbine. Operating tip speed is computed from

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
			$V_T \text{ OPERATING} = V_T \left[\frac{N_{II}}{N_{IIMAX}} \right] \left[\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II}^*} \right]$ <p>To operate at $V_T = 625$ ft/sec requires that N_{II}/N_{IIMAX} be the reciprocal of $\frac{N_{IIMAX}}{N_{II}^*}$</p>
N_{PSD}	0231	.0	Number of engines in-operative at hover design point conditions
SHP_E/SHP^*	0232	.95	Engines sized to permit operation at 100% of maximum rated power
$(V_{R/C})_D$	0233	450.	500 ft/min vertical rate of climb capability required at hover design point.
POWIND	0234	2.0	Maximum engine rating for cruise engine sizing. For this example, normal rated power is the maximum rating to be used.
h_C	0235	2000.	Design point cruise altitude for engine sizing.
V_C	0236	180.	Design point cruise speed for engine sizing.
$\Delta T_{IN_{CE}}$	0237	18.1	Temperature increment above standard for cruise engine sizing.

VARIABLE	LOCATION	VALUE ASSIGNED	REMARKS
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{MAX}})_C$	0238	1.	
$C_{L_{DP}}$	0240	.4873	Wing operating lift coefficient at cruise condition for engine sizing
$(N_{PSD})_C$	0241	.0	No. of primary engines shut down during cruise (for engine sizing)

HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS INFORMATION SHEET

GW/Fe	0312	1097.6	} Drag trend constants are derived from data such as illustrated by Figure 4-30, Section 4.9
K_{FED}	0313	.51108	
TFEF	0315	1.	Tail fin aspect ratio effectiveness factor
K_N	0327	1.	Wing multiplicative drag factor
$(Re/l)_i$	0328	.195 E+07	Mean Reynolds number per foot of mission
C_{la}	0329	6.28	Two-dimensional wing lift coefficient slope (Rad ⁻¹)
NO. OF PAIRS IN $C_{L+C_{D_{wi}}}$ TABLE	0330	2.	
CLW	0331	.0	Wing lift coefficient
	0332	10.	
C_{DWi}	0339	.009	Profile drag coefficient of wing at Fe = 10 (based on wing planform area)
	0340	.009	
No. of C_X/σ	0347	3.	Specifies number of C_X/σ values in table locations 0349-0353.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
No. of μ	0348	3.	Specifies number of μ values in table locations 0354-0360.
VALUES OF C_X/σ	0349	-1.	Rotor propulsive thrust coefficient divided by main rotor solidity. Used in defining rotor limits
	0350	0.	
	0351	-1.	
			$C_{X/\sigma} = \frac{\text{THRUST REQUIRED}}{\frac{\pi D_{MR}^2 N_R^2 V_{TIP}^2 \sigma_{MR}}{4}}$
VALUES OF μ	0354	.0	Rotor forward flight advance ratio
	0355	.5	
	0356	1.	
			$\mu = \frac{V_{FPS}}{V_{TIP}}$
VALUES OF C_T'/σ	0361	1.	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_1$, location 0349 and μ_1, μ_2 , and μ_3
	0362	1.	
	0363	1.	
	0368	1.	Value of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_2$ location 0350 and μ_1, μ_2 , and μ_3
	0369	1.	
	0370	1.	
	0375	1.	Values of C_T'/σ corresponding to $(C_X/\sigma)_3$ location 0351 and μ_1, μ_2 , and μ_3
	0376	1.	
	0377	1.	

HELICOPTER WEIGHT INFORMATION SHEET

W_{FE}	2602	1784.	Weight of fixed equipment in Lbs.
W_{FUL}	2603	1250.	Weight of fixed useful load in Lbs.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
W_{PL}	2604	530.	Weight of payload in Lbs.
ΔW_{FL}	2605	50.	Flight controls group incremental weights in Lbs.
ΔW_P	2606	100.	Propulsion group incremental weight in Lbs.
ΔN_{ST}	2607	.0	Structures group incremental in Lbs.
RM_1	2608	.0	Wing relief as percentage of GW.
W_i	2609	.0	Weight of inboard store.
W_o	2610	.0	Weight of outboard store
d_i	2611	.0	Position of inboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span).
d_o	2612	.0	Position of outboard underwing store (fraction of wing semi-span)
k_u	2613	26.	Cockpit controls weight factor
k_{RL}	2614	20.	Main rotor controls weight factor
k_{SL}	2615	30.	Main rotor system controls weight factor
k_{FW}	2616	.0	Fixed wing controls
k_{TM}	2617	.015	Tilt mechanism weight factor
k_{SAS}	2618	75.	Stability Augmentation System (SAS) weight factor. Usually in the range of 20-100 pounds.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{RCA}	2619	.0	Auxiliary rotor controls weight factor.
k_{SCA}	2620	.0	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight factor.
k_{KMC}	2621	.0	Miscellaneous controls weight factor in Lbs.
k_B	2622	125.	Body group weight factor.
$\Delta C.G.$	2623	.8	Helicopter c.g. travel (ft).
k_{LG}	2624	.03	Landing gear weight factor. Percentage of gross weight.
k_{MG}	2625	.8	Main landing gear weight factor.
K_{WW}	2626	.8	Detailed wing weight factor. This adjusts the constant 220 in $W_w = 220(k)0.585$ up or down depending on the complexity of the control surfaces.
CF	2627	1.	Wing unload factor. Entered as a fraction of design gross weight.
k_{WS}	2628	.0	Wing stores only weight trend factor.
k_{ap}	2629	4.	Wing weight/area factor(psf)
k_{HT}	2630	1.5	Horizontal tail unit weight in PSF.
k_{CLF}	2631	.0	Crash load factor.
k_{NAC}	2632	.0	Primary cowling weight factor (PSF)
k_{AIP}	2633	125.	Primary air induction system weight factor.
k_{NACA}	2634	.0	Auxiliary cowling weight factor (PSF)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{AIA}	2635	.0	Auxiliary air induction system weight factor.
k_{NS}	2636	.0	Nacelle strut weight factor.
k_{PRB}	2637	44.	Primary rotor blade weight factor.
k_{RBF}	2638	2.2	Rotor type factor; hingeless for this example.
k_{PH}	2639	61.	Primary hub weight factor.
k_{amd}	2640	.54	Main rotor weight factor.
k_{BLFD}	2641	1.	Blade fold weight factor. Input as a fractional part of the total rotor weight.
k_{TR}	2642	13.	Tail rotor weight factor.
k_{AR}	2643	.0	Auxiliary rotor weight factor. This is the average value for the rotor or propeller weight (LB). $W_R = 14.2 a(k) \cdot 67$
k_{PA}	2644	1.	Auxiliary rotor multiplicative input power, expressed here as 100% input power.
k_{VTAR}	2645	1.	Auxiliary tail rotor multiplicative tip speed factor, expressed here as 100% input speed.
k_{PDS}	2646	230.	Primary drive system weight factor.
k_{PDS2}	2647	3.	Primary drive system weight factor. Number of gears on system.
k_{TRDS}	2648	275.	Tail rotor drive system weight factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
k_{ADS}	2649	.0	Auxiliary drive system weight factor.
k_{ADSZ}	2650	.0	Auxiliary drive system weight factor (number of gears in system).
k_{FS}	2651	.15	Fuel system weight factor.
k_{PEI}	2652	.0	Primary engine installation weight factor.
k_{AEI}	2653	.0	Auxiliary engine installation weight factor.
K_1	2654	1.	Main rotor controls weight factor.
K_2	2655	.9	Main rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_3	2656	1.	Fixed wing controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_4	2657	1.	Auxiliary rotor controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_5	2658	1.	Auxiliary rotor system controls weight multiplicative factor.
K_6	2659	.85	Body weight multiplicative factor.
K_7	2660	.85	Landing gear weight multiplicative factor.
K_8	2661	1.	Wing weight multiplicative factor.
K_9	2662	1.	Horizontal tail weight multiplicative factor.
K_{10}	2663	1.	Primary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
K ₁₁	2664	1.	Auxiliary nacelle weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₂	2665	.9	Primary rotor blade weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₃	2666	.8	Primary rotor hub weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₄	2667	1.	Tail rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₅	2668	1.	Auxiliary rotor weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₆	2669	.9	Primary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₇	2670	1.	Auxiliary drive system weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₈	2671	1.2	Primary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₁₉	2672	1.	Auxiliary engine weight multiplicative factor.
K ₂₀	2673	1.	Tail rotor drive system weight multiplicative factor.
AT MIND	0401	.0	Standard atmosphere selected.
t _T (NR)	0411	.05	Time in hours to taxi.
(N _{II} /N _{II} MAX)	0441	1.	
CLMIND	0571	1.	Maximum rate of climb desired.
ATMIND	0591	0.	Standard atmosphere selected.
C _L WING	0601	.4873	Wing lift coefficient.
Δh (FT)	0621	1000.0	Altitude increments for climb calculations.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
POWIND	0631	1.	Climb at maximum rate of climb, limited by military power available.
h_{\max} (ft)	0641	4000.	Final altitudes for climb.
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{\max}})$	0651	1.	Operating point for engine turbine during climb.
$\Delta f_{e_{CL}}(\text{ft}^2)$	0661	.0	Incremental drag area in climb.
$N_{\text{PSD}_{CL}}$	0681	.0	Number of primary engines shut down in climb.
CRSIND	0721	1.	Cruise at specified power.
ATMIND	0741	.0	Standard atmosphere selected.
CL_{WING}	0751	.4873	Wing lift coefficient.
$\Delta R(\text{N.M.})$	0771	40.	Calculation increments during cruise in nautical miles.
POWIND	0781	2.	Cruise speed by normal rated primary engine power.
$R_{\max}(\text{N.M.})$	0791	160.	Value of range at end of each cruise segment.
$(N_{II}/N_{II_{\max}})$ (PRIM ENG)	0801	1.	
$\Delta f_{e_{CR}}(\text{FT}^2)$	0811	.0	Increment in cruise equivalent flat plate area.
$N_{\text{PSD CR}}$	08311	.0	Number of primary engines shut down in cruise.
$N_{\text{PSD } i \text{ CR}}$	0851	.0	Number of auxiliary independent engines shut down during cruise.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
DESIND	0871	1.	Descend at constant TAS.
TAS	0881	150.	True airspeed in knots.
R _{MAX} IND	0891	.0	Descent flight path ends at specified terminal range (cruise segment must be input previous to descent.
C _{LW}	0901	.4873	Wing lift coefficient.
ATMIND	0911	.0	Standard atmosphere selected.
Δh (FT)	0921	1000.	Step size for descent.
b _{MIN} (FT)	0941	.0	Minimum altitude during descent.
R/D (FPM)	0951	1000.	Rate of descent.
R _{MAX} (N.M.)	0961	160.	Range at end of descent.
N _{II} /N _{II} _{MAX} (PRIM ENG)	0971	1.	
Fe _{DSC} (FT ²)	0981	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (descent performance segment)
N _{PSD} DSC	1001	.0	Number of primary engines shut down during descent.
ATMIND	1031	.0	Standard stmosphere selected.
C _{LW}	1041	.4873	Wing lift coefficient.
Δt_L (HR)	1061	.1	Step size for loiter.
N _{II} /N _{II} _{MAX} (PRIM ENG)	1071	1.	
t _L (HR)	1081	.4	Incremental time for loiter.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
$N_{\text{PSD LOITER}}$	1101	.0	Number of primary engines shut down during loiter.
$\Delta Fe_L (\text{FT}^2)$	1131	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite drag (loiter performance segment).
$h_{\text{FINAL}} (\text{FT})$	1181	4000.	Transfer altitude to these final values with no time, fuel or distance credits.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION STGIND = 11

GWIND	4140	1.	User inputs difference in gross weight, in location 4150.
$\Delta GW (\text{LB})$	4150	.0	Change in gross weight.
ATMIND	4160	.0	Standard atmosphere selecte
C_{LWING}	4170	.313	Wing lift coefficient
$\Delta Fe_{\text{CR}} (\text{FT}^2)$	4190	.0	Increment in equivalent flat plate area parasite (cruise performance segment).
ALTITUDE (FT)	4200	1000.	Altitude for general performance segment.
T/W	4210	1.03	Configuration thrust/weight ratio (general performance segment).
$N_{\text{II}}/N_{\text{II MAX}}$ (PRIM ENG)	4220	1.	
$\Delta V (\text{KTS})$	4230	20.	Calculation and printout velocity increments in knots during general performance information in location 4250.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE ASSIGNED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
V_{MAX} (KTS)	4250	220.	Maximum calculation and printout velocity in knots during general performance information.

ENGINE CYCLE DATA; NON-STANDARD PERFORMANCE

WDTIND	1201	1.	Fuel flow cutoff, refer location 1220.
N1IND	1202	1.	N1 cutoff, refer location 1221.
N10IND	1203	.0	No referred N1 cutoff.
N2IND	1204	2.	Free turbine engine to be simulated.
QIND	1205	1.	Torque cutoff, refer location 1224.
RNOIND	1206	.0	No Reynolds No. corrections.
W_{MAX}/W^*	1220	1.205	Fuel flow limit - ratio of maximum fuel flow to fuel flow at maximum static power, sea level, standard atmosphere.
$N_{I_{MAX}}/N_I^*$	1221	1.017	Gas generator RPM limit - ratio of max gas generator RPM to RPM at maximum static power, sea level, standard atmosphere.
$N_{II_{MAX}}/N_{II}^*$	1223	.913	Value for referred NI limit
Q_{MAX}/Q^*	1224	1.	Value of torque cutoff referred to value at sea level standard static condition.

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM B-91
M E S C O M P

THE FOLLOWING IS A CARD BY CARD REPRODUCTION OF THE INPUT DECK FOR THIS CASE

LOC. CORRESPONDS TO LOCATION NUMBER GIVEN ON INPUT SHEET
NUM STANDS FOR THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL INPUT VALUES STARTING WITH LOC. (MAX. =5)
VAL EQUALS VALUE FOR VARIABLE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.
VAL1 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+0001
VAL2 VALUE CORRESPONDING TO LOC.+0002
ETC.

LOC.	NUM	VAL	VAL1	VAL2	VAL3	VAL4
1201	5	1.0000	1.0000	.0	2.0000	1.0000
1206	1	.0				
1220	2	1.2050	1.0170			
1223	2	.91300	1.0000			
1301	3	3.1100	.28650	52.000		
1305	2	1400.0	1400.0			
1307	3	2495.0	2660.0	2660.0		
1310	1	8.0000				
1311	5	1300.0	1700.0	2000.0	2400.0	2600.0
1316	3	2900.0	3200.0	3500.0		
1319	1	3.0000				
1320	3	.0	.30000	.60000		
1326	3	.0	.0	.0		
1332	3	.12000	.12000	.12000		
1338	3	.31800	.31800	.31800		
1344	3	.59100	.59100	.59100		
1350	3	.92900	.92900	.92900		
1356	3	1.2110	1.2110	1.2110		
1362	3	1.4090	1.4090	1.4090		
1368	3	1.5890	1.5890	1.5890		
1374	1	8.0000				
1375	5	1300.0	1700.0	2000.0	2300.0	2600.0
1380	3	2900.0	3200.0	3500.0		
1383	1	3.0000				
1384	3	.0	.30000	.60000		
1390	3	.51000E-01	.51000E-01	.51000E-01		
1396	3	.12900	.12900	.12900		
1402	3	.21400	.21400	.21400		
1408	3	.33400	.33400	.33400		
1414	3	.47700	.47700	.47700		
1420	3	.59900	.59900	.59900		
1426	3	.69200	.69200	.69200		
1432	3	.77800	.77800	.77800		
1438	1	8.0000				
1439	5	1300.0	1700.0	2000.0	2300.0	2600.0
1444	3	2900.0	3200.0	3500.0		
1447	1	3.0000				
1448	3	.0	.30000	.60000		

NOTE: IN USING AUXILIARY ENGINES & AUXILIARY ENGINE CYCLE INPUT LOCATIONS CAN BE CREATED BY PLACING A 66666 CARD IN FRONT AND BEHIND A STANDARD ENGINE CYCLE

1454	3	.62500	.62500				
1460	3	.75500	.75500				
1466	3	.84500	.84500				
1472	3	.92200	.92200				
1478	3	.98600	.98600				
1484	3	1.0410	1.0410				
1490	3	1.1000	1.1000				
1496	3	1.1660	1.1660				
1502	1	1.780.0	2600.0				
1503	3	1300.0	2900.0				
1506	3	3.0000					
1511	1	.0					
1512	3	.37800	.37800				
1518	3	.58900	.58900				
1524	3	.73900	.73900				
1530	3	.87800	.87800				
1536	3	.98100	.98100				
1542	3	1.0680	1.0680				
1548	3	1.1420	1.1420				
1554	3	1.2090	1.2090				
1560	3	6.5000	-9.0000				
1601	2	.11420E-01	.26200				
1603	3	.27600	.66500				
1606	2	.10420E-01	2.8200				
1609	2	.9000E-01	1.1700				
1611	5	10.000					
1616	1	.0					
1617	5	.11000E-01	.70000E-02				
1622	5	1.0160	.12000E-01				
1627	5	1.3140	1.3370				
1632	5	1.0000	2.0000				
1637	1	2.0000	1.0000				
1	1	.0					
6	6	.0					
11	1	1.0000	1.0000				
13	1	.0					
15	5	1.0000	2.0000				
22	4	1.0000	.0				
26	5	.0	.33300				
31	5	3.0000	.0				
36	5	3.0000	4.0000				
41	3	.0	11.000				
104	2	4.5000	.17000				
106	5	.13000	.60000				
111	5	.31300	1.0000				
116	1	1.0000	1.0000				
120	1	.10000					
121	5	.0	5.0620				
126	5	6.0330	.60000				
131	1	.55000					
136	5	1.5000	.70000				
142	4	.0	.0				
152	5	.45000	.25000				
171	4	6.5000	8.0000				
176	5	4.0000	-12.000				
181	5	766.70	.14000				
186	5	18.100	.75100E-01				
191	2	1.5300	1.0000				
193	2	.05000					
203	3	4.8000	.50000E-01				
265	3	4.8000					
3200.0							
3500.0							
.78300							
.10000E-01							
.22000E-01							
1.2790							
1.3970							
1.0000							
3.0000							
.0							
2.0000							
.0							
220.00							
1.0500							
9.0000							
.50000							
.14900E-01							
.58300							
.30000							
1.0000							
.0							
.74000							
.38.000							
.70000E-01							
100.00							
.70000							
.50000E-01							
.50000E-01							

266	5	20000E-01	766.70	.14000	1.0000	.0
211	1	1.0700				
213	3	1.0000	.50000	1.0000		
216	1	.20000				
217	1	3.1100				
219	1	1.0000				
221	5	.76250	.0	.97000	20.000	.10000
227	4	4000.0	1.0300	50.300	1.0000	
231	5	.0	.95000	450.00	2.0000	2000.0
236	3	100.03	10.100	1.0000		
240	2	.48750	.0			
312	4	1097.6	.51100	.70000	1.0000	
330	1	2.0000				
327	1	1.0000	10.000			
331	2	.9				
328	1	.19500E+07				
329	1	6.2800				
331	2	.0	10.000			
339	2	.90000E-02	.90000E-02	-1.0000	.0	1.0000
347	5	3.0000	3.0000	1.0000		
354	3	.0	.50000	1.0000		
361	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
340	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
375	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		
2602	4	1700.3	1250.0	530.00	50.000	
2656	5	100.00	.0	.0	.0	.0
2611	5	.0	.0	26.000	20.000	30.000
2616	5	.0	.15000E-01	75.000	.0	.0
2621	5	.0	125.00	.00000	.30000E-01	.00000
2626	5	.0	1.0000	.0	4.0000	1.5000
2631	5	.0	.0	125.00	.0	.0
2636	5	.0	44.000	2.2000	61.000	.5000
2641	5	1.0000	13.000	.0	1.0000	1.0000
2646	5	230.00	3.0000	275.00	.0	.0
2651	5	.15000	.0	.0	1.0000	.90000
2656	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.05000	.05000
2661	5	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.90000
2666	5	.00000	1.0000	1.0000	.90000	1.0000
2671	5	1.2000	1.0000	1.0000		
401	1	.0				
411	1	.50000E-01				
441	1	1.0000				
571	1	1.0000				
591	1	.0				
601	1	.40750				
621	1	1000.0				
631	1	1.0000				
641	1	4.0000				
651	1	1.0000				
661	1	.0				
681	1	.0				
721	1	1.0000				
741	1	.0				
751	1	.40750				
771	1	.00000				
781	1	2.0000				
791	1	160.00				
801	1	1.0000				
811	1	.0				
831	1	.0				

851	1	0	
871	1	1.0000	
881	1	150.00	
891	1	0	
901	1	.40730	
911	1	1	
921	1	1000.0	
941	1	0	
951	1	1000.0	
961	1	160.00	
971	1	1.0000	
981	1	0	
1001	1	0	
1031	1	0	
1041	1	.40730	
1061	1	1.0000	
1071	1	1.0000	
1081	1	.40000	
1101	1	0	
1131	1	0	
1141	1	4000.0	
1161	1	1.0000	
1181	1	0	
1191	1	0	
1201	1	.31300	
1211	1	0	
1221	1	1000.0	
1231	1	1.0000	
1241	1	1.0000	
1251	1	20.000	
1261	1	220.00	
1271	1	0	
1281	1	0.104649E+04	
1291	1	0.925041E+03	
1301	1	0.879777E+03	
1311	1	0.847502E+03	
1321	1	0	
1331	1	0	
1341	1	0	
1351	1	0	
1361	1	0	
1371	1	0	
1381	1	0	
1391	1	0	
1401	1	0	
1411	1	0	
1421	1	0	
1431	1	0	
1441	1	0	
1451	1	0	
1461	1	0	
1471	1	0	
1481	1	0	
1491	1	0	
1501	1	0	
1511	1	0	
1521	1	0	
1531	1	0	
1541	1	0	
1551	1	0	
1561	1	0	
1571	1	0	
1581	1	0	
1591	1	0	
1601	1	0	
1611	1	0	
1621	1	0	
1631	1	0	
1641	1	0	
1651	1	0	
1661	1	0	
1671	1	0	
1681	1	0	
1691	1	0	
1701	1	0	
1711	1	0	
1721	1	0	
1731	1	0	
1741	1	0	
1751	1	0	
1761	1	0	
1771	1	0	
1781	1	0	
1791	1	0	
1801	1	0	
1811	1	0	
1821	1	0	
1831	1	0	
1841	1	0	
1851	1	0	
1861	1	0	
1871	1	0	
1881	1	0	
1891	1	0	
1901	1	0	
1911	1	0	
1921	1	0	
1931	1	0	
1941	1	0	
1951	1	0	
1961	1	0	
1971	1	0	
1981	1	0	
1991	1	0	
2001	1	0	
2011	1	0	
2021	1	0	
2031	1	0	
2041	1	0	
2051	1	0	
2061	1	0	
2071	1	0	
2081	1	0	
2091	1	0	
2101	1	0	
2111	1	0	
2121	1	0	
2131	1	0	
2141	1	0	
2151	1	0	
2161	1	0	
2171	1	0	
2181	1	0	
2191	1	0	
2201	1	0	
2211	1	0	
2221	1	0	
2231	1	0	
2241	1	0	
2251	1	0	
2261	1	0	
2271	1	0	
2281	1	0	
2291	1	0	
2301	1	0	
2311	1	0	
2321	1	0	
2331	1	0	
2341	1	0	
2351	1	0	
2361	1	0	
2371	1	0	
2381	1	0	
2391	1	0	
2401	1	0	
2411	1	0	
2421	1	0	
2431	1	0	
2441	1	0	
2451	1	0	
2461	1	0	
2471	1	0	
2481	1	0	
2491	1	0	
2501	1	0	
2511	1	0	
2521	1	0	
2531	1	0	
2541	1	0	
2551	1	0	
2561	1	0	
2571	1	0	
2581	1	0	
2591	1	0	
2601	1	0	
2611	1	0	
2621	1	0	
2631	1	0	
2641	1	0	
2651	1	0	
2661	1	0	
2671	1	0	
2681	1	0	
2691	1	0	
2701	1	0	
2711	1	0	
2721	1	0	
2731	1	0	
2741	1	0	
2751	1	0	
2761	1	0	
2771	1	0	
2781	1	0	
2791	1	0	
2801	1	0	
2811	1	0	
2821	1	0	
2831	1	0	
2841	1	0	
2851	1	0	
2861	1	0	
2871	1	0	
2881	1	0	
2891	1	0	
2901	1	0	
2911	1	0	
2921	1	0	
2931	1	0	
2941	1	0	
2951	1	0	
2961	1	0	
2971	1	0	
2981	1	0	
2991	1	0	
3001	1	0	
3011	1	0	
3021	1	0	
3031	1	0	
3041	1	0	
3051	1	0	
3061	1	0	
3071	1	0	
3081	1	0	
3091	1	0	
3101	1	0	
3111	1	0	
3121	1	0	
3131	1	0	
3141	1	0	
3151	1	0	
3161	1	0	
3171	1	0	
3181	1	0	
3191	1	0	
3201	1	0	
3211	1	0	
3221	1	0	
3231	1	0	
3241	1	0	
3251	1	0	
3261	1	0	
3271	1	0	
3281	1	0	
3291	1	0	
3301	1	0	
3311	1	0	
3321	1	0	
3331	1	0	
3341	1	0	
3351	1	0	
3361	1	0	
3371	1	0	
3381	1	0	
3391	1	0	
3401	1	0	
3411	1	0	
3421	1	0	
3431	1	0	
3441	1	0	
3451	1	0	
3461	1	0	
3471	1	0	
3481	1	0	
3491	1	0	
3501	1	0	
3511	1	0	
3521	1	0	
3531	1	0	
3541	1	0	
3551	1	0	
3561	1	0	
3571	1	0	
3581	1	0	
3591	1	0	
3601	1	0	
3611	1	0	
3621	1	0	
3631	1	0	
3641	1	0	
3651	1	0	
3661	1	0	
3671	1	0	
3681	1	0	
3691	1	0	
3701	1	0	
3711	1	0	
3721	1	0	
3731	1	0	
3741	1	0	
3751	1	0	
3761	1	0	
3771	1	0	
3781	1	0	
3791	1	0	
3801	1	0	
3811	1	0	
3821	1	0	
3831	1	0	
3841	1	0	
3851	1	0	
3861	1	0	
3871	1	0	
3881	1	0	
3891	1	0	
3901	1	0	
3911	1	0	
3921	1	0	
3931	1	0	
3941	1	0	
3951	1	0	
3961	1	0	
3971	1	0	
3981	1	0	
3991	1	0	
4001	1	0	
4011	1	0	
4021	1	0	
4031	1	0	
4041	1	0	
4051	1	0	
4061	1	0	
4071	1	0	
4081	1	0	
4091	1	0	
4101	1	0	
4111	1	0	
4121	1	0	
4131	1	0	
4141	1	0	
4151	1	0	
4161	1	0	
4171	1	0	
4181	1	0	
4191	1	0	
4201	1	0	
4211	1	0	
4221	1	0	
4231	1	0	
4241	1	0	
4251	1	0	
4261	1	0	
4271	1	0	
4281	1	0	
4291	1	0	
4301	1	0	
4311	1	0	
4321	1	0	
4331	1	0	
4341	1	0	
4351	1	0	
4361	1	0	
4371	1	0	
4381	1	0	
4391	1	0	
4401	1	0	
4411	1	0	
4421	1	0	
4431	1	0	
4441	1	0	
4451	1	0	
4461	1	0	
4471	1	0	
4481	1	0	
4491	1	0	
4501	1	0	
4511	1	0	
4521	1	0	
4531	1	0	
4541	1	0	
4551	1	0	
4561	1	0	
4571	1	0	
4581	1	0	
4591	1	0	
4601	1	0	
4611	1	0	
4621	1	0	
4631	1	0	
4641	1	0	
4651	1	0	
4661	1	0	
4671	1	0	
4681	1	0	
4691	1	0	
4701	1	0	
4711	1	0	
4721	1	0	
4731	1	0	
4741	1	0	
4751	1	0	
4761	1	0	
4771	1	0	
4781	1	0	
4791	1	0	
4801	1	0	
4811	1	0	
4821	1	0	
4831	1	0	
4841	1	0	
4851	1	0	
4861	1	0	
4871	1	0	
4881	1	0	
4891	1	0	
4901	1	0	
4911	1	0	
4921	1	0	
4931	1	0	
4941	1	0	
4951	1	0	
4961	1	0	
4971	1	0	
4981	1	0	
4991	1	0	
5001	1	0	
5011	1	0	
5021	1	0	
5031	1</		

SAMPLE CASE NO. 3

PAGE 2

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM H-91

SINGLE ROTOR WINGED HELICOPTER

SIZE DATA THIS RUN CONVERGED IN 3 ITERATIONS

GROSS WEIGHT = 8555. LB

FUSELAGE

LENGTH(BODY+TAILBOOM)
LENGTH(CABIN)
LENGTH(BODY)
LENGTH(TAILBOOM)
FWD. ROTOR LOCATION
WIDTH
WETTED AREA

32.3 FT.
6.8 FT.
18.7 FT.
13.7 FT.
11.2 FT.
5.9 FT.
462.7 SQ. FT.

WING

AR
SW
BW
CBASH
LAMBDA C/4
LAMBDA
LT/CIR
LT/CIT
W6/SW
GRV
CF/C

ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
QUARTER CHORD SWEPT
TAPER RATIO
ROOT THICKNESS/CHORD
TIP THICKNESS/CHORD
WING LOADING
ROTOR/WING GAP
FLAP CHORD/MEAN CHORD RATIO

4.50
82.0 SQ. FT.
19.2 FT.
4.3 FT.
0.0 DEG.
0.600
0.170
0.130
104.4 LBS/SQ. FT.
3.7 FT.
0.500

HOR. TAIL

ARHT
SWT
BMT
CBARHT
LAMBDA H
LT/CHT
LTH

ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
THICKNESS/CHORD
HOR. TAIL ARM

4.000
26.5 SQ. FT.
10.3 FT.
2.46 FT.
1.070
0.150
19.0 FT.

VERT. TAIL

ARVT
SWT
BVT
CBARVT
LAMBDA VT
ZTR
ZETAVT

ASPECT RATIO
AREA
SPAN
MEAN CHORD
TAPER RATIO
TAIL ROTOR(VERT.) LOCATION
TAIL ROTOR/VERT. TAIL OVERLAP RATIO

1.501
9.2 SQ. FT.
3.7 FT.
2.5 FT.
8.789
3.7 FT.
1.600

(T/C)VT THICKNESS/CHORD 0.150

MAIN ROTOR PYLON

AR 0.218
 SFP 6.8 SQ. FT.
 FAFP 1.8 SQ. FT.
 MP1 0.8 FT.
 CSARP 3.6 FT.
 LAMBDA FP 0.740
 (T/C)R 0.450
 (T/C)T 0.250

PRIMARY ENGINE MACELLE

LN 0.0 FT.
 DN 0. FT.
 SN 0.0 SQ. FT.

AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE MACELLE -NO AUXILIARY INDEPENDENT ENGINE USED

PROPELLER(AUXILIARY PROPULSION) - NO PROPELLER USED

MAIN ROTOR

DMR 38.0 FT.
 SIGR 0.866
 WS/A 7.5 LB/SQ. FT.
 CT/SIGMA 0.875
 MR 1.
 NO. BLADES 4.
 THETA 4.
 XC -12.000 DEG.
 VTIP 0.200
 700. FT./SEC.

TAIL ROTOR

DMR 7.4 FT.
 SIGR 0.183
 CT/SIGMA 15.1 LB./SQ. FT.
 NO. BLADES 0.140
 THETA 4.
 XC -9.800 DEG.
 VTIP 0.050
 700. FT./SEC.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 5

PAGE 3

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 6-91

WEIGHTS DATA IN LBS

3-000
1-759
4-500

MLF
DLF
ULF

PROPULSION GROUP

MPAS 683.
K12 WPRB 347.
K13 WPH 256.
K15 WPF 8.
K15 WAR 723.
K15 WDS 8.
K16 WPOS 672.
K28 WPOS 52.
K17 WADS 8.
K18 WEP 566.
K19 WEA 8.
WPEI 8.
WAEI 8.
WFS 123.
DELTA WP 108.
DELTA WPT 2115.
TOTAL MAIN ROTOR GROUP
MAIN ROTOR BLADE (PER ROTOR)
MAIN ROTOR HUB (PER ROTOR)
BLADE FOLDING (PER ROTOR)
AUXILIARY PROPULSION ROTOR GROUP
DRIVE SYSTEM
MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM
TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM
AUXILIARY PROPULSION DRIVE SYSTEM
PRIMARY ENGINES
AUXILIARY ENGINES
PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLATION
AUXILIARY ENGINE INSTALLATION
FUEL SYSTEM
PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT INCREMENT
TOTAL PROPULSION GROUP WEIGHT

STRUCTURES GROUP

K8 WV 328.
K9 WTS 73.
K14 WTR 48.
K6 WB 34.
K7 WLG 838.
WNG 218.
WMS 44.
WTS 175.
WPS 125.
WAS 125.
DELTA WST 8.
DELTA WST 1542.
TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT
WING
TAIL GROUP
HOR. TAIL
TAIL ROTOR
FUSELAGE
LANDING GEAR
NOSE GEAR
MAIN GEAR
TOTAL ENGINE SECTION
PRIMARY ENGINE SECTION
AUXILIARY ENGINE SECTION
STRUCTURE WEIGHT INCREMENT
TOTAL STRUCTURE WEIGHT

FLIGHT CONTROLS GROUP

MPFC 465.
WCC 63.
K1 WRC 68.
K2 WSC 139.
K3 WPN 8.
WTR 128.
WAS 75.
USAS 8.
WAF 8.
WPCA 8.
PRIMARY FLIGHT CONTROLS
COCKPIT CONTROLS
MAIN ROTOR CONTROLS
MAIN ROTOR SYSTEMS CONTROLS
FLYING MECHANISM
SAS
AUXILIARY FLIGHT CONTROLS
AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR CONTROLS

K5	WSEA	AUX. PROPULSION ROTOR SYS. CONTROLS	0.
	WMC	MISCELLANEOUS CONTROLS	0.
	DELTA WFC	CONTROL WEIGHT INCREMENT	50.
	WFC	TOTAL CONTROL WEIGHT	515.
	WFE	WEIGHT OF FIXED EQUIPMENT	1784.
	WE	WEIGHT EMPTY	5956.
	WFUL	FIXED USEFUL LOAD	1258.
	ONE	OPERATING WEIGHT EMPTY	7286.
	WPL	PAYLOAD	538.
	(WFLA	FUEL	819.
	WG	GROSS WEIGHT	8555.

SAMPLE CASE NO. 5

PAGE 4

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM E-91

M E S C O M P

ROTOR DATA

ROTOR CYCLE NO. 6.5800
MAIN ROTOR SOLIDITY SIZED BY MANUEVER CONDITIONS
H = 2000.0 FT. * TEMP = 70.0 DEG. * V = 180.0 KT.
1.3.0 PERCENT HOVER MPH
ROTOR MANUEVER G'S = 0.700 * CT/SIGMA = 0.075

TAIL ROTOR SIZED AT 1.000 TIMES THE SOLIDITY
REQUIRED TO SATISFY HOVERING TURN REQUIREMENTS AT :
H = 9200.0 FT.
TEMP = 95.035 DEG.F.
CTG/CTNET = 1.070
YAW RATE = 0.0 RAD/SEC.
YAW ACCELERATION = 1.300 RAD/SEC2
TAIL ROTOR POLAR
MOM. OF INERTIA/PER PLACED = 0.0 SLUG/FT2
HELICOPTER YAW
MOM. OF INERTIA = 7550.0 SLUG/FT2

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 8-91
H E S C O M P

P R O P U L S I O N D A T A
PRIMARY PROPULSION CYCLE NO. 3.118
TURBOSHAFT ENGINE

1. ENGINES

BHP-P	MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.	2031.	H.P.
ENGINE SIZED FOR TAKEOFF AT 1/M = 1.85			
95.8 PERCENT MILITARY POWER SETTING			
H = 4000. FT. TEMPERATURE = 95.04 DEG.F.			
8.0 ENGINES IMPERATIVE, AND 450.00 FT/MIN VERTICAL RATE OF CLIMB.			
NO CRUISE CONDITION SPECIFIED.			

MAIN AND TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	1751.	H.P.
---	-------	------

MAIN ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	1548.	H.P.
--------------------------------	-------	------

XMSN SIZED AT 76. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.), 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

TAIL ROTOR DRIVE SYSTEM RATING	203.	H.P.
--------------------------------	------	------

XMSN SIZED AT 18. PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENGINE INSTALLED POWER
(MAX. STANDARD S.L. STATIC H.P.), 100.0 PERCENT HOVER RPM

HELICOPTER SIZING & PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM 1-91
M E S C O M P

A E R O D Y N A M I C S D A T A			
FE	TOTAL EFFECTIVE FLATPLATE AREA	0.750	SOFT
SWET	TOTAL WETTED AREA	659.	SGFT
CBARF	MEAN SKIN FRICTION COEFF.	0.033268	
D R A G B R E A K D O W N I N S O F T			
FEL	WING FE	0.760	
FEF	FUSELAGE FE	7.990	
FEFP	FORWARD(MAIN) ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0	
FEAP	AFT ROTOR PYLON FE	0.0	
FEMRH	MAIN ROTOR HUB(S) FE	0.0	
FETRH	TAIL ROTOR HUB FE	0.0	
FENV	VERTICAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FEMT	HORIZONTAL TAIL FE	0.0	
FEN	PRIMARY ENGINE NACELLE FE	0.0	
FENI	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. NAC. FE	0.0	
FENS	AUX. INDEPENDENT CRUISE ENG. STRUT FE	0.0	
D E L T A F E I N C R E M E N T A L F E			
A E R O D Y N A M I C C O E F F .			
AS		7.98982	
A6		1.03023	
A7		0.16105	
A8		0.00008	
AS		0.24095	
FVT		6.70060	
		6.88071	

WING LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR
VERTICAL TAIL LIFT EFFICIENCY FACTOR

CRUISE AT NORMAL ENGINE RATING

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	SPEC. RANGE (NMPP)	BHP
M. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RMP	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM.ENG FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAP PROP	TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PENF	AUX. ENG. BHP OR THRUST	
CPPRO	CPIMO	CPPAR	CPNUD	CCO	DELCDS	DELCDM	CHR	ROTLM CODE	J	CP	CT	CLW	CDW	RN
0.067	1.32	22.9	8532.	4000.	196.3	2495.0	T	0.076	185.0	0.473	0.050	-18.1	.23413	1523.
700.0	1343.	700.0	115.	----	836.	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
0.000363	0.000013	0.000518	0.000089	0.02149	0.00264	0.0042	0.001048	A	----	----	----	0.487	0.009	0.457
0.270	41.32	193.7	8361.	4000.	197.2	2495.0	T	0.076	185.9	0.476	0.047	-19.3	.23526	1522.
700.0	1341.	700.0	116.	----	838.	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
0.000356	0.000011	0.000522	0.000089	0.02191	0.00225	0.0034	0.001097	A	----	----	----	0.487	0.009	0.440
0.473	61.32	363.7	8191.	4000.	198.1	2495.0	T	0.076	186.7	0.478	0.045	-20.5	.23633	1521.
700.0	1339.	700.0	117.	----	838.	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
0.000356	0.000010	0.000528	0.000088	0.02056	0.00189	0.0025	0.00116	A	----	----	----	0.487	0.009	0.424
0.675	121.32	533.0	8022.	4000.	199.0	2495.0	T	0.076	187.5	0.480	0.042	-21.6	.23734	1520.
700.0	1337.	700.0	118.	----	838.	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
0.000345	0.000009	0.000534	0.000086	0.02015	0.00157	0.0016	0.00114	A	----	----	----	0.487	0.009	0.406
0.819	150.02	653.9	7911.	4000.	199.5	2495.0	T	0.076	188.0	0.481	0.043	-22.9	.23801	1521.
700.0	1336.	700.0	119.	----	836.	----	----	0.0	----	----	----	----	----	----
0.000341	0.000008	0.000535	0.000087	0.01967	0.00137	0.0018	0.00119	A	----	----	----	0.487	0.009	0.354

DESCEND TO H = 6. FT. OR = 160.00 N.M.I. AT CONSTANT TAS

TIME (HRS)	RANGE (N.M.)	FUEL USED (LBS)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	PRES. ALT. (FT)	TAS (KTS)	PRIM. TURB. TEMP. (R)	PRIM. ENG. CODE	PRIM. ENG. PENF	EAS (KTS)	MU	CT PRIME OVER SIGMA	ALPHA D/L (DEG)	GAMMA (DEG)	R/S (FPM)
M. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	M. ROTOR RMP	T. ROTOR VTIP (FPS)	T. ROTOR RMP	PROP VTIP (FPS)	PRIM. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	BHP AUX	ETAP PROP	TAUX/T FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. ENG. FUEL FLOW (LBS/HR)	AUX. TURB. TEMP.	AUX. ENG. CODE	AUX. ENG. PENF	AUX. ENG. BHP OR THRUST	
CPPRO	CPIMO	CPPAP	CPNUD	CCO	DELCDS	DELCDM	CHR	ROTLM CODE	J	CF	CT	CLW	CDW	RN
2.019	150.02	653.9	7911.	4000.	190.0	1956.3	T	0.304	141.4	0.362	0.067	-2.7	-3.8	527. 1000.
700.0	459.	700.0	32.	---	396.	---	---	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
0.000165	0.000000	0.000075	0.000017	0.01394	0.00062	0.0029	0.00007	A	---	---	---	0.487	0.009	0.657

TRANSFER ALTITUDE TO 4300 FT.

LITER FOR C-400 HRS. FOR RESERVE FUEL

7-294

700.0	375.	700.0	20.	347.	0.0	0.009	0.905
0.000104	0.00035	0.00035	0.00035	0.00025	0.000216	0.000216	0.000216

MISSION FUEL REQUIRED = 680.31
 RESERVE FUEL REQUIRED = 139.55
 TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED = 819.87

[illegible]

100

GROSS WEIGHT = 8555. LB
ALTITUDE = 1066.0 FT.
TEMPERATURE = 55.434 DEG.F.

W/Delta = 8871. LB
DELRYTH = 0.961
DELTA = 0.964
TNETA = 0.993

7-296

100.0	0.201	0.091	0.0060	-2.6	513.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	533.	0.
700.0	0.00002	0.00005	0.00009	0.01152	0.00067	0.00042	0.000271	0.248	0.	0.0	0.0	0.296	25.	472.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.901	16.56	0.0	6.82	5.12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.
120.0	0.209	0.006	0.0057	-3.0	606.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.3	631.	0.	562.
700.0	0.00002	0.00011	0.00014	0.01263	0.01112	0.00106	0.000379	0.265	0.	0.0	0.0	0.350	29.	0.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.850	16.56	0.0	7.48	5.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.
100.0	0.338	0.001	0.0054	-5.4	761.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.0	792.	0.	710.
700.0	0.00047	0.00017	0.00019	0.01433	0.00176	0.00215	0.000506	0.253	0.	0.0	0.0	0.439	38.	0.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.806	16.56	0.0	7.35	4.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.
100.0	0.306	0.075	0.0050	-7.5	985.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.7	1025.	0.	0.
700.0	0.00035	0.00025	0.00020	0.01685	0.00265	0.00378	0.000653	0.233	0.	0.0	0.0	0.568	52.	922.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.747	16.56	0.0	6.62	4.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.
100.0	0.434	0.060	0.0045	-10.2	1290.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.4	1302.	0.	0.
700.0	0.00026	0.000356	0.00013	0.02032	0.00387	0.00683	0.000819	0.222	0.	0.0	0.0	0.744	0.	1205.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.680	16.56	0.0	5.57	3.66	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	76.
200.0	0.482	0.061	0.0040	-14.0	1747.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	197.1	1817.	0.	0.
700.0	0.00039	0.00085	0.00011	0.02489	0.00531	0.00896	0.00106	0.210	0.	0.0	0.0	1.007	0.	1602.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.605	16.56	0.0	4.25	3.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	191.
220.0	0.531	0.053	0.0035	-19.2	2479.	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	216.8	2579.	0.	0.
700.0	0.00043	0.00043	0.00016	0.03374	0.00771	0.01201	0.001211	0.167	0.	0.0	0.0	1.429	0.	2126.
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.313	0.00900	0.522	16.56	0.0	3.03	2.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	355.

MAIN TRANSMISSION TORQUE LIMIT (ALL ENGINES OPERATING) OCCURS AT
 = 199.8 KTAS
 MAIN ROTOR VTIP = 700.0 FT/SEC
 MAIN ROTOR RPM = 351.0
 POWER = 1599. SHP
 TORQUE = 23072. FT-LB

ROTOR LIMITS NOT APPLIED

(MAX PWR) = 199.8 KTAS SPEC RANGE = 0.210 NM/LB 0
 (MIN PWR) = 199.8 KTAS SPEC RANGE = 0.210 NM/LB 0
 (MMP) = 192.4 KTAS SPEC RANGE = 0.210 NM/LB 7
 (BEST RANGE) = 178.6 KTAS SPEC RANGE = 0.221 NM/LB P
 (95 PERCENT SR) = 172.1 KTAS SPEC RANGE = 0.219 NM/LB P
 (BEST ENDURANCE) = 79.6 KTAS FUEL FLOW = 306. LB/HR P

REFERENCES

1. Schoen, A. H. and Wisniewski, J. S., User's Manual for VASCOMP II, THE V/STOL AIRCRAFT SIZING AND PERFORMANCE COMPUTER PROGRAM, Boeing Vertol Company, Report D8-0375, Volume VI, Rev. 2, September 1973.
2. Low, E. M. II, SHORTCUT PERFORMANCE METHODOLOGY, Boeing Vertol Company, IOM 8-7444-1-119, 22 October 1969.
3. Low, E. M. II, WATFOR PROGRAMS FOR PERFORMANCE DETERMINATION, Boeing Vertol Company, IOM 8-7444-1-188, 18 August 1971.
4. Mills, S., INCORPORATION OF ROTOR-ROTOR INTERFERENCE DATA FROM UHM TESTS INTO SHORTCUT METHODOLOGY, Boeing Vertol Company, IOM 8-7444-1-173, 9 March 1971.
5. Lynn, R. R., et al, TAIL ROTOR DESIGN, Part I - Aerodynamics, AHS Journal, Volume 15, No. 4, October 1970.
6. Weisner, W. and Kohler, G., DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR TAIL ROTORS, Boeing Vertol Company, Report D210-10687-1, September 1973.
7. Gabriel, E. A., DRAG ESTIMATION OF V/STOL AIRCRAFT Boeing Vertol Company, Report D8-2194-1, July 1969.
8. Julian, D., HLH HUB DRAG REVIEW, Boeing Vertol Company, IOM 8-7444-1-200, 26 April 1972.
9. MIL-C-5011A, Military Specification: STANDARD AIRCRAFT CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE CHARTS, PILOTED AIRCRAFT, November 5, 1961.
10. Borst, H. V., A SHORT METHOD TO PROPELLER PERFORMANCE, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Propeller Division.
11. Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 25, AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: TRANSPORT CATEGORY AIRPLANES, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C.
12. Livingston, C. L. and Murphy, M. R., FLYING QUALITIES CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUEY COBRA, AHS Journal, Vol. 14, #1, January 1969.
13. Brown, E. L. and Schmidt, P. S., THE EFFECT OF HELICOPTER PITCHING VELOCITY ON ROTOR LIFT CAPABILITY, AHS Journal, Vol. 8, #4, October 1963.

14. Drees, J. M. and McGuigan, M. J., HIGH SPEED HELICOPTERS AND COMPOUNDS IN MANEUVERS AND GUSTS, Proceedings of 21st Annual National Forum of AHS, May 1965.
15. Drees, J. M., ANALYTICAL STUDY OF HELICOPTER GUST RESPONSE AND HIGH FORWARD SPEEDS, AAVLABS TR69-1, September 1969.

**DAT
FILM**